THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,356. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Sixth column.
BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BOARDING AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Second Page—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Fifth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
CLOTHING—Second Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Second Page—Third column.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
DENTISTRY—First Page—Fourth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—Fourth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth columns.
EVENING TELEGRAM—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
EXPRESSES—Eleventh Page—Third column.
EXCURSIONS—First Page—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—First Page—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
FURNITURE—Eleventh Page—Third column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—Second Page—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—First Page—Third column.
ICE CREAM—Second Page—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
LECTURE SEASON—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Third column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Second Page—Third column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
MEDICAL—Second Page—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—First Page—Fourth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eleventh Page—Third column.
MUSICAL—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fourth column.
PROPOSALS—First Page—Sixth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—Sixth column.
REMOVALS—First Page—First column.
RESTAURANTS—Second Page—Third column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Fourth column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Eleventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
STRAW GOODS—First Page—Third column.
SUMMER RESORTS—Second Page—Second and Third columns.
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Sixth column.

PERSONAL.

CIZZIE—YOU WERE NOT AT P.——'S ON SATURDAY. Letter for Louise. Call on me. You know how it is yourself. HARRY.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN PILLINGER.—AN important letter from your sister Frances. Apply to late employer, Peekskill.

JIM.—A. MOVED TO 162 BLEECKER STREET.

MISS ALICE E. HOWARD WILL HEAR FROM AN old friend by sending her address to U. R., Herald office.

"PUT YOUR HAT ON STRAIGHT."—"IF IT SUITS you it suits me." Will the lady send her address to gentleman in corner seat? ARDO, Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

PAST—THE TWO LETTERS RECEIVED. THE ANswer awaits you at the place named. FUTURE.

WILLIAM A. DIAMOND, RECENTLY OF TORONTO, Canada, and believed to be either in said city or in Buffalo, or Lewiston, N. Y., may learn something to his advantage by addressing C. W. SMITH, No. 2 New Chambers street, New York city.

W. L. D.—COME HOME AT ONCE WITHOUT FAIL; all depends on coming immediately; rely on my advising you understandingly. MARY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—WHAT IS BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS MADE OF? It is the juices and balsams of certain stimulating plants and flowers, preserved in a chemically pure spirit, and is the most fragrant and agreeable of all hairdressings, its use always insuring soft, thick, glossy hair. Principal office 374 Pearl street, New York. Principal office 374 Pearl street, New York.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

AT WALTER'S, 82 CEDAR STREET, EXCELSIOR Canada Malt Ale, 5 cents; Guinness' Dublin Stout, 10 cents. Quick draught; always good. Small profits; large returns. Call and try.

ATTENTION.—CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS AND ALL who wish to buy lots at moderate prices, attend the great mortgage sale of 400 splendid Building Lots at Bull's Ferry, N. J., by order of Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, to be held by JOHNSON & MILLER on Tuesday, June 21, at 12 o'clock on the premises. For maps and free tickets apply to Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street.

A.—A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 411—JUNE 18, 1870.
9, 11, 72, 44, 22, 46, 55, 3, 57, 8, 47, 27, 19.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 412—JUNE 18, 1870.
69, 54, 60, 43, 47, 42, 29, 28, 5, 31, 38, 29, 74.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 357—JUNE 18, 1870.
27, 61, 73, 11, 13, 27, 19, 47, 55, 69, 8, 42, 39.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 358—JUNE 18, 1870.
27, 24, 19, 22, 14, 74, 22, 35, 73, 62, 29, 48, 33.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 165 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Royal Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

MORTGAGE SALE.—POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY. Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, have directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell 400 splendid Lots, situate on Palisade avenue at Bull's Ferry, on Tuesday, June 21, at 12 o'clock on the premises. For fuller description see advertisement in Auction column.

NINE YOUNG LADIES WERE GRADUATED AT THE GARDNER Institute, 620 Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening. This institution has been recently removed to its present delightful location, and is one of the most thorough and substantial schools for young ladies in the city.

ORDERS FOR CLEARING HOTELS, HOUSES, SHIPS of Bedbugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, &c., can be left at H. S. DANZIGER'S office, 73 Forsyth street, or 264 West Forty-first street.

SHREWD OPERATORS IN REAL ESTATE SEEK INvestment in localities in close proximity to the Metropolis. The lots to be sold on Tuesday, June 21, by JOHNSON & MILLER, by order of Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, are located directly opposite the upper part of New York city, and are sure to rise rapidly in value. Secure maps at Johnson & Miller's office, 25 Nassau street.

TO BUILDERS.
Buy the patent Asphalte Felt, for lining the walls of every house you are building. It is a perfect security against dust and dampness; it keeps out the heat of summer and cold of winter, thus preserving an even temperature in your residence. It ought to be put under the slates and shingles of every roof to prevent leakage from snow. Cheap and durable. For sale in quantities to suit. E. H. MARTIN, No. 7 Liberty street.

THE MEMBERS OF STRYKER DIVISION, NO. 157, S. of T., are requested to meet at their rooms, Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 7 P. M., to attend the grand rally at Cooper Institute. D. R. HOBART, W. P.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR 100 SHARES NEW York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for. CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 5 AND 6 o'clock, a spotted Coach Dog, answering to the name of Dan. A liberal reward will be paid on bringing the same to stable No. 251 East Twentieth street.

LOST—SUNDAY, JUNE 19, FROM WINDOW, 893 Eighth avenue, a Cuff, with Sleeve Button. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the above number.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—A BLACK LEATHER BAG, MEdium size, two locks, containing papers of no use but to owner, going from St. Nicholas Hotel to steamer Calabria, which left Jersey City on the morning of the 16th inst. Address to L. A. LYON, care Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 137 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—ON SATURDAY MORNING, LEFT A Package, containing a Dress Coat, in a Third avenue car, which got to Printing House square at 9 o'clock. Please leave same with BOWLES, BROS. & CO., 19 William street.

$75 REWARD.—LOST—JUNE 17, A GOLD LEVER Watch, double case, No. 8,228, and Chain. The above reward will be paid by BLUM & KAISER, No. 4 Howard street, and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, MAY 28, ON BROADWAY, a gold lever Watch, open face, white dial, case 18 carat, No. 1,872; works No. 4,625; maker, John Moncas, Liverpool. Also heavy gold link Chain, and diamond Scarf Pin. The above reward for Watch alone, more in ratio for the balance. WARRIN, WHIPPLE & CO., Detective Police Agency, 72 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD LAMBERT,
dealer in
Foreign Exchange, Gold, Governments
and
Commercial Paper,
has removed to
No. 53 Wall street, City Bank Building, room 2, adjoining office of Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., New York, and J. W. Tucker & Co., Paris.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c.; Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.
Morrisania, Westchester county.
A handsome piece of silver will be trotted for over the above park June 22, at half-past three o'clock, promptly. Race mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
J. Somerindyke names b. m. Fanny.
D. Mace names ch. g. Gwynne.
Hiram Howe names b. m. Annie.
John Rogers names blk. g. Crusader.
Thomas Higgins names br. g. King Charles.
Trains by New York and Harlem Railroad leave depot corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue at 2¼ o'clock.
HENRY DATER, President.

JUNE MEETING AT NARRAGANSET PARK, CRANSTON, R. I.,
June 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1870.
Premiums $35,000; two races each day. First day—Purse of $2,000, for green horses; purse $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:34. Second day—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:37; purse $2,000, for double teams. Third day—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; purse $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:27. Fourth day—Purse $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:32, and a purse of $5,000 (with $2,500 added if 2:17¼ is beaten). The entries to this race are Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Lady Thorn and George Palmer.
The Providence and New York Steamship Company sell excursion tickets for $6, including single admission to the races.
AMASA SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE H. SMITH,
Secretary and Superintendent of Grounds.
D. F. LONGSTREET, Treasurer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 21, AT
11 o'clock, prompt,
at the stables of
BROWN & WITHERELL,
contractors,
corner Waverley street and Central avenue,
opposite C. Heinzle's hotel,
about one mile above
McCOMB'S DAM BRIDGE,
TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,
will sell, at public auction, all the Horses, Harness, Trucks, Carts, stone Boats, dirt Wagons, Derrick and Riggings, Shovels, Picks, Crow Bars, Spades, Ploughs, Grindstones, Plough Grubs, Tool Boxes, Powder Boxes, Blacksmiths' Tools and Bellows, small Tools, scrap Steel and Iron, &c. Also all the Stables and Shops on the premises.
N. B.—The above stock is all in good order, and will positively be sold without any reservation or limit whatsoever.
Sale positive, rain or shine.
Catalogues ready and can be had at auctioneer's office, 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.
JAMES JENKINS.

A.—SPEED, STYLE AND BEAUTY.—FOR SPECIAL and peremptory sale, one of the finest pair of closely matched dark bays in the city; Horse and Mare; are very handsome and highly bred; are about 15¾ high, 6 and 7 years old; are extra fine, stylish, handy and game drivers; were never trained on track and can trot close to three minutes; fear nothing and can be driven by a lady; attract great attention when moving; are as fine a pair of gentleman's roadsters as go on the road; are warranted sound and kind, without vice or tricks. An extra handsome, high bred and fast black Gelding, 16⅛ high, 7 years old, sired by old Henry Clay, dam a thoroughbred mare; a very handy, game and prompt driver; can trot in three minutes and was never trained on track; fears nothing and does not pull a pound; an elegant gentleman's road horse; is warranted sound and kind.
Stylish, genteel and elegant dark chestnut coupe Horse, about 16⅛ high, 7 years old this spring; Chesterbine stock; was raised by James E. Carson, Esq., of Augusta county, Va.; a very superior and free driver; can be driven by any one; positively one of the finest coupe horses in the city; is warranted sound and kind.
The above first class stock are all warranted as represented, and will be positively sold without reserve, on Wednesday, June 22, at 12 o'clock, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where they can be seen and examined up to sale.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE.
Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing, livery stables, contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, &c. &c.
Single Harness complete, $8 to $100 per set.
Double Harness complete, $20 to $500 per set.
Fine English Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Sheets, Robes, Fly Nets, at all prices.
THE TRADES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Successors to Betts, Nichols & Co.

A.—DEMAREST & WOODRUFF,
Carriage Builders,
628 and 630 Broadway, New York.
We invite the public to call
and examine our large and superior
stock of fine
Seasonable Carriages.
For the balance of the season we shall sell our stock at
Cost of production,
to make room for Clarences, Coupes, Landaus, Coupe and
six seat Rockaways,
which we are manufacturing in great variety
for the fall trade.

A.—DEMI-LANDAU.
This novelty is now ready for inspection. Of entirely new and original design, this cannot fail to recommend itself most favorably as a
Ladies' Carriage,
for one or two horses. To be seen at
Our New Repository,
adjoining the factory.
J. B. BREWSTER & CO., Twenty-fifth st., near Third av.
No carriages sold but those made on the premises.

A.—THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD. A.
Pony Phaetons, 20 different styles, from $150 up.
Also all seasonable Carriages, Curtains, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Top and Road Wagons, all at reduced prices; Landaus, Landaulets, Coupe, &c.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
Nos. 7 and 18 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A HANDSOME BLACK HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, long tail, fully guaranteed by owner, who has no use for him; sold cheap. Livery stable, Twenty-seventh street, corner Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN'S ROAD TURNOUT FOR SALE; Horse, Wagon, Harness, Whips, Blankets, &c.; price $400. Inquire for PAT, American Club stable, Thirty-ninth street and Broadway.

AT MOSEMAN'S HARNESS WAREROOMS, 145 CHAMbers street—Fine Trotting, Road and Pleasure Harness. The largest variety of harness of all grades of any house in New York.

A BAY MARE FOR SALE.—TO BE SEEN AT HUGH SMITH'S, Sixty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Fit for express and grocer. To be seen on Sunday and Monday.

AN ASSORTMENT HAM'S CELEBRATED FOUR, FOUR and a half and six seat French Phaetons, the most suitable phaetons for gentlemen's use ever introduced. Seasonable Carriages 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. Corner Broadway and Fourth street.

A MARE, ABOUT 15 HANDS HIGH AND 8 YEARS old, the property of a private gentleman, for sale. Warranted sound and kind in either single or double harness. Apply to JOSEPH FETTRETCH, in real estate office, 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, corner Hudson and Spring streets, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, top and open Wagons. Harness of all grades and styles, Lap Robes, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., at prices to suit everybody. All goods warranted as represented. Call and examine. LITTLE & TURNER.

A BLACK HORSE, 16 HANDS, SUITABLE FOR CART or truck; price $75; team good work Horses, 8 years old, 15 1-3 hands, warranted sound and kind; Pony, 15 hands. 311 West Thirteenth street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, two, four and six seat Phaetons, Grocers', Bakers' and Business Wagons, 20 per cent. less than New York prices. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

A VERY SUPERIOR PAIR OF HORSES, JUST FROM the country, closely matched, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, bays, good action, great endurance; warranted sound and kind by a responsible party. Apply at Earl's Hotel office.

A BAY HORSE, 14½ HANDS HIGH, 6-YEARS OLD, sound and kind; one good work or family Horse; one Horse, $50; one Express Wagon. 468 Pearl street.

A LARGE LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST from Cincinnati, suitable for all purposes; also a handsome Pony and some low priced ones. 19 Vestry street.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—TWO LIGHT BRETTS, suitable for country use; Road Buggies of every description, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Rockaways and all styles Family Carriages, at low prices.

AN ELEGANT, STYLISH BROWN TEAM OF CARriage Horses for sale; 15¾ hands high, long tails, 5 and 6 years old; fine drivers and sound and kind in every respect. Apply until sold at private stable 155 East Thirty-fifth st.

A FEW FIRST CLASS DEPOT
Wagons very cheap.
S. E. BATES, 1,505 Broadway.

A FIRST RATE TEAM OF TRUCK HORSES FOR sale, together or separately, 15 hands high; one black and one gray; will be sold cheap as the owner has no use for them. Apply at northeast corner Thirty-ninth street and Second avenue, grocery store.

B.— A FINE LOT OF ROAD WAGONS. B
A Top Wagons, Phaetons. A
T Kimbal's Patent Jump Seats. T
E Light and heavy Rockaways. E
S Pony Phaetons, Cabriolets, Bretts, &c. S
Harness and Whips very cheap.
1,505 Broadway. S. E. BATES. 1,505 Broadway.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—A PAIR OF BLACKS, WELL matched, good size, young, stylish, &c. F. W. MOORE, 379 Pearl street.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—ALL WHO CONTEMplate purchasing are invited to examine a seasonable stock at 32 Barclay street. Save money and get goods as represented. HICKS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

COACH AND CARRIAGE LAMPS.—DE VOURSNEY BROTHERS have removed their manufactory from Greene street to the new building 389 Broome street, corner of Mulberry.

COUPE IN GOOD ORDER, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, only $325. To be seen at 16 West Thirteenth street.

DEPOT WAGONS, PONY PHAETONS, EXTENSION Top Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Road Buggies and all styles Family Carriages, at greatly reduced prices. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

DEPOT WAGON AND PONY PHAETON, $145 AND upward; also second hand Coach and Rockaway. B. W. TILTON, 47 Broadway.

EXTENSION TOP PHAETONS, VICTORIAS, SIX SEAT Westchesters, Depot Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways and light Carriages of all styles, in great variety at low prices. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY; bay, with black points; 15¾ hands; warranted sound and kind, and can trot in 2:45. Inquire at 124 Clinton place, Eighth street, near Sixth avenue. Inquire for W. S.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED BLACK HORSE, 16 hands high and almost unequalled in style and good points. Apply at McROBERT'S stable, 136 East Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME GERMANTOWN ROCKAWAY Carriage, made to order; nearly new; will be sold very cheap for want of use. Apply for particulars at 118 Wall st.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE—
Two second hand Bretts, in good order.
DEMAREST & WOODRUFF, 628 and 630 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID BLACK CARriage Horses, 16 hands high. Also a brown Horse, nearly 17 hands high; would make a splendid coupe horse; horses are warranted sound and kind. Also a very light six-seated Germantown Rockaway, in perfect order, suitable for the country; will be sold cheap. Apply to THOMAS NORRIS, stable 113 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, WITH LONG mane and tail, 15½ hands high, 9 years old; perfectly sound and gentle and is not afraid of anything; can trot in 3 minutes and is also a beautiful saddle horse. Also a Brewster (Broome street) shifting top Wagon and set of city made Harness, Robes, &c. This establishment will be sold low as the owner has no use for them. Apply at WINTERBOTTOM'S stables, corner of Spring and Sullivan streets.

FOR SALE—A TRUCK AND TEAM OF HORSES, WITH the work of an importing window glass house at 55 Warren street, together with the work of two other houses; will be sold separate or together.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY HORSES; good drivers; well matched; very stylish; sound and kind. Apply at ARMOUR'S stable, 54 University place.

FOR SALE—A DUSENBURY & VAN DUSER EXTENsion top Rockaway, in perfect order. Inquire at the office of the brewery 180 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE PONY, 13¾ HANDS HIGH, 6 years old, been used by a boy to the saddle for the last 12 months; very gentle; price $90; also a lady's Saddle. Inquire for E. WILLIS, at Fairwood depot, or address Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—SEVEN GOOD WORK HORSES; SOLD cheap; warranted sound and kind; fit for butcher, grocer or express. Inquire at 203 avenue B, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, New York.

FOR SALE—VICTORIA, HIGH DICKEY SEAT, NEWly trimmed and painted, good as new; one new light shifting seat Wagon, no top, four can ride, stylish. E. HUTCHINSON, 140 Forty-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

FOR SALE—A BAY TROTTING HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, 8 years old; sound and kind; any lady or child can drive him; can trot in 2:50; price $700. Apply to F. H. HAMILTON, 132 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—TWO OPEN BAROUCHES, SECOND hand, in good order. Also a new Clarence, drab cloth lining; and a desirable Doctor's Wagon; low prices. MOTT & BURR, 263 Mercer street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOR WANT OF USE, A GRAY Horse, 16 hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind, fit for light work, at 159 Perry street, in store.

FOUR NICE YOUNG HORSES, SUITABLE FOR FARMers, express or other purposes, for sale; sound and kind. Apply at 134 Greene street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARRIAGES—AT THE Empire Carriage Repositories, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Wooster street, the largest and most complete stock of Carriages in the city. We defy competition. Pony Phaetons in great variety, from $135 up. We have no Carriages of the Period; but our Pony Phaeton; will compare with the best in New York. Our expenses are light, and we can sell lower by 29 per cent than any other house in New York. We have the best assortment of top and no top second hand Carriages, by the best makers in the city, and every article that can be found in a first class depository. W. H. GRAY.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—NEW and second hand Harness, Saddles, &c.; Military Clothing, Wool and Rubber Blankets, Rubber Overcoats, Wagon and Horse Covers, &c. PITKIN & CO., 110 Chambers street, and 71 North Second street, Philadelphia.

HANDSOME SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, CITY MADE, nearly new, price $200; Road Wagon, Bates' make, square box, $125. Seen at HOVEY'S stable, 141 East Sixteenth street.

HANDSOME PONY PHAETON AND HARNESS FOR sale cheap; been used by ladies; at BURR'S Stables, 196 Barrow street, Jersey City.

HARNESS.—TWO NEW SETS OF FINE SINGLE Harness, covered mountings, first class work and stock, for sale cheap. Maker, 241 Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, first floor.

LOT SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND HAND CARriages cheap; Hand Wagons for butchers, grocers, &c.; Carriages to let by week, month or season; old carriages taken in trade. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory sale—Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, Tuesday, June 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private stable No. 17 East Twenty-seventh street, between Madison and Fifth avenue,
A fine pair sorrel carriage Horses, 16 hands high, switch tails, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, good travellers and drive well together.
Elegant Clarence, made by Brewster & Co.; fine Park Phaeton, made by Brewster & Co; shifting top Road Wagon, by Brewster, of Broome street; set silver mounted Double Harness, Portland Cutter, Sheets, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c. The above are the property of a gentleman going abroad and will be sold without reserve.

PONY WAGONETTE, SEATS FOUR; BASKET RUMble Pony, and Top and Open Pony Phaetons, best styles, at low prices; three Shetland Pony Wagons cheap. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—THE BEST AND MOST SAFE medicine is Tobias' Derby Condition Powders. They give a fine coat, expel worms and bots, increase the appetite, cleanse the urinary organs and invigorate the system. They are used extensively in the English racing stables. Over 1,000 certificates can be seen at the depot, 10 Park place. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by the druggists.

WE OFFER AT GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK a large stock of
top and no top Buggies.
DEMAREST & WOODRUFF,
628 and 630 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A LIGHT ROCKAWAY OR PHAETON, IN exchange for ten acres of land and some cash, at Holbrook, Long Island, near depot. WILLIAM KNIGHT, 327 Fourth avenue.

5 HORSES.—GOOD, LARGE BAY TEAM, $165; TROTting Horse Black Joe, trotted last summer in 2:25, trots to-day less than 3 minutes, $125; brown Mare, $85; cheap Horse, $45. 740 Washington street.

$75—BAY SADDLE PONY, 13 HANDS; GRAY Horse, 16 hands, $128; Bay, $125, 6 years, sound and kind. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 416 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

$85.—HORSE; SAFE FOR FAMILY OR BUSINESS; bay; 15¾ hands, 9 years old; used by private family five years; warranted in every way. At HOVEY'S stable, 141 East Sixteenth street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c. The same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on personal property of every description. Same bought and sold. WM. A. GLOVER.

AT 152 CANAL STREET—H. SALOMON BUYS, SELLS or advances liberally on Personal Property of every description. Business confidential.

AT 17 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT THE ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU STREET, room No. 3, the highest prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or liberal advances made on the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and Silver Ware, and the same bought for cash, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRY Goods and all kinds of merchandise. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. RAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.—PANAMA HATS EXTREMELY FINE and white; no bleaching required. For sale to the trade by R. BALCAZAR, 63 Pine street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A ROOM AND TWO BEDROOMS, UNFURNISHED, wanted from July 1, for a small American family of only two adults. Address, giving location, rent, &c., HERMAN, Herald office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITH A LARGE AND comfortably furnished house; of easy access to the city by water preferred. Address, stating price, number of rooms and full particulars, box 693 New York Post office.

WANTED—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, A FULLY furnished Cottage, for a private family, within one hour of city; terms must be moderate. Address H. B. R., Herald office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, for housekeeping, by an elderly lady and servant, at moderate price; only those stating location of rooms and terms noticed. Address J. F. C., Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 13, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The trustees of this bank have ordered that an interest dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum be paid on and after Monday, July 18, on all sums of from one dollar to $5,000—which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.
All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.
By order.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

A.—PRINCIPALS ONLY.—MONEY TO LOAN ON good New York and Brooklyn Property. First and Second Mortgages bought. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned, immediately, Property New York, New Jersey, &c. First and Second Mortgages, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Stocks and miscellaneous Securities promptly negotiated. Mortgages wanted.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
368 Sixth avenue, Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings,
from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1 at 7 per cent.
Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000.
W. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Merchants' Union Express Company, 113 Broadway, New York, May 18, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this company, at their regular quarterly meeting held this day, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of July next. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., June 1, 1870.
The interest maturing July 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury office in Columbia, S. C.
The interest on the registered stock of the State, made payable at the Financial Agency of the State in the city of New York, will be paid in New York. The interest on all other registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th instant.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

WANTED—IN SUMS FROM $5,000 TO $50,000, GOOD applications on improved Property in New York or Brooklyn. No bonus required on satisfactory security. Principals only. G. L. WILLARD & CO., 34½ Pine street.

$5,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING FIFteen per cent annually for three years, without engaging in business, on good collateral and personal security, to be used extending an established New York branch of a prominent business in specialities, may apply to HENRY SNELL, 10 Pine street.

$20,000—IN ONE SUM; $80,000, IN SUMS, $5,000 and upwards, to loan on New York Property. $4,000, $5,000 and $8,000 on Brooklyn Property. WM. CALLENDER, 22 Pine street.

$26,000 TO LOAN—UPON CITY IMPROVED Property, in sums to suit. SAMUEL GLOVER, 47 William street.

$87,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN, ON BOND and Mortgage, in New York and Brooklyn. Address EDWARD LAWRENCE, Executor, box 829 Post office.

$190,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York property. First and Second Mortgages cashed at lowest market rates. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$275,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Westchester and Staten Island. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT CLEARING
SALE OF SPRING
AND SUMMER GOODS,
Commencing on Monday.
STRAW GOODS.
English Milan Neapolitans, 25c.
Sun Hats Reduced to 25c., 31c.
All the New Shapes, 31c., 49c., 70c.
Fine Straw Hats, 25c., 31c., 35c., 4 c.
Hats for the Country, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Lots of Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 18c. yard.
Fancy Ribbons, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. yard.
Rich Roman Ribbons, 25c. and 31c.
Sash Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 40c., 5 c., 60c.
Black and Fancy Sashes, 60c., 75c., 95c.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS CLOSING.
SPRING AND SUMMER
STOCK CLOSING OUT.
Llama Lace Shawls,
Sacques, Basques
and
Parasol Covers,
Below gold cost.
HANDKERCHIEFS,
1,500 DOZENS CHEAP.
Ladies' Hemstitch, 8c., 10c., 11c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
Gents' all linen, 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c., 31c.
Needlework and Lace, 25c. up.
LACE GOODS.
Guipure and Valenciennes Laces.
Hamburg Edgings, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Fine Worked Sets, 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1.
Lots of Fancy Rufflings, 20c., 25c. piece.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Gents' and Ladies' Kids, 50c., 75c.
Fine Summer Gloves, 20c., 25c.
Ladies' Hosiery, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. pair.
Gents' English Half Hose, 20c., 25c.
TRIMMINGS.
White Pique Trimmings, 5c. to 25c. piece.
Colored Pique Trimmings, 5c. to 25c. piece.
Silk Trimmings, 25c. to $1 piece.
FANCY GOODS.
English Star Braids, 15c. dozen pieces.
Alpaca Skirt Braids, 5c. piece.
Best Sewing Silks, 1c. skein.
Best Sewing Silks, 1c. spool.
Spool Cottons, full length, 1c.
Best Pins, 4c. paper.
Best Hooks and Eyes, 2c. a 1½c. box.
Lots of Fans, 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
Silk and Linen Fans, 10c. to $3.
Jet Jewelry Sets, 25c. to $1.
With a variety of other Goods, all closing at reduced prices.
WM. KINZEY,
691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.

BATHING DRESSES
and
Negligee Shirts.
A large variety at low prices at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S,
No. 637 Broadway.

BATHING AND CROQUET
Shoes at
CANTRELL'S, 241 Fourth avenue.

MA	SUMMER TRADE.	CY
MA	Opening Straw Goods,	CY
MA	Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,	CY
MA	Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries and	CY
MA	Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods,	CY
MA	Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods,	CY
MA	Books and Stationery, &c.,	CY
MA	at Popular Prices.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.	CY

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
19 Fifth avenue,
in consequence of her removal on the 1st of July to
No. 12 East Fourteenth street
(between University place and Fifth avenue),
will sell the balance of her summer Stock of Mantles and Walking Suits at less than cost.
The stock consists of
handsome Black Silk Suits, Buff, Pongee and Poplin Suits, Travelling Suits in a variety of colors; French Basquines and Casaques, Grenadine Dresses and House Jackets.

MOORE'S FOURTEENTH STREET STORE.
Shoo Fly Skirt.
New and perfect.
Suited to the present style of dress.
Adds beauty to the form.
Is all grace and comfort.
All others outdone.
Come and see them.
MOORE'S, 28 East Fourteenth street.

MADAME DOUGLASS, 13 EAST SEVENTEENTH street, previous to her departure for Europe, will dispose of the balance of her elegant assortment of Costumes, Embroidered Pique and Batiste Dresses, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MAMMOTH MILLINERY.
M. T. HIGGINS,
126 Sixth avenue.
Our Clearing Out Sale
commences on Monday.
First Class Work.
An early call.

NOTICE.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF HANDsome Round Hats, suitable to all ages and of the most distingue styles; also the Nautical Yachting English Hat, only to be had at Mme. DE LACY'S, 822½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street. Selling off the remainder of her imported Bonnets at $10, worth $25.

MAMMOTH MILLINERY.
M. T. HIGGINS,
126 Sixth avenue,
will, on Monday, the 20th, commence their Clearing Out Sale of trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats.
Also clearing out the balance of our stock of untrimmed Straw, Hair, Chip and Pamela Hats, at a reduction of fifty per cent.
This sale is well worthy the attention of ladies in want of such goods. Prices marked in red figures. No deviation from first price.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates, clasps or any extractions. Teeth built upon stumps to original shape and color with oroplastic. Dr. SIGESMOND, 42 East Union square.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; THIRTEEN years; benumbing application (narcotization); gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1, set $10; old sets purchased. J. JAY VILLERS, 153 Grand street, near Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamers sail direct to London
from pier No. 3 North river.
PARAGUAY..........July 2
Rates of passage payable in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage $25.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

NOTICE.
The Inman steamship CITY OF DUBLIN will sail from pier 45 North river on Tuesday, 21st inst., for Liverpool direct, carrying steerage passengers only, at $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London, do	80	To London	35
To Paris, do	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S., do	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Scotia....Wednesday, June 22 Samaria....Wednesday, July 6
Malta....Thursday, June 23 Aleppo....Thursday, July 7
Cuba....Wednesday, June 29 China....Wednesday, July 13
Tarifa....Wednesday, June 29 Batavia..Wednesday, July 13
Russia....Wednesday, July 6 Abyssinia..Thursday, July 14
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage.
First cabin........$130, gold Second cabin........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..........$145, gold
Return tickets..........250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$80, gold Steerage..........$30, currency
Return tickets..........$150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's Iron Mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain P. H. Haack, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, payable in United States gold coin.
The HAMMONIA will follow on June 28.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth..........June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Whineray..........June 29, at 4 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, June 25
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, July 9
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, August 6
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:—
To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
To Paris, including railway tickets—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MANHATTAN..........Wednesday, June 22
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, June 25
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply to THOMSON'S passage office, 72 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail to and from Glasgow and Derry
every Wednesday and Saturday,
booking passengers at the lowest rates, and forwarding them at reduced rates to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
AUSTRALIA	Sat., June 25	DORIAN	Wed., June 22
COLUMBIA	Sat., July 2	SIDONIAN	Wed., June 29
EUROPA	Sat., July 9	CALEDONIAN	Wed., July 6
INDIA	Sat., July 16	BRITANNIA	Wed., July 13
CAMBRIA	Sat., July 23	IOWA	Wed., July 20
ANGLIA	Sat., July 30	DACIAN	Wed., July 27

—and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, New York.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson.....Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
DENMARK, Forbes..........Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
MALTA sails..........Thursday, June 23
TARIFA sails..........Thursday, June 30
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
BREMEN, HAVRE AND LONDON,
Via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
RHEIN..........Saturday, June 25
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. J. C. Meyer.
HANSA..........Thursday, June 30
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. E. Brickenstein.
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First cabin..........$120, gold
Second cabin..........72, gold
Steerage..........35, gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner Beaver, New York.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED AT THE PASSPORT BUreau of COREY & SON, Notaries Public and Commissioners for all the States, 54 Wall street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly
reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco.
First class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
June 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Captain ——, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, June 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, June 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Thursday, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR BERMUDA.
The A1 steamship FAHKEE, Captain Joseph D. Steele, carrying the United States mail, will sail for the above port on Thursday, April 14, at 3 P. M., from pier 31 North river, and will continue to sail as follows:—

Leave Bermuda.	Leave New York.
April 22.	April 30.
May 10.	May 19.
May 28.	June 7.
June 17.	June 24.
July 2.	

Has superior passenger and freight accommodations.
First cabin, $30; second cabin, $20.
Freight, 60 cents per dry barrel.
Payable in United States gold.
For freight or passage apply to
J. NORMAN HARVEY, Agent, 34 New street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........June 23
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........June 30
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards..........July 7
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days, from pier 17 East river.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, June 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Tuesday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers.
The A1 steamer VARUNA, Captain Spencer, at pier No. 21 East river, will sail on Saturday, July 2.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
ST. LOUIS, Whitehead..........June 25
MARIPOSA, Kemble..........July 2
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN,
On Saturday, June 25.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. H. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier No. 36 North river, on Saturday, June 25, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
88 Liberty street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest.—The first class sidewheel steamship TENNESSEE, Captain O. Chichester, on Wednesday, June 22, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The steamer CHARLESTON will follow and sail Saturday, June 25.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—FULTON, Wall, South and Hamilton ferry cars to Greenwood Cemetery connect with steam cars to the Island every forty minutes.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad; fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10:30 A. M., Rutland Express.
3:45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY DAILY AT SIX P. M., Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, Spring street. Fare $1 50; Sunday, $2. Connecting with all railroads for the West and North. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Vestry street pier at 8:45 and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown by ferryboat, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and New Baltimore. A special train of broad gauge cars in connection with the day boats will leave on arrival at Albany, commencing June 15, for Sharon Springs (fare $4 from New York) and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy. Tickets on sale and baggage checked by Dodd's express office, 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—B. S. DAVIS, FORMERLY OF PLEASANT VALLEY, now at Excelsior Park, on the Hudson. Saloon steamer Wyoming thoroughly renovated. Eaglewood, Excelsior Park and Crossett Grove to let, with barges Anna, Morton, &c. Office 383 West street, opposite Christopher street ferry. H. B. CROSSETT.

A.—A.—FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURdays excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:30 A.M.; West Tenth street at 8:30 A. M., and pier No. 4 North river at 9 A. M. Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board. Fare $1. Ladies 50 cts.

CONEY ISLAND.—GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE seaside.—The steamboat META, Captain E. T. Wilson, runs regularly every day, leaving West Tenth street at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren street, North river, at 9.40, 12:40, 3:40; pier No. 4, North river, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.—The well-known sea going steamer, STATE OF MAINE, with her main and upper saloons, will commence her regular trips on Tuesday, June 14, leaving Eighth street, East river, at 7 A. M.; Peck Slip, East river, at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher street, North river, at 8 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North river, at 8:30 A. M. Lutz's brass and cotillon band, ball, lines and refreshments on board.

FOR CATSKILL, DAILY.—STEAMBOATS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave pier 35 North river, foot of Franklin street, at 5 P. M., and Saturday, at 2 P. M., making their usual landings, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS and Red Bank, N. J.—The steamboat SEA BIRD will leave pier No. 30, foot of Warren street, Sunday morning, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock; returning, leaves Red Bank at 12½ o'clock.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, LANDing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL, on and after May 14, will leave Vestry street pier at 3:30 P. M. daily.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE FAST AND SAFE STEAMER POPE CATLIN, Captain H. G. Farris, making daily trips, commenced her regular trips for the season Sunday, June 19, leaving East Eighth street, 7:15; Peck slip, 7:45; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:15; Warren street, 9; making three hotel landings at Rockaway; leaving Rockaway at 3:30 P. M., arriving in New York at 6 P. M. Good music and refreshments on board. Fare for round trip $1.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE, CAPT. G. W. ANNETT, leaves daily from Christopher street, at 10, 2, 5, landing at Thirty-fourth street, for Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee. Leaves Fort Lee at 7, 12, 3:45, 6, Sundays included. Music on board.

STEAMBOAT FORT LEE AND OTHER FIRST CLASS Steamers to charter for Sunday school, picnic and other private parties, with Groves. Apply to CRARY HOLLENBECK, 156 Maiden lane, up stairs.

THE FAVORITE, ELEGANT, PALATIAL STEAMER SUNNYSIDE, unequalled for size, speed, safety and comfort, carrying 2,500 passengers, to charter for picnics and excursions; also other steamers and barges. Iona Island and other groves. BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

TAKE THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS STEAMBOAT PLEASANT VALLEY, from Spring street daily, Sundays included, at 10, 2 and 5½ o'clock, for Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side, landing at Thirty-fourth street both ways.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN YACHT SALUS, 35 feet long by 15 feet beam, handsomely fitted up with cabin, private state room, water closet and every convenience, the whole in first rate order, and well found in every respect. Sold in consequence of the death of the owner. Can be seen at the Club House, foot of Henderson street, Jersey City. Apply to P. MILLER, 137 Broadway, room 24.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT FOAM, 106 TONS O. M.; has excellent accommodation; is fast and perfectly sound. For particulars address box 756 New York Post office, or Captain GEORGE ELDRIDGE, Mystic Bridge, Conn., at which place she can be seen.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT SLOOP OF 80 TONS; will carry 40,000 bricks; will sell cheap, as owner has other business. Apply to J. WEAVER, 610 Ninth avenue, in pawn office.

LIGHTER AND TWO BARGES FOR SALE.—CAN BE seen at foot of Stanton street, East river. Apply at iron yard office, 92 Mangin street.

$800 WILL BUY AN EXCELLENT FREIGHTING or receiving Barge, 116x32; fine upper decks, &c., now at West Fifty-ninth street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, United States Army.
NEW YORK CITY, June 18, 1870.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement appended to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. July 18, 1870, for furnishing all the required labor and material, and constructing at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, one one story and attic frame building, 44x34 feet, with Mansard roof, and one story rear extension, 16x21 feet, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in this office.
The building must be completed within sixty (60) days after award of contract, and good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful execution of the contract.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties that in the event of the acceptance of the same and award of contract they will become sureties for the faithful and prompt execution of the work.
No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.
The government reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the same.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for one story and attic building at Fort Wadsworth" and addressed to the undersigned, of whom any further information on the subject can be obtained. RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major General and Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army Chief Quartermaster.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

EUROPE.

German Finance and Military Absorption of the Industrial Resources.

French Cabinet Policy and Oppositionist Tactics in Parliament.

Earl Russell on Public Education and "Popery" in England.

Emigration to Turkey and Colonization from the West.

Our special correspondents in Europe supply the following varied and important illustrations of current Old World history to the 5th of June.

GERMANY.

The Zoll Parliament—Finance—Military Absorption and the Great War Vortex—How the Nationalities are Affected.

BERLIN, June 1, 1870.

The Zoll Parliament, representing North and South Germany, has closed the last session of its three years' legislative period. The next meeting of that body, whose existence is secured by treaties until 1877, requires new elections. King William, in dismissing the members, expressed much satisfaction at the result of their deliberations—the adoption of the revised tariff proposed by the allied governments. He called it a praiseworthy concession to national feeling, and a sacrifice on all sides for the benefit of the fatherland. Those not behind the scene consider the action of the Zoll Parliament as a curiosity in parliamentary history; for during the sessions of 1868 and 1869 the government demands for an increase of the duties on tobacco and petroleum were flatly denied. The same was the case this year with respect to the duty on coffee, and a vast majority voted against it, but, strange to say, forty-eight hours worked a complete change, and at the last reading a majority as large as that of the previous noes had shifted to the opposite side, voting aye with the government. As to the means by which this compromise between the national liberals and the conservatives has been effected it is yet a mystery, and so secretly was it contrived that the Fortschritt party were taken completely by surprise. They justly suspect that the reconvalescent patient at Varzin, Count Bismarck, has applied the screws, as on former occasions, and thrown his whole weight and influence into the scale of government. While the duty on petroleum, yielding perhaps a million, had been almost unanimously rejected when demanded last year by Baron Von Der Heydt the increase of the coffee duty, amounting to over a million and a half, has now been wrung from the Customs Parliament.

A natural concomitant to increasing the tariff on articles of general consumption is the project of enlarging the military budget. It is said that the Minister of War, General Von Roon, will insist instead of 225 thalers per head of the army on 240 thalers, an item of nearly 5,000,000 more in the ordinary *état* and on a similar amount in the extraordinary *état* for the alteration and improvement of the needle guns. Judging from the compliance heretofore shown by the representatives such demands, when made at the next Reichstag, may meet little resistance, regardless of the groans of the overburdened people and the helplessness of some of the smaller States, who entirely lack the means of paying their share towards such an expensive military establishment.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA—THE INDUSTRIAL EXODUS FROM FATHERLAND.

If I should stigmatize this all-absorbing military proclivity of the North German Confederate government an "ill wind" I could not say of it that it blows nobody good, inasmuch as its direct consequence is a godsend to you in the shape of a vastly increased emigration to your hemisphere, and, as freely admitted on all sides here, composed of better classes of people than have ever heretofore left the country. Large numbers of intelligent and well-to-do farmers and mechanics of Pomerania, West Prussia and Posen are settling up their affairs and preparing, with their families, for the journey. Most of them go by invitation of friends, who write in glowing terms of their success and bid them to come and occupy the fine lands they have selected for them. Even in the province of Brandenburg, the heart of Prussia, and this (Berlin) its capital city, we know a district of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants—Priegnitz, as it is called—which will furnish this year quite a respectable number of emigrants, and of the very best class of citizens. It appears that parties who emigrated years ago from that section to Illinois and settled in Chicago, where they became very wealthy, have encouraged some of their relatives to join them. Contrary to intention, these private tidings of splendid success leaked out, and having become known generally many are now thinking of similarly improving their fortunes. There can be no doubt that these industrious folks of the district of Priegnitz will thrive in their new home, and thus illustrate how a perverse government, by inflicting dire disease upon one country, may contribute to the healthfulness and welfare of another and better governed one.

Owing to the ease in the money market here during the last month considerable transactions have taken place in American railway mortgage bonds, and in certain cliques of the exchange Kansas Pacific, Rockford, Rock Island, Chattanooga, Portland, Peninsular Michigan, South Pacific, Missouri, Chicago and Northwestern, with many other stocks, became in great demand. Some cautious bankers here, however, are said to have remitted some of these bonds to your market, with the view of testing their value, when they were informed that they were not negotiable in Wall street, and intended only for the Continent. Further, it is said that Baron Von Gerolt thought fit to address the department here on this subject, in consequence of which the Prussian Minister of Commerce advised the elders of the Stock Exchange to take precautions, as such bonds had no government guarantee. The latter, in their haste to please the Minister, directed that no American stocks, unless guaranteed by the United States government, should be quoted in the daily lists, adding the premonition that dealings in them were insecure. Hardly was this posted up when those interested in the matter gave free vent to their indignation at this wanton proceeding, indiscriminately attacking all kinds of American bonds. Their just protests against this measure grew so strong that the elders felt themselves compelled, after two days' resistance, to rescind the prohibition, and we now find these mortgage bonds maintaining their former place in the quotations.

The *Börsen Zeitung*, or exchange journal, which stood altogether on the side of the malcontents, reported that Mr. Bancroft had been appealed to on the subject and would make it a matter of diplomatic action. On inquiry, however, we find that Mr. Bancroft did not see any occasion to interfere in the matter, as the aforesaid step was not an act of the government here. He informed us that if it had been, and couched in such indiscriminate terms, he should then have thought it his duty to interfere. At the same time he expressed his surprise that it should not be generally known here that no railway bonds are guaranteed by government. The whole trouble, it appears, arose from the blunder of the bourse committee, who instead of limiting their caution to certain enterprises, sweepingly condemned the whole.

While on financial matters I may mention that five-twenty bonds are still a favorite investment here and maintain a steady price, varying seldom more than one-eighth, when other securities suffer very considerable fluctuations, as in the instance of the Lombardy railway shares, which in the course of last month fell twenty-eight per cent.

ROME.

The action of the North German Confederation respecting the Council at Rome is no longer veiled in obscurity, as the semi-official organ, the *Provincial Correspondence*, writes as follows:—

The representations made by the French government to the Pope, in order to prevent, if possible, the acceptance of resolutions in conflict with the civil laws of European States, met with the support of the Ambassador of the North German Confederation. True to the position heretofore occupied, the royal government of Prussia has not written any note or sent any despatch to Rome, but instructed its Plenipotentiary to join in the recommendations of the French government. The verbal communications made by the said Plenipotentiary have been forwarded in a confidential to Cardinal Antonelli.

UNIVERSAL STATISTICS.

I will conclude with some statistical remarks, which have just come under our notice, and may possibly interest your readers. According to latest researches the number of all languages in the world amounts to 3,642. Dialects are not included therein, as the Italian language alone, for instance, has twenty-seven dialects, and the Sclavonian as many different dialects as provinces.

The various religious creeds amount to 980.

Annual mortality averages thirty-three and one-third millions, or in each second one death. Average duration of life thirty-three years. A fourth of mankind die before the seventh year; the half before the seventeenth. Of 100,000 one only attains the age of 100; of 500, one ninety; of 100, one sixty years. Clergymen enjoy the longest lease of life; physicians the shortest. Lastly, every twenty-eighth man of the male population of Europe is a soldier.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Policy Before the Parliament—Ministerial Tactics against the Opposition—Party Newspaper Organs and their Difficulties.

PARIS, June 2, 1870.

We have just had a great day "entirely" for the Government. M. Ollivier has gained a decided victory in the Corps Législatif. Some of the "right" would have been glad, without coalescing with the "left," to have made a motion, *motivée*, which the latter could have accepted. Had this been effected and voted, the ministry must have resigned. M. Ollivier knew this, and took his precautions accordingly. The "right" dreads "like the devil does holy water" the withdrawal of article 291, which gives to the minister not only power to refuse periodical or permanent political meetings, but also all reunions of any nature comprised of more than twenty persons. The "right," moreover, is aware that (although its members would hail with delight the return of M. Rouher) if the article be withdrawn they would not be re-elected.

M. Ollivier clearly intimated that should M. Duvernois make a speech hostile to the government in reference to the question yesterday before the Chamber the Cabinet would propose the abolition of the article, and that then his majority would consist of the *centre droit* (right centre) and the *gauche*. The "right" would thus be left in the lurch. The *centre gauche* (left centre) received the following hint from M. Ollivier:—"If you oppose the motion *pur et simple* I will make no promise that the article shall be abolished during my administration, but if you do not do so I give you my word that it shall be annulled, but when must be left to me." The Marquis d'Andelarre made his speech in that sense.

The next political event of the day is the position of M. Picard and his new party, the *Gauche Constitutionnelle*. He and his friends take the same line that M. Ollivier formerly did before coming in to power. Theirs may be considered a legitimate opposition to the government. This new party is a gain for the empire, its members having abandoned republicanism to become supporters of the Emperor. M. Picard himself is at present in a strange situation. Not only is he the largest owner of shares in the *Siècle* and ex-political director of that paper, but he has also another journal, *Les Electeurs Libres*. The latter has already announced itself as the organ of the new constitutional party, and, consequently, has become Napoleonist. What the *Siècle* will do it is impossible to say; but an article appeared in that journal on Friday in the *aigre-doux* style, lamenting what M. Picard had done. At any rate the *Siècle* will become better behaved, although it may not outwardly give up all republican appearance. One effect of the *plebiscite* was, you may remember, a discussion among the members of the *centre gauche*, some of whom voted no, although the majority voted yes. Serious politicians, although desiring ample democratic liberty, repudiate the ambiguous situation of those deputies who, under the pretence of being "irreconcilables," work to effect a revolution without considering the disastrous results with which it might be accompanied. The "extreme left" and republican party, which but a short time since numbered forty, is now reduced to thirteen. The power of M. Ollivier is at the present moment unlimited, and he knows it. A person spoke to him last week about the critical position of the government should M. Bethmont's interpolation be successful. The Prime Minister smiled and replied, "Let them do as they like; I am too strong for them."

THE REGICIDE TRIALS.

At last it has been decided that the Haute Cour will assemble at Blois during the latter part of the month of June. The trial of those accused of complicity in the complot will be one of unusual interest. It has been asserted so boldly by the opposition journals that no conspiracy ever existed except in the imaginative minds of Monsieur le Préfet de Police and his satellites that, should the prosecution break down, the reputation of the government will be severely if not irreparably damaged. For months the authorities have persisted in their declaration of having discovered a wide-spread conspiracy, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the government would risk a trial unless certain of obtaining a conviction. That the struggle will be desperate cannot be doubted; for it will in reality be between the ultra irreconcilables and the empire. Long before the reported conspiracy seriously occupied public attention I told you that the government was in possession of proofs that a complot was in existence. The source from which I gained my information was beyond suspicion, and the course of subsequent events justifies the supposition that the evidence which will be produced by the government on the trial will prove there is "something under the surface" of a far more dangerous character than the timorous alarmist can conceive. There is no disguising the fact that the authorities are still very uneasy as regards the personal safety of the Emperor and more than usual precautions are taken, as notwithstanding the numerous arrests which have been made many of the dastardly conspirators against his life are known to be still at large.

COLLEGE DEMOCRACY.

Students are evidently not a reasoning race. Their intolerance at present gives but little hope of their liberal ideas in after life. When a "hobbledy hoy" myself, I was the most unreasonable lout in existence. M. Laboulaye attempted another lecture on Friday and the tumult was resumed with additional violence. Long before the lecturer made his appearance the amphitheatre was filled to overflowing. The noise was deafening, and at half-past twelve the ladies who had taken seats were forced to leave. The students then rushed towards the professor's *chaire* and within a second there appeared in gigantic round hand on the large black board, written with chalk by a student, "Laboulaye—apostate—lectures closed on account of apostacy!" Suddenly the report was spread that M. Laboulaye would lecture in No. 7, Amphitheatre. Immediately the crowd flocked thither, tumbling, scrambling, pushing, and accompanied by frantic cries of "*Viva Laboulaye! Au Sénat! L'Encrier!*" Arrived, the students found the professor, dignified, smiling and imperturbable. For three-quarters of an hour he remained with his head to the storm, in the hope that a temporary lull in the confusion of tongues would enable him to speak. It was in vain; the heat was overpowering; the students yelled—some in favor, others against the lecturer—and appeared by the increasing tumult to become more excited by their shouts. At last M. Laboulaye, finding that it was impossible to "get a word in edgeways" beat a dignified retreat. There was an enormous crowd outside the Collége de France, and on making his exit the professor was greeted with applause and hisses. The authorities of the college deserve great credit for not having demanded the assistance of the police. M. Laboulaye set an example of patience which should serve as a model for his assailants. At lectures to which students are forced to go some excuse may be made for obstreperous conduct; but at the Collége de France the course is free, public and gratuitous, so that assuredly no sect of brawlers have the right to hinder their fellow-students from benefiting by the lectures of M. Laboulaye.

HOW PEOPLE LIVE AND DIE IN PARIS.

A novel manner of rapidly making 200 francs was invented by a well dressed man last week in the rue Richelieu. A lady entered a shop in that street and purchased a gray silk dress. She was attentively watched by a gentleman who had posted himself at the door when she entered. When the lady took from her purse a note for 200f. the gentleman rushed forward, struck her and snatched the bank note from her hand, saying as he did so, in an angry tone, "I distinctly told you not to buy a dress. I have watched you; you shall not have it." Having given vent to this explosion of virtuous indignation he "skedaddled," not forgetting to take with him the bank note. The lady naturally did a fainting fit, hysterics and other outward signs of female grief. The spectators, believing that the gentleman was a husband in a state of justifiable jealousy, said nothing. Nobody ever thinks of interfering between man and wife in Paris. Marriage and justifiable jealousy are synonymous terms here, and we are accustomed to shut our eyes to domestic troubles. Everything must come to an end, even fainting and "high strikes;" so, in due course, the lady came to her senses. The owner of the establishment then expressed the great affliction he labored under, at having discovered that the lady was dependent on such a brutal husband. "My husband," shrieked the lady; that man is not my husband. I do not know him. I never saw him before!" He was simply a *chevalier d'industrie* in the execution of his profession.

Of general news there is but little. During the past ten days the National Guard has been imposing on us their military presence. The various legions of Paris have been inspected on the *esplanade des Invalides*. They come rolling along the streets with heavy funereal tread, preceded by pioneers and band. Notwithstanding the military pomp with which they are clothed and the warlike aspect they attempt to assume, there is something about these civilian soldiers that lacks the real ring of the true coin. How they would scuttle if opposed to my friends the Zouaves, next door. I met a battalion yesterday in this street. That ferocious looking *sapeur pompier*, with leathern apron, grenadier's bearskin cap and implements supposed to be necessary for clearing the way for the National Guard, is the milkman round the corner, outside of whose shop is the sign *Lait Chaud, Matin et soir*, the most terrific act of whose life has been the milking a cow. As for that imposing drum-major who is puffing and steaming along, he keeps a *cabaret* within an easy distance, and *Monsieur le Capataine*, who perpetually turns to his men to impress the gaping *bonnes* and street ragamuffins with the idea that he is a Martinet, is a worthy shoemaker who made me a pair of boots which caused me whenever I wore them to curse their manufacturer. I could go on thus through the battalion. There is one little fat, chubby, apoplectic fellow ploughing through the dirt who evidently wishes himself anywhere but in the ranks. I know him; his wife keeps a linen shop, and he is deeply skilled in ladies' underclothing. Some months since I entered his shop, and found him behind the counter clothed in military array. My surprise was evident, for the good soul said, "Don't laugh, sir! I know it's all nonsense. Suppose there was an outbreak, what could I do? I never let off a gun in my life; I never killed a fly; I am always afraid of hurting myself with the implements of war. Whenever I am on duty, when I leave the house my wife embraces me, she says, I look so well in uniform." Alas! how many wives are there in Paris who likes their husbands to be in the National Guard, because it from time to time condemns their liege lords to a forced absence.

A funeral of the most modest description, followed by a single mourner, a decrepid old man, accompanied by a large poodle dog, attracted much attention as it proceeded to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, a few days since. The body about to be interred was that of a man named Deschamps, concerning whom the following anecdote is related:—"On the night of the *Mardi Gras*, in the year 1822, the Préfect of Police was awakened by a violent ringing of the bell. His servant opened the door. A woman scarcely dressed and in tears rushed in, and saying "Save me! save me!" threw herself on her knees at the side of the astonished Préfect's bed. The terror of evil-doers recognised the Marquise de G——, the wife of a high functionary. Her husband being detained at the palace in attendance on the king the Marquise had profited by his absence to allow the Vicomte de B——, her lover, to supply his place. At one o'clock in the morning the Vicomte had an attack of apoplexy and died suddenly. The terror stricken Marquise dressed herself in haste and rushed to the Préfecture. The Préfect of Police, after a few moments' reflection, said, "There is only one man who can extricate us from this dilemma. Return to your house, madame; dress the dead body and wait patiently." One hour later two men descended the staircase of the Marquis' house; they supported a third, who had apparently lost consciousness. At the street door a carriage was in waiting, into which the men entered with their charge. Some half drunken revellers, returning from the masked ball, shouted, "Ah! there goes one who has had enough; they are obliged to take him home in a carriage." On the following morning the newspapers announced that the lifeless body of the Vicomte de B——, pierced with three knife wounds, had been found on the Plaine St. Denis. The assassin was never discovered. Six months later the Marquise died; she was but twenty-five years of age, but her hair was white. Last week Deschamps, the instrument employed by the Préfect of Police to save her from public disgrace, was borne to his last resting place.

The Cabinet and the Opposition—Intrigue for Place and Power—Orleanism and the Legitimists.

PARIS, June 1, 1870.

There is a great intrigue going on for the purpose of ousting the present Ministry and bringing into power many of those who held the reins of government prior to last January, although M. Rouher it is not intended should at the outset have a *portefeuille*. The plan of the intriguers is to form a new Cabinet, with M. Ollivier as the chief; that M. Forcade de la Roquette should return to the Ministry of the Interior, M. Magne to that of Finance and the Marquis de Lavallette to the Foreign Office. M. Ollivier, however, has refused to join this combination, as by so doing he would have to throw over his friends of the *centre gauche* and a portion of the *centre droit*. He has, moreover, the sagacity to see that the proposition is simply "the insertion of the thin end of the wedge" for his own downfall. The intrigue has actually been carried into the Tuileries, but the Emperor, like M. Ollivier, will not listen to it, and the result is the strengthening, if possible, of the *entente cordiale* between the Emperor and M. Ollivier.

Connected with the above are certain editors of newspapers, such as the *Pays*, the Orleanist, the legitimist and republican organs. They proposed to have a dinner at the Cascade, in the Bois de Boulogne for the purpose of coming to an understanding and pledging themselves to do all in their power to "turn out" the present Ministry. Many of the editors accepted the invitation, believing that the dinner was to be simply a professional and friendly affair, unconnected with politics. The true intent, however, having come to the knowledge of M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, that functionary has forbidden the dinner. It is contrary to the law for more than twenty persons to meet for the discussion of political matters without the consent of the police.

EDITORIAL ARGUMENT.

A short time since the *Pays* published a strong article against the *Rappel*. Its author, M. Henri de la Garde, was challenged by M. Rufina, one of the editors of the republican journal. The duel will take place to-morrow at Quiverain, beyond the frontiers. Conditions:—Pistols, hair triggers; distance, twenty-five paces, with permission to advance ten and to fire at any time during the walk. If both the combatants advance the whole distance permitted before firing they will be only separated by five paces, and should not each succeed in killing his adversary—why it's a pity. In Belgium there is no law against duelling; here principals and seconds are punished. If, therefore, you wish to murder a man, allowing him at the same time to return the compliment, and you should have some waste cash in your pocket, it is advisable to invest in a ticket for *La Belgique*.

THE IBERIAN QUESTION.

Nobody takes the slightest interest in the Portugese revolution, and the French government participates in the opinion. Whenever Loulé is Minister, Saldanha heads a military revolt and is sure of success. Within six months after Saldanha becomes Minister, Loulé plays the same cards and is sure to win. A friend of mine told an attaché of the Portugese Embassy to state this view of the case to his Ambassador, who endorsed it as correct.

IMPERIAL SALAD AND COURT COSTUME.

Salade Impériale! Of course you are acquainted with the mode of its manufacture—asparagus points and slices of truffles. Do you like it? Yes. So did the guests at the Tuileries the other night; they consumed it in vast quantities at the supper table. *Salade Impériale* and strawberries were devoured in a manner that would imply that the six hundred invited to the ball given by the Empress had refrained from dinner in order to do justice to the *mélange* now in fashion.

The Emperor and Empress entered the *Salle des Maréchaux* shortly after ten o'clock and retired at midnight. Her Majesty was dressed simply, but, as usual, in excellent taste: blue silk dress, with small flounces of white lace, a few violets in the hair and a diamond necklace—*voilà tout*. The refreshment table was arranged in a charming manner; a pavilion of rare plants reached to the arched roof of the *galérie de la Paix*, the interior of which, divided by steps covered with a profusion of fresh flowers, was brilliantly illuminated by an invisible light, and, in the background, an enormous *circas circi mélis* spread its dark green palm leaves over all. The effect was singularly beautiful.

COLLEGIATE "IRRECONCILEABLES."

There was a storm at the Collége de France when M. Laboulaye resumed his lectures, which had ceased since the Easter holidays. Long before the appointed hour the *salle* was crowded. When M. Laboulaye made his appearance there were cries of "Vive Laboulaye!" accompanied by waving of hats. When the applause had ceased the hall resounded with hostile cries of "au Sénat! au Sénat!" which issued from two groups of six or seven young men. This made the partisans of M. Laboulaye redouble their applause, amid counter cries of "l'encrier! l'encrier!" M. Laboulaye said he was fully determined to remain until the hour had elapsed, and that if they would listen to him they should have the history of the *encrier* (inkstand). He then continued:—"In 1866 I was a candidate at Strasbourg. I obtained 10,000 votes, of which 8,000 were in Strasbourg itself. Those who had voted for me wished to honor me with a souvenir after the electoral struggle. They opened a public subscription at two sous. That tells you how numerous the subscriptions were. Well, then, do you know how many have been reclaimed? Ten. Own that it was easy for me to indemnify them by forwarding postage stamps. (Interruptions and applause.) I beg of you not to mingle applause with the interruptions, so that it may be more easy to prove that those who interrupt are in the smallest minority." A student, standing up, with his hat on, shouted, "We will not let you speak." His neighbor said, "Take your hat off." "No!" His interlocutor knocked it off, and a fight ensued. When the lively mill had terminated M. Laboulaye explained his reasons for having voted for the *plebiscite* amid continued interruptions; but he manfully faced the storm until the hour had elapsed, and terminated by requesting his interruptors if they returned on Friday to wait for him in the courtyard, where they could hiss him at their ease. He would permit them to do so willingly, provided they would allow him to finish his lectures. The real cause of the manifestation against M. Laboulaye is that he presented himself as a candidate in the double capacity of Orleanist and republican, and he was supported by the republican press. He is now accused of having counselled voting for the *plebiscite* in order to become a Minister. Indeed, M. Ollivier had actually named him Minister of Public Instruction. Having written some time since a book entitled "Prince Caniche" (*caniche* in French means a poodle dog) directed against the Prince Imperial, when M. Ollivier presented the paper for his Majesty's signature, the Emperor said:—"No; I will never sign for that man." He is clever, and an excellent writer, but of no political consistency. He has now lost his position; for he is rejected by both parties.

DECORATIONS.

Frenchmen are always eager for foreign decorations, and, fortunately for their taste, there is but little difficulty in obtaining them. The "palms" of the French Academy and of the University are really worth having, as they are only awarded by the Minister of Instruction to persons of merit. The palm of the Academy is in silver; that of the University in gold, with blue ribbons. The distinction is given to authors or men who have become celebrated in the various sciences. None but those already decorated with the Legion of Honor can obtain the University palm. M. R. Mitchell, chief editor of the *Constitutionnel*, has just received that decoration, and this morning the Comte de Caccia, Secretary to the Director of the Press, at the Ministère de l'Interior, was decorated with the palm of the Academy. A plentiful supply of the Legion of Honor ribbon will be distributed on the 15th of August, the Emperor's *fête* day. Among others to be decorated on that occasion is M. Mitchell, father of the editor of the *Constitutionnel*. For many years he has rendered service to France, especially in conserving to this country the transit of the Indian mail.

PREPARING FOR THE LAW COURTS.

We are promised an *exposé* of misplaced affection before the law courts. A Parisian, who had rapidly made a large fortune in trade, was possessed of the unhappy ambition to become the worst half of a great lady, and he married the widow of the Marquis De P——. The patrician soon became tired of the alliance, left the conjugal roof, started one of her own and reassumed her title of Marquise. The ex-trader of leather was delighted to get rid of her; but as his wife during her residence with him had appropriated to her own use bonds and bills payable to bearer, amounting in all to a considerable amount, the husband claimed them in a business manner. To this she paid no attention, and Benedict went himself to her house. An altercation—sharp, short and decisive—took place. Madame la Marquise ordered her servants to put her lord and master out of the door in the most summary manner. This not being to his taste he seized a chair and macadamized windows, glasses, porcelain, pictures and servants' heads, the tongues in which screamed for help, until the arrival of the police put an end to the uproar.

MURDER.

Another murder of a brutal character is reported. On the 19th inst. an agriculturist found near a wood at Vitry le Francois (Marne) the dead body of a man with the face turned to the ground. It was clothed only with a coat, shirt and pair of socks. At a distance of 150 metres were the embers of a wood fire, which had without doubt been made for the purpose of burning parts of the clothes, as the remnants of a pair of boots and three buttons were found completely carbonized. Further on was found the pieces of a felt hat, without a particle of the lining. In one of the coat pockets were several articles, among others the *Petit Journal* and the *Journal Officiel*, of the 13th inst. The shirt is marked with the letters J. M. With this exception there is nothing by which to recognize the victim, as the lips and part of the chin have been cut off, and the eyes have been torn from their sockets. On the left breast are six wounds, made with a large knife or poignard, on the back two similar wounds, on the head seven or eight, and on the left cheek a gun or pistol shot wound. The individual is completely unknown in the district. The body appears to be that of a man in easy circumstances.

In the central markets there is a portion reserved especially for the sale of pork. Yesterday it was in a state of unusual excitement, a child of eleven years of age murdered a butcher who was teasing a young bulldog, which gave great offence to the boy. The incipient assassin having told him to desist without effect he immediately seized a cutlass which was within a few yards of him and plunged it into the breast of the unhappy butcher.

FREE LOVE.

One of my cocked hatted friends of the police appears to be of an amatory nature. He was on intimate terms with a publican named Gossart, living in the Rue de la Gaite. The publican's wife also smiled benignly on Monsieur le Sergent de Ville, who was evidently in clover. Some friends of the husband told him that the policeman was too attentive to his wife, and when Ranee, the policeman, called, Gossart pretended he had business of importance, left the house and mounted an omnibus that passed his door. He got down in the Boulevard Montparnasse and returned home by the Chaussée du Maine. On obtaining admission to the dining room, separated only from an adjoining chamber by a paper partition, he heard the voices of his wife and the gay *blondin*. Taking down a double barrelled gun, Gossart made a hole in the partition and the peep-show which presented itself to his astonished gaze was his wife sitting on the knees of cocked hat. Bang, bang went the gun and down came the love birds. The neighbors arrived and found Ranee on the roof of a shed in the yard, on which he had clambered, in the hope of effecting his escape. He was taken to the hospital, the charge having traversed his breast. The contents of the barrel intended for Madame Gossart grazed that lady's cheek, and Monsieur Gossart's better half was deluged in blood. She took refuge with her neighbors in crinoline, who, thinking a similar case might be their own some day, took a lively interest in her misfortune. As for the husband nobody paid attention to him, and he effected his own arrest and gave himself up to the Commissary of Police.

HONOR TO INDUSTRY.

The Emperor has made a nomination to the grade of Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, which has given general satisfaction to the working classes. During the past fifty years M. Knust has worked in the leading pianoforte manufactories. He is at present foreman in an establishment. The firm wished that their foreman should profit by the merit of their pianos, and his Majesty has accorded the red ribbon to M. Knust. A large number of workmen in this branch of industry waited on the Minister of Fine Arts last week and expressed a desire to personally thank the Emperor for the distinction he had awarded their foreman. His Majesty has received a deputation of the workmen with great affability and expressed the great satisfaction it had given him to decorate M. Knust.

LIGHT FROM THE EAST.

The Celestials have again shown us the light of their countenances. The Chinese Embassy arrived on Sunday and leave this day for Florence. Six weeks in Italy, and off they go to Madrid to sign a treaty of commerce between John Chinaman and Spain.

DARKNESS OF INTELLECT.

Two nights since a man hammered as loudly as he could at the gate of the prison Sainte Pélagie. He must see Rochefort at any price, as he had two letters in his pocket—one for that irascible irreconcilable deputy, the other for Napoleon III. "I am," said he, "the Son of God, and I have the power of God." He had not, however, the power to protect himself from arrest and a subsequent interview with the Commissary of Police.

THE PRESS.

The correctional tribunal has pronounced judgment against the four journals—*Le Rappel, le Réveil, le Siècle, l'Avenir National*—prosecuted for having published the false proclamation attributed to Prince Louis Bonaparte. The judgment is long, but the result is that the *gérants* of the above newspapers have each been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 1,000f. fine. The court orders that the said judgment shall be printed in full at the head of each journal at the expense of the condemned; moreover, the suppression and destruction of all the articles which have been and may be signed. The accused are condemned to pay all expenses.

ENGLAND.

Earl Russell on the Public School System—The March to Rome or "No Popery?"

[From the London News.]

After the usual annual examination of the boys' school a few days since, at the Borough Road schools Earl Russell presided at the sixty-fifth general meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, and was supported by Lord Lyveden, Mr. Baines, M. P.; Mr. Dixon, M. P.; Mr. S. Gurney, M. P.; Mr. Pease, M. P.; Mr. V. Harcourt, M. P.; Mr. Sartoris, M. P.; Sir W. Sterling, the Revs. T. Binney, Hugh Allen, D. Fraser, Canon Cromwell, T. Brockway, J. S. Wadington, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, &c.

The report, an abstract of which was read by the Secretary, referred to the principles of the society as uniting reverence for Scripture truth with respect for the conscientious convictions of all, and cited numerous testimonies to the value of the moral and religious as well as intellectual instruction given in British schools.

Earl Russell said—I do not think I can take a better opportunity of delivering to you my opinions with regard to this society and the position in which the question of education stands than when we are returning our thanks to her Majesty the Queen. From its first beginning (sixty-two years ago) this society has received the patronage and support of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) From the days of George III. until now we have received support and assistance from the royal authority. (Cheers.) It has been stated, I believe, by some over-zealous friends of mine that I was the person who first set up this society, and that it is a pet or fancy of mine to support. I am entitled to no such honor—to no such distinction. My father, indeed, had a great share in its first foundation, and I had the sentiments which always influenced him implanted by him in my mind in my early days; and all the credit I can claim is, that I have maintained the principles I imbibed from my father, and have endeavored to carry into effect those views which he throughout his life held. (Hear.) This question of national education is one that at the present moment divides public opinion; and it is necessary, therefore, to recur to some of the first principles of this society. Now, the first principle of all was that we should introduce religion into our teaching, and that the Bible should be the foundation of that teaching. For my part, I cannot consider a young man educated if he has not received religious instruction. He may read and write well, be well versed in arithmetic, geography, history and other subjects, but that is instruction, and I certainly should not call the person whose attainments were limited to these an educated man, unless he at the same time had implanted in his mind the principles of the Christian religion. That is the principle of the society, and that principle, whatever the Legislature may do, we are bound to carry out. Another principle is that we have from the first founded our religious teaching on the Bible, laying aside all catechisms and formularies. (Cheers.) The Bible comes from God, and conveys to us the word of God and the mind of God—(hear)—but the catechisms and formularies have been adopted from time to time by men according to the passions or circumstances of the time. They convey the opinions, the learning and the sentiments, but also the faults and passions of the times in which they were framed. I may state an instance to show the defects which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when those formularies were adopted, prevailed in public opinion on these subjects. There is no lesson—no moral lesson which you will find more pervading the Bible than the doctrine that we ought to forgive those who trespass against us, and that it is only on condition that we do so that God will forgive us our trespasses. We read in the Old Testament that most touching and affecting story of how Joseph not only forgave his brethren who had sought his death and sold him to slavery, but, returning good for evil, how he provided them with food and sustained their lives during the famine, and afterwards planted them in the best of the land of Egypt. That lesson is repeated over and over again in the New Testament. * * * * *

I am not now going to criticise the Government Education bill; but I say I test it by these three questions:—First, convenient districts for schools; second, that no tax should be imposed, general or local, except by representation; and third, that the education should be unsectarian. (Cheers.) I do not say whether these conditions are complied with, in this bill, but I do say that unless the House of Commons takes care that they are complied with the measure will hardly have the assent of the nation. (Hear, hear.) And, for my own part, I say this, that although you have been assured by my noble friend, Lord Lyveden, that if sent up by the House of Commons it will receive the ready assent of the House of Lords, it must be borne in mind that every peer may enter his protest; and if I should find that the bill, as it comes up from the House of Commons, enacting for perpetuity secular education for this country, should fail to embody the three principles I have enumerated, I shall enter my protest against it. (Cheers.) I trust, however, that no such calamity will happen. Indeed, I am confident it will not. I have great confidence in Mr. Foster, in his broad and enlightened principles, and his Puritanical descent, to which he himself has referred; but I have just come from a country where the great question under discussion was whether they should vote the infallibility of the Pope. I have nothing to do with that, but I have not come home to England to vote the infallibility of any Minister, however talented. I shall therefore, watch anxiously the proceedings of the House of Commons. In my opinion the bill, which is very complicated, deserves careful investigation, and men like my honorable friend Mr. Baines I am sure will not vote for any clause in it without knowing the length to which it might be enforced, and the actual operation to which it might extend. (Cheers.) There are two other questions of great importance in connection with this subject of national education. It is well known that the Irish Roman Catholic bishops have for some time complained that we have a denominational system of education here, and that it has not been extended to Ireland. Although the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of education in Ireland has not yet been presented it is no doubt in a forward state, and will appear when the English Education bill shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England gives perpetuity and permanence to denominational education the demand of the Roman Catholics will hardly be resisted. It will be said "we desire equality in this matter also between England and Ireland," and the mixed system of education which was established in 1831 will be discarded. Now, what will be the consequences of denominational education in Ireland? There are children of Protestants to the number of 24,000 in Ireland, scattered about in the various schools where the Roman Catholics form the great majority. The system of the Roman Catholic Church is very absolute. I remember some time ago Bishop Griffiths, on my saying to him, "If we propose any system of education we shall not interfere with your religious views," replying, "That is all very well; but every subject taught is with us connected with religion and unless we have the entire control of the schools we shall not be satisfied." The result, then, in Ireland will be that these 24,000 Protestant children will be either obliged to submit to being taught Roman Catholic doctrines or be driven out of the schools altogether, and that, I think, would not be fitting for the House of Lords to decide. Another matter to be borne in mind by the House of Lords is that the Church of England is not now exactly the same Church it was at the time of Archbishop Howley and Bishop Blomfield. There is a party in it now that is always trying to assimilate the Church of England to the Church of Rome, by introducing gradually the ceremonies of the Church of Rome into its worship. Step by step this party is introducing into our churches much of the Roman Catholic ceremonial and of that faith which at the time of the Reformation we abjured. (Hear, hear.) Therefore if we establish in the schools the denominational teaching of the Church of England we cannot be quite sure what in ten, twenty or thirty years hence that teaching will be. I remember a clever work called "Foul Play," wherein the two authors describe a ship coming from Australia having as passenger a returned convict on board, who, hearing a strange noise every night, watches and finds it proceeds from some men boring a hole with a gimlet in the ship's bottom, the consequence of which is that she founders. *I sometimes think that there is a gimlet at work at the bottom of the Church of England.* (Hear, hear.) I trust the object of those who are using it will be defeated; but I cannot help thinking that it behooves all men, not only dissenters, but low church and broad churchmen—all, in short, who do not belong to the ritualists—to be watchful in all they do, and take care that this Protestant country shall retain its Protestant Bible, its Protestant teaching, its Protestant schools, and continue to hold its rank among the nations of the world. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The Schools in Scotland.

The Scottish Central Association of Schoolmasters at Stirling, May 7, resolved that in practice they found no difficulty necessarily connected with communicating religious instruction in their schools; that a national system, combining the leading features of the parochial system, was the most desirable for the country, and that the Revised Code examinations tend to lower the status of schoolmasters.

What the Catholics of Britain Say.

[From the London Globe.]

A statement which has been adopted by a meeting of Catholics, in which the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Howard of Glossop and the Master of Lovat took part, declares that to compel Catholic children to board in schools in which, contrary to the principles of the Catholic religion, secular and religious instruction will not go hand in hand, "would be to institute a religious grievance, both contrary to the principles professed by all parties at this time and without any parallel in countries of mixed religions." The Education bill, as it now stands, so say the Catholics, "would make England an exception to the whole civilized world, since there is not any instance on the Continent of Europe or in America in which primary education is at the same time compulsory and undenominational.

The Marchioness of Queensberry maintains on the education and Church question generally that to be a Catholic is not necessarily to be a Papist, and most strenuously denies the doctrine that the Pope, or any other ecclesiastical power, Catholic or Protestant, has any temporal authority, directly or indirectly, in Ireland. Her Grace adds:—

There must be a "unanimity of sentiment and a leavening of thought" before Ireland can arrive at that destiny of greatness which is in store for her. Circumstances have, through the mercy of the good and great God, paved the way for this thrice-blessed union. Let us all hail it with joy and gratitude, and strive, each of us, individually, to keep up the flame, instead of attempting to quench it by word or deed; but yet, surely, it shall not be quenched, for "God is with us." We hope all things from a native Parliament; but if these hopes are not realized, the rush will, after all, inevitably come. May God save Ireland from this terrible alternative and raise up in her legislators, Protestant and Catholic, who will (by debarring all from a continuance in their tyrannical usurpations and destructive acts) save the dear old land from that revolution to which she is hastening.

Preparing for the Vote by Ballot—Constitutional Revolution.

[From the London Times, May 9.]

The Ballot bill is uponus. Some time after the House of Commons has wearied of the Irish Land bill, another craft will be launched on the Parliamentary waters. Lord Hartington will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the practice of Parliamentary elections. What will be its fate is a matter upon which conjecture may easily go wrong, and, indeed, the feelings with which it will be received by the House and the country are exceedingly mixed and various. There is one party, or remnant of a party, who will hail the bill with unmixed gratification. The surviving radicals of 1832 must see in its promise *the last article of their creed realized*. The men for whom Mr. Joseph Hume was an apostle—how few of them are left among us!—may join in a feeble quavering of Simeon's song adapted to their own experience. Their numbers have dwindled away, their strength is gone, their revelation is exhausted; such of them as still live on find themselves among a generation thinking other thoughts and speaking another language, and are startled and alarmed by proposals on every side for extending the sphere of government in direct violation of the doctrines of their early life; but they may still take consolation in the knowledge that the ballot—the only real and trustworthy machinery for regenerating the world—is taken up by a liberal Ministry. These radicals of the past have, of course, a party in the opposite ranks corresponding to them. There are conservatives who have survived their illusions and who recognize the truth that it is their fate to be beaten. As measure after measure they opposed has been carried against them, they have at last come to believe that their opposition guarantees the ultimate success of every project they may resist. They feel their forces ebbing, and are almost prepared to bow *to the inevitable victory of their assailants*. Between these two ranks there is a younger band, whose hatred of the ballot is more cordial every day, and becomes more bitter, because they are not unfrequently compelled to suppress it. The open recusants find relief in protesting their opposition, but such men—and they are not a few—as have pledged themselves to the ballot in the persuasion that it would never become a practical question in their time chafe and fret at the notion of legalizing the hypocrisy of electors just as they are discovering their own. * * * * * * * * *

If the ballot be adopted it will be a kind of sacrifice to the dead. We do not say there is not here and there a man keeping up the form of living who believes in it; but if we make this concession, it is the utmost our respect for fact will permit. The question whether the bill will be passed is thus very much a matter of time. "If 'twere done, 'twere well it were done quickly," for all the rising forces are against it, and men may at any moment awake from the spell, and ask what is it that compels them to go on paying a false obedience or impressed by a baseless fear of the hobgoblin. It may seem a mistaken policy to give Mr. Leatham such a warning, but we take no credit for the frank expression of sentiments we should vainly try to repress. He and his friends may try their utmost; but if they succeed, it will not be because they are strong, but because others are weak.

The Postal Telegraph System.

[From the London Sun.]

The number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the kingdom in four weeks was as follows:—In the week ending April 9, 169,562 messages were transmitted, showing an increase of 4,341 on the previous week. In the week ending April 16, 157,807 messages were sent, being a decrease in number of 11,755 on the previous week. The falling off is accounted for by the small amount of business transacted on Good Friday and the following day. In the weeks ending April 23 and 30, 170,659 and 172,746 messages were despatched respectively.

TURKEY.

The Egyptian Relations—Ambitious Designs and Cabinet Aid of the Viceroy—The Free Passage of the Bosphorus—Railroad Progress—Colonization from the West.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31, 1870.

In alluding some time ago to the affairs of Egypt and the ambitious designs of the Viceroy, I made use of the Household French proverb *qui a bu boira*—"He who has tasted the cup, will have the desire to taste it again." If the rumors which now reach us again from Egypt be true, it would appear that his Highness has not only the desire to, but is actually taking, quiet sips of the cup of ambition by continuing his purchases of arms and warlike stores, and by doing this with an apparent desire to invite remarks and remonstrances from the Porte rather than to elude them.

These rumors, with the fact that he took no notice whatever of the Porte's protests against the last loan of £5,000,000 sterling contracted in Paris have brought about a renewed feeling of distrust against him, and to all appearances it is doubtful now if he will be allowed to pay his visit to the Sultan this summer. In fact, it may be said with regard to the so-called settlement of the late Egyptian question, that with it, as with every other matter in Turkey approaching, directly or indirectly, that great political bugbear, the Eastern question, the wise heads of Europe are contented with any "patchwork" settlement which puts off the evil hour, when, willy nilly, they should take up and deal seriously with the question, though it appears to me that by acting as they seem to do—in all matters regarding the last—on the principle that enough for the day is the evil thereof, they are just playing into the hands of those who look forward with satisfaction to the time when patching up will no longer be possible, and when they must either leave the sick man to take care of himself without, in the interval, having allowed him the requisite peace of mind and nourishment sufficient to give him strength, or they must come in again and attend personally to any necessary amputations.

A rather silly act of the Viceroy has given rise to some comment this week. The Egyptian Steam Company, of which he is the largest shareholder, has just been taken over by him entirely, and it is said that it will no longer navigate under its present name of the "Azizieh Company" (Aziz being the Sultan's name), but under another denomination. The incident is trivial and likely to pass without any official remark, but the public naturally points a finger at it.

In the meantime the Viceroy's brother here, Mustapha Fazil, continues in the Sultan's good graces, and holds the high post of President of the Grand Council, while the uncle, Halim Pacha, is pressing a heavy claim for indemnity against the Viceroy.

The new regulations regarding the liberty of passage for all vessels through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus at all hours do not give general satisfaction. Not only the extra fee charged for the permission is a most heavy one, but with regard to large steamers the liberty allowed them is quite illusory. The foreign embassies have protested, and consequently the affair is far from being reckoned as settled.

The Public Works Minister, the Armenian Davud Pacha, has been very ill. His detractors say that his sudden elevations have turned his head. His illness may account for the fact that the promised works of the railway and other improvements have not yet been commenced in the neighborhood of the capital. Road making in the provinces is, however, actively pushed on; the long neglected road from Trebizond to the interior has been taken in hand, and we hear from Adrianople that a great deal has been done there also during the last six months.

The project of turning Western emigration on to Turkey is also actively taken up, and the Turkish ambassadors in London and Paris have received orders to promise a free grant of land and exemption from taxation for ten years. I could believe in the immediate good results of these projects if to them the government added the other most necessary measure of lessening the burdens of the poor heavily taxed and brutalized Mohamedan and Rayah cultivators. They would soon cover thousands of acres with wheat and other produce if they were simply allowed to pay their taxes direct to the government, and not to be handed over to cheating and brutal farmers of government taxes, who make enormous profits at the expense of the peasants.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The time is ripe for the establishment of an American Museum of Art in the city of New York. When established it should furnish a detailed history of painting, engraving, statuary and architecture. Of modern art, particularly American, it should be comprehensive. It should not dwell too much upon the traditionary past, but form rather a comprehensive museum of the living present. In history it should furnish the outlines. An intimate study of art from the Real-Museo of Madrid, to the Hermitage of St. Petersburg, and from the National Gallery to the Vatican, is the writer's only apology for making a few private suggestions in regard to a Metropolitan Art Museum. From the aggregate suggestions of all will come the consummation of a perfect collection. Every one absolutely in earnest, like the graduate of Oxford, will be an element of strength in the coming work. Thousands of great pictures and engravings are already in the country, and, if every friend of art will tell where he knows certain pictures to be, the aggregate will make a gallery.

WHERE SITUATE THE MUSEUM?

The museum should be situated in some central locality, where ladies and lovers of art could rendezvous at all times. The Louvre and Borghese are always central art circles. The art centre of New York will one day be about where is now situated the Reservoir, corner Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. The Reservoir not being needed will soon give way to some public building. Why not locate the museum there?

WHAT IT SHOULD CONTAIN.

As remarked before, the museum should be in a degree historic. It should show the travel of art from Giunta da Pisa, of the twelfth century, up through the Umbrian, Florentine, Venetian, Boulogne, German, French and American schools. Painters who have made art epochs should be more fully represented. They are the art posts of the centuries. Such were the religious Fra Angelico of the fourteenth century: Perugino, who tutored sweetness to Raphael in the fifteenth: Michael Angelo, the grand; Andrea del Sarto, the frescoer; Leonardo, the Christ painter; Claude, the landscapeist; Titian, the colorist; Reubens, the bold; Teniers and Meissonier, the realists, and Turner, the insane. There are Phidias, Canova, Thorwaldsen and Powers, in marble, and Albert Dürer, Raphael Morghen, Toschi, Steinla, Lefevre, Strange and Sharp, in engraving.

WHERE ARE THE MASTERPIECES?

They are all around us. Look about with me and I will show them to you. At Yale College (for sale) is a chronological collection which took ten years of the life of that great connoisseur J. J. Jarvis. This collection will be our nucleus. Mr. Jarvis' collection extends from Giunta da Pisa of the twelfth, all the way through to Guercino Do ninichino and the Carracci of the sixteenth century. Only Perugino and Leonardo da Vinci are missing. Mr. Barlow, of Washington, the owner of a choice Rembrandt, has recently discovered (and purchased) in the old Baltimore Manor House a good copy of Perugino, and Mr. Miner K. Kellogg, of the same city, has now boxed up in Baltimore a superb signed Leonardo da Vinci. The subject is Herodias. This picture, unless soon secured, will be lost to the country, as was Mr. Kellogg's "La Belle Jardinière" (*première idee du pientre*), since sold to Lord Ashburton, of Bath House, Piccadilly.

Of the works of J. M. W. Turner the only copies in America are those four small pictures secured through John Ruskin by Dr. Magoon, that modern Peter the Hermit in the American art field. These Turners—"Lock Lommond," "Smarlholm Tower" and the original vignette painted for Sir Walter Scott for the "Lady of the Lake"—now hang almost forgotten on the walls of Vasser College. Superb copies of the French and Dutch schools are in dozens of American galleries. Each owner would be glad to contribute something out of his prolific store. Let the catalogue give credit "from whom purchased," and present owners would be glad to contribute, only receiving first cost themselves.

WHERE ARE THE MODERN PAINTINGS?

Senator Sumner has several Ruysdaels. Aspinwall has Teniers, Murillo, Guido, Carlo Dolci, Correggio, Veronese, Titian, Valasquez, Sasafaroto (spelled from memory) and Wouverman. Corcorane, of Washington, has R. Mengs, Vernet, Vandyck, Teneyck, Rembrant and the Greek Slave. Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, has a superb Reubens, a Toulmache and a Gerard Dow. Sam Grant, of Philadelphia, has a Snyder. Of the contemporary schools we have Achenback (Andreas and Oswald) at Belmont's, Groesbeck's (Cincinnati), Longworth's and Walters'; Meissonier at Blodgett's, Walters', Probosco's; Troyon at Pronosco's, Blodgett's, Belmont's; Bonheur at Blodgett's, Belmont's, Walter's and McGuire's (Washington); Buyureau at Johnson's and Belmont's; Meyer von Bremin at Groesbeck's, Blodgett's, Belmont's, O'Roberts' and Walters'; Verschunr and Verboeckhoven everywhere, and Church (our Claude) at Messrs. Sam Colt's, O'Roberts' and Blodgett's; Miliais at Probosco's, &c., &c.

IN ENGRAVING.

Mr. Sumner has the finest heads in the country. Mr. Wm. H. Davis, of Cincinnati, has many of Careman's old collection, with some of the finest masterpieces from Milan and London. Dr. Pease, of Cambridge, is the great engraving authority in America. He has purchased from Rome to London the $80,000 collection for Harvard College.

FINALLY,

to consummate an art museum, secure the Jarvis collection as a nucleus, with the "Perugino" and "Rembrandt," of Barlow, the "Leonardo," of Kellogg, and the four Magoon "Turners." Order immediately from each middle-aged cotemporary artist a masterpiece. Let Meissonier give us a finished picturette, Gerome a scene from the Pagan East, Troyon his Fiensley cattle, Achenback (A.) marine and Oswald a burning canvass, with Vesuvius flaming from the background. Let Church, and Darley, and Knaus, now middle aged, leave their marks. Overbeck and Hübner, are old, and the best we can do with the latter is to buy the Connover picture now for sale at Snadcoor's.

In marble, after plaster casts of the Venuses and antiques, let Powers furnish a copy of the "Slave," Palmer a *baso relievo*, and around all these works of art let Fred Law Olmstead throw the "seven lamps of architecture," and we will one day thank him as we now do for our Central Park.

M. D. LANDON.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 100 East Twenty-fourth street, June 7, 1870.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

JOB PRINTING *of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.*

Volume XXXV.....No. 171

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE HUGUENOTS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CADET LE PERLE—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE RED LIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FERNANDE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—CINDERELLA—THE PATRIOT'S BRIDE, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HAMLET.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—MY SPIRIT STAR—HUNTING A PRINCE DOWN, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 20, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Religious: The Feast of Corpus Christi; Public Celebration of the Festival in the Metropolis and Elsewhere: The Ecumenical Council: Papal Infallibility; The Power of Prayer as Preached in the Pulpits: Sermons by the Rev. Drs. Storrs, Houghton, Foss, Deems and Hepworth, Henry Ward Beecher, O. B. Frothingham, Fathers Hecker, Everett and others.
4—Religious (continued from Third Page)—Fresh Air and Fresh Beer; Fun and Frolic on the Briny Deep.
5—Europe: German Finance and Military Absorption of the Industrial Resources: French Cabinet Policy and Oppositionist Tactics in Parliament; Earl Russell on Public Education and "Popery" in England; Emigration to Turkey and Colonization from the West—The American Museum of Art.
6—Editorials: Leading Article on the Republican Party, its Position—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorial—Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World: Infallibility in the Vatican and the "Dangers" of the Church: Napoleon's Health and the French Mission to Washington: The Breadstuffs and Money Questions in Paris: An Anti-"Bohemian" Mission from England to America—The President on Independence Day: General Grant and his Family to be in Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth of July—Personal Intelligence—Runaway Accident in the Park—Strange Conduct of a Lunatic—Sunday's Schedule—Serious Shooting Affray—The Darien Canal Expedition—Naval Intelligence—Caution to Bathers—Rowdyism in Jersey City—Business Notices.
8—Central and South American Safety of the Steamship Henry Chauncey: Destructive Fire in Panama; Many Lives Reported Lost; The question of Slavery in Brazil; Affairs in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay and Paraguay—Horse Notes—Musical and Theatrical—Irish Landlordism: A Word for the Class from Jersey.
9—The Stamina of the Republic: The Crops for 1870; Prospects for an Unprecedented Yield All Over the Land: The Horn of Cornucopia in the South and West: Southern Harvest Commenced—Old World Items—Financial and Commercial Reports—Court Calendars for To-Day—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Washington: The Work Before Congress: Circular from the Treasury Department Relative to the Canadian Fisheries; The Retaliatory Spirit of the New Dominion: Grand Celebration of the Corpus Christi Festival; The Dominican Treaty—Brooklyn City News—New York City News—Sad News for the Germans: A Scarcity of Good Lager Beer Apprehended—Almost a Terrible Railroad Slaughter—"Cranky Tom" in Quod—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Gettysburg: Its Battlefield and Healing Springs; Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE REPORT of the Babcock Investigating Committee will probably come up to-day in the House. It does not deal with Babcock alone, but takes in all the facts connected with the proposed annexation of St. Domingo, and consequently will be an extremely interesting document.

A PRAISEWORTHY ENGLISH MISSION.—Lloyd's agent in London is about to embark for New York in order to hunt up the news Bohemians who originated the "hoax" reporting the loss of the steamship Dacia. We wish the gentleman every success, and hope that John Bull will rout the fellows and annihilate their profession just as completely as civilization has done that of the brigands of Greece and Spain.

THE DARIEN CANAL SURVEY.—The news from Commander Selfridge's surveying party on the Isthmus of Darien is not at all favorable. No satisfactory results have been accomplished. The men are disheartened; sickness prevails; desertions are frequent, and would become more numerous if the chances of getting away were more readily obtained. The expedition will soon return, and from what we have heard of its labors up to the present time its mission will not prove as fruitful as was anticipated when it left here.

JOURDAN AGAIN ON THE WARPATH.—Our new Superintendent of Police has been very active in correcting abuses both within the lines of the force and outside of them. He has almost effectually shut up the mock auction shops. He has in a great measure put a stop to the panel game, for each of which feats country greenhorns cannot be too grateful. The last foray, however, was upon a faro bank in Nassau street, where the two proprietors, eleven sporting visitors and all the gambling tools were seized. We hope this is only the beginning of Jourdan's raid upon these infamous establishments, and that he will keep it up until he roots them all out. The police know very well where to find them. They are not conducted with so much secrecy that any vigilant officer cannot lay his finger upon them at any moment. We trust, then, that the Superintendent will go ahead and wipe them all out.

The Republican Party—Its Position.

"Close up" seems to be the word in the republican party. In the days when the boys on the march were taking things easy; when some little immediate purpose of each was more in thought than the great purpose of all; when groups were down to rest in shady places by the roadside and parties were off across the neighboring fields for fresh water, while others made domiciliary visits to points that promised chickens, eggs, butter or the tasty corn cake, or plunged into the secret recesses of barns and corn cribs; when, indeed, the whole line was scattered and loose, at such a moment the word to "close up" passed down company by company, from the head of the column, was a piece of magic that brought every man to his place, one hardly saw how. Its hint of something in front, its whisper of a suddenly seen necessity, its intimation of a reason related to the great general purpose compacted the whole line, brought all together and gave the shoulder-to-shoulder unity, the tone force and cohesion that a moment before might have seemed impossible. So it is now with those that adhere to the great leader in the new way. Once more they seem to have heard the familiar word all down the line, and still as ever it gathers and consolidates the force and puts aside the discursive disposition.

Within a short time it has appeared to the enemies of the republican party as if there was no possible point of unity in it. Nay, its friends have not been altogether confident of the contrary to this. As a party it was certainly composed of many elements naturally hostile and antagonistic one to the other—elements tending to different courses if once freed from the harmony of action forced upon them by the great national crisis and necessity in which the party arose. There were the protectionists and the free traders side by side. How could men differ more widely than these? And how few are the topics that take a more intimate hold of men's whole lives than those in dispute between them. With what bitterness and tenacity the protectionist denounces as mischievous errors every point in the creed of the free trader, and how calmly the free trader could consign the protectionist to the nearest lunatic asylum. Recognizing the force of this opposition it was not unreasonable to regard it as a great danger when, on the one hand, it was imperiously demanded that protection should have a place in the platform, and on the other it was urged to make free trade the necessary sequence to free labor in a party founded and originating in a crusade against slavery, which, after all, was only a kind of monopoly. Just as this opposition raged within the lines of the republican party, so there were others scarcely less threatening on the questions of the banks, taxation and several subjects. Within a few days even a subject came up that was scarcely counted before as a disintegrating force—our foreign relations. With the brilliant buncombe with which the friends of Cuba splurged and snorted, it certainly seemed as if something must be broken, and as if the bond of unity that kept republicans together would snap like the green withes that were made into bracelets for Samson.

It was perhaps not unnatural to doubt, in view of an agitation so likely to test a party. If it is divided on the question of free trade, the constitution of banks, the propriety of many taxes, and even on an idea that has so much stirred the people of this country as our relations with the small republics, our neighbors, and with their European oppressors—if the republican party is divided upon all these points what is there to hold it together? Was it not a war party, and is not the war over? Was not the saving of the country its great mission, and is not that mission fulfilled? What, then, is left to give this party a vital power? It may be said that the war is not over. The fighting, to be sure, is done with, and the country is no longer in any danger from the armies of secession, but there remain the consequences of the great exertions to which this party was obliged to force the country that the fighting might be brought to a triumphant close. The present administration has been charged by the country with a sacred trust—a legacy of the war. Its mission is to restore us to that happy condition we were in before the great necessity came—when the American people hardly knew what taxes were—when there was no national debt—when the citizens of the United states were more comfortable and easy in their circumstances than the citizens of any other nation on the earth. Its mission is to reduce taxes, to pay the debt, to develop the resources of the nation, and in an administration thus entrusted with a great duty growing out of the war the republican party has a bond of union only less potent than the war itself.

In the case of Cuba we saw the President declare what he conceived to be the only policy consistent with the performance of his duty to the country, and we saw the party, with only as many stragglers as a battle always causes, assent to his declaration and rally to support him in it. Every such contest consolidates a party, casts out by a natural process those who cannot accept the will of a majority and gives the remainder greater strength, in virtue of greater unity of sentiment and purpose; and in such contests this party—the only possible party in our present condition—will move on, gaining power as it goes, to make its present purpose the issue and the triumph of 1872.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has issued his circular warning American fishermen of the new regulations regarding the Canadian fisheries, made necessary by the act of the Dominion authorities in refusing fishing license in future to foreign vessels. This is the first step towards retaliation for the abrogation of our reciprocity with the smart young Dominion, and the authorities there expect that it will bring us immediately to a sense of our insignificance. If it does not they will probably close the Welland Canal against us, and do other things to ruin our commerce and pauperize us generally.

THE WATER FRONT.—What is the use of beautiful parks, clean streets, magnificent edifices, Beethoven concerts, crystal palaces, boulevards and all that sort of finery which help to make up a magnificent city, while we have a water front of rotten docks and mud filled slips? Hurry up Messrs. Dock Commissioners and show us some improvements. Give us a commencement at least.

Church Services on a Hot Day.

It is easier to make a church warm than to make one cool. Yesterday was the hottest Sunday of the season so far, and as a consequence the attendance at a majority of the churches was slim. The members of the fashionable congregations are either in Europe or in the country, while some of them, like a certain class of French people, having spent all their money in winter and spring social and religious dissipation, have retired to the back rooms of their mansions, and are "not at home." When September arrives, and their husbands and fathers once again possess well filled purses, they will reappear in society and go to church like the good Christians they are. Their antipodes, the democratic classes, went yesterday to Coney or Staten Island; some on excursions down the bay, and others to Westchester, where they had the benefit of fresh air—and lager.

Perhaps the only place of worship really crowded was St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, where Father Hecker, who has just returned from Rome, delivered an interesting sermon on the Ecumenical Council. The reverend gentleman was quite eloquent and confident in his language, which latter, by the way, gave a flattering picture of the condition of affairs in the Eternal City. It being the Feast of Corpus Christi, the services at St. Paul's, and at all the Roman Catholic churches, in fact, were unusually impressive, and if anything was capable of making the worshipper oblivious of the heat they assuredly were. As a general thing the preachers seemed to feel the enervating effects of the weather. Their sermons were not so animated as in cooler days. Mr. Frothingham brought down the thermometer several degrees during his sermon on music by graphically describing the effect produced by Beethoven's compositions "upon those whose souls are filled with harmony." He declared that very few persons can interpret the music of this master, and he modestly intimated that he was one of the very few. Rev. Mr. Northrup, at the Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, also preached on the subject of music. He was less poetical than the Lyric Hall apostle, but quite as enthusiastic in praising the divine art. He, however, administered some severe blows to the opera, which, Heaven knows, is sick enough in the United States already without requiring religious whacks to make it out of favor.

Rev. Mr. Smyth preached the inauguration sermon of the American Free Church, which he designs as the nucleus around which all the contending sects can rally. Mr. Smyth was able and eloquent, and started on his new mission with every prospect of success. An interesting sermon, defining the position and doctrines of Unitarianism, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hepworth at the Church of the Messiah, while Rev. Mr. Bliss, at the New England Congregational church, deliverd a discourse on the rise and progress of Congregationalism. It will undoubtedly gratify the members of these two denominations to learn that both are making great progress, and that the tenets of each are the only true and Christian ones, which latter claim is somewhat puzzling to outsiders, but is, we trust, satisfactory to those directly concerned. Mr. Beecher was as interesting as usual. His sermon, or rather lecture, was on the subject of money and the use to which it can be best put. He spoke highly of the ambition which seeks posthumous fame, and expressed the opinion that rich men ought to educate poor young men of genius, and live forever after in the fame they achieve. At the Church of the Strangers Dr. Deems' discourse was convincing. He declared that there was no neutrality in religion. He who did not serve the Lord served Satan. At Zion church the Rev. Mr. Butler (colored) concluded his sermon with a sharp denunciation of "some white brute, by the name of Hiram Young," who, it appears, had ordered the reverend gentleman away from a table on a steamer coming from Boston, and refused to serve him because of his color. Very bad; very bad, indeed. However, let Mr. Butler bear in mind that they who suffer on earth are rewarded on high, and not try to get even here by calling his brother bad names. And with this advice we close.

IMPUDENCE OF A CONGRESSIONAL CARPET-BAGGER.—B. F. Whittemore, who claims a seat in the House of Representatives as member for the First Congressional district of South Carolina, has proved himself as stupid as he is impudent. After resigning his seat to avoid expulsion for the sale of the cadetship, he actually comes before the same Congress to take his seat again. General Logan hit the nail on the head in the debate on this matter last Saturday when he said, "The question to be decided by the House was whether a member who had escaped the odium of expulsion by reason of resignation should be declared entitled to a seat in a body which had passed a unanimous resolution declaring him unworthy of said seat." If Whittemore had let his ambition for Congressional honors cool off till another Congress came in he might have had a chance, but he stupidly came before the same body that declared him unworthy of a seat, and that a few weeks after such declaration, claiming admission again. This is about as cool a piece of assurance as we ever knew. It is probable Mr. Whittemore will have his trouble for nothing.

THE INCOME TAX.—We learn from Washington that the members of the Senate, or a majority of them, have listened to the sentiments of the people on the income tax, and have become satisfied that it will not do to attempt any longer to collect money upon such an odious enactment. The members of the House are now convinced of the blunder they perpetrated in re-enacting the income tax clause, after the government had pledged itself that the burden should be taken from the people in the year 1870, and if the subject could again come before them they would not be found in favor of galvanizing that dead issue, or enlivening that expiring law.

CARDINAL PATRIZZI, speaking for the members of the Sacred College, congratulated his Holiness the Pope on the return of the anniversary of his accession last Saturday. His Eminence also expressed a desire for the definition of the dogma of infallibility. If the cable report him correctly the Pope is a little doubtful both of the dogma and its consequences.

Congress—An Important Week.

The Cuban resolutions, the message of the President relative to the subject of Cuban belligerency, the passage of the Apportionment bill in the Senate and of Garfield's Currency bill in the House and the business-like discussion on the franking privilege all combined to render the past week in Congress one of the most exciting and important since the days of impeachment. Indeed, we do not believe that during impeachment the spectators in the Congressional galleries were treated to such a fierce and dazzling rencontre of oratory and eloquence, such earnest and fiery debate, and such keen and trenchant retort as they were treated to on Wednesday during the discussion on the Cuban question, or to such a refreshing burlesque as the inimitable Whittemore furnished them on Saturday last, when he essayed the character of Dazzle, in his own farce of "Carpet-bagging Assurance." In the Senate, of course, everything is dull. The exciting subject of impeachment was at times rendered dull by the "gloomy ponderosity" of that body, and, if we remember rightly, was enlivened at all only by the Old Bailey Quips of Ben Butler, or "the hole in the sky" of Bingham, or the grim humor of Old Thad Stevens, all members of the House. In fact, it is never the case that the Senate rises of itself to the height of healthy excitement unless some irate member canes or pistols another, and that has not occurred since the fiery Southerners stalked haughtily from its halls. But it has transacted some very important business during the week in its sullen and formal way, while the more mercurial House has transacted equally important work with all the glare and brilliancy of forensic pyrotechnics.

With all this, however, the important measures alluded to are still unfinished. The Senate has yet to act upon the Cuban resolutions and Garfield's Currency bill, while the Franking bill has not yet passed either branch, and the Apportionment bill must return to the lower House for agreement with the Senate amendments. Besides, a number of appropriation bills, such as the army, the fortification and the civil service bills are yet to be considered, and a number of others, such as the legislative, Indian, naval, diplomatic and river and harbor appropriations have not yet been fully disposed of, being either before committees of conference or lying wholly untouched in the Senate. Other measures fully as important as the appropriation bills are also unfinished, among them the Internal Revenue, Tariff, Funding and Georgia bills.

There remain only twenty-three more working days before adjournment, and it devolves on Congress, and especially on the Senate, to hurry up. Such important matters as the Appropriation, Revenue, and Currency bills should be acted upon at once and with deliberation. They should not be left to the reckless mercies of a worn-out Congress, panting in the heat of midsummer and the closing hours of the session, and anxious to get away at any price. The business to be left over should be only the least important, and as the House has so far cut out the work pretty well, the Senate should not lose time or spring new subjects. The abolition of the income tax, the re-admission of Georgia and the complete eradication of the franking privilege are measures which Congress must attend to before it can go back to its constituents with a clear conscience.

Mosquito Suits.

In the defensive war that the travellers on the Morris and Essex road are compelled to make against the oppressive regulations and unjust exactions of that company it is proposed not to unite their means on one suit that shall try thoroughly before the courts the several points in dispute, but to tease the corporation with many small suits on the part of all the persons oppressed; and these proposed suits are likened to mosquito bites. We are afraid the corporation will stand a great deal of that teasing, and that it will be found to have for such mosquitoes the hide of a rhinoceros. In cases where the law is known and clear, because all the points have been frequently determined on exactly similar cases, this plan answers. The poorest, humblest, least demonstrative individual gets damages against a company where a relative is killed: for the lawyers will take these cases without fees and abide the issue for their remuneration. But on many others our system of jurisprudence simply works a denial of justice to any litigant who comes without a long purse. Even when judgment is rendered against the company the case goes from point to point on appeal, and the man who cannot afford to give up his business to redress his wrongs is defeated with all the law in his favor. It will be thus with the mosquito suits on the Morris and Essex, but a united body of commuters could beat the company.

A GOOD MOTTO FOR THE COUNTRY PRESS.—The Catskill *Recorder* has for its imprint, "Subscriptions must be paid in advance—No pay, no paper." It would be well for all the country press to adopt the cash system. It would no doubt work as well in the rural districts as it does in the larger cities, and be of great advantage to all the respectable country papers. The great cities, however, are gradually absorbing the newspaper business of the country. Railroads, telegraphs and steam machinery have within a few years swept away distance and brought the most remote districts into, as it were, a common brotherhood with the populous marts of the land. But where local, non-partisan papers are needed they can be more safely and profitably conducted upon the "no pay, no paper" principle than upon any other.

DISCOVERY OF THE REAL TYPE SETTING MACHINE.—That problem of many fatuous mechanics, a machine that could set type, is solved—and the machine is found. Just now it is making boots in Massachusetts, but it will not long be restricted to an industry that only cheapens shoes. The machine to set type is required to think—just a little; a very, very little—but more than brass and mahogany could be made to. John Chinaman, however, is up to the required measure of intellection and not so far above it as to interfere with the cheapness of his labor. There is a revolution in this machine.

The President on Independence Day.

Connecticut has seized upon the President, his family, and his friends, for the Fourth of July celebration. The little village of Woodstock claims the Presidential party for that occasion, and has made out a splendid programme. The President and his wife and children, accompanied by Ben Butler, Henry Ward Beecher, Governor Jewell, Senator Buckingham, Henry C. Bowen, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford of this State—who is to deliver the oration—and all the leading lights of the rural neighborhood, including Hartford, Plainfield, Norwich and Putnam, will make the glorious Fourth a triumph for Connecticut, and will pile up crowns of glory for the snug little village of Woodstock and the clever Connecticut politicians who have arranged this little affair. We give in another column the whole programme, from which it will be seen that an ovation of two or three days is provided for, winding up with such a grand display of firecrackers, blue lights, rockets and Roman candles as the placid villagers never saw before. Beecher will have a good deal to say about New England civilization, and all that he says on that subject will undoubtedly be most welcome. Lieutenant Governor Woodford, who keeps a spread eagle always on hand, will of course let loose the glorious bird on the occasion. Ben Butler, not harassed by the presence of Logan or Banks, can give us one of his ancient democratic speeches on the old democratic theme, "The Declaration of Independence." As for the President, we can imagine how he will enjoy the festivities in his own quiet way, *sub silentio*, but he will enjoy them immensely for all that.

Upon the whole it is a very sensible idea for President Grant to get out of Washington on the noisy Fourth and take his ease in the green nooks and corners of a Connecticut village. We hope that his hosts will be moderate in their enthusiasm and give him a chance to take a little comfort after all his recent troubles about Cuba and St. Domingo and the Cabinet crisis.

Old World Special Letters.

By a special correspondence from Europe, which appears in our columns to-day, we are enabled to continue our narrative of the progress of events in the Old World. Our writers also illustrate the inclination of public opinion against the crowns and the war-making power, besides noting the great change which is being developed in favor of international economies, cheap living and a cheap executive. The despatches come to us from Germany, France, England and Turkey. The Zoll Parliament, which represents the internal commercial interests of North and South Germany, closed its session by the adoption of a revised tariff of border duties. Strange to say, the scale of charges is upward, and, consequently, against the pockets of the German people. The new tariff is, indeed, regarded as a concession by the Parliament to the war-making spirit and necessities of the allied and confederated governments of Germany, and as affording an opportunity to the Prussian Minister at War to increase the demands of his military budget enormously, whether the people like it or not.

Premier Ollivier was gradually and in a skilful manner removing the ground from under the feet of the French parliamentary oppositionists. Preparations were being made for the commencement of the French regicide trials. Crime, love and romance prevailed, as usual, pretty generally in Paris. The questions of public education and church discipline and control were canvassed anxiously in Great Britain, Earl Russell, the schoolmasters of Scotland, and the Catholics of England having all had a "say" on the subject.

Turkey remained agitated on the subject of the Egyptian policy. It is hinted that the Viceroy has many and powerful friends in Constantinople, and that the Western Powers will be compelled to face the Eastern question at an early day, notwithstanding any present "patchwork" diplomacy.

OUR PILOTS will be likely to hesitate a little before they trust themselves to the merciless hands of the captains and crews of Southern European ships, unless the crew of the Italian brig Josephine, which has just been overhauled by the United States authorities at Norfolk, are severely punished for their infamous treatment of the pilot who had that vessel in charge on the Chesapeake Bay. Captain Cole, it appears, was piloting the brig to sea when he was set upon, robbed of sixty dollars and his life threatened by the mate and sailors, so that for three days he dared not close his eyes in sleep. It was only by jumping overboard and swimming to the boat of a passing schooner that he escaped death at the hands of the ruffians on board the Josephine. It is not often remembered, perhaps, that a pilot solitary and alone on the deck of a foreign vessel, often manned by desperadoes, runs a considerable risk if he has anything on his person to tempt cupidity. Therefore, our pilots should be protected from such dangers, although, in this case, the crew claim that the pilot was insane.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INTERESTS IN VENEZUELA.—Mr. Secretary Fish seems to have waked up a little to the protection of American interests abroad. In reply to a request of some New York merchants for protection to our citizens and trade at Maracaibo, Venezuela, he announces, in a letter published yesterday, that Rear Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, had been instructed to take such action as he may be able, to give the protection desired. There are few Americans and not much trade, it is true, at Maracaibo, but this desire to protect even a small number of our citizens, or even one, and the little American interests there, shows something of the spirit of the British government in such cases. We only hope Mr. Fish will not "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel"—will not neglect the outrages on and murder of our citizens in Cuba and the insults to the American flag there while he is giving protection to lesser interests in Maracaibo.

ACKERMAN IS THE MAN.—Gen. Grant should not listen to the clamor of the extreme radicals in the Senate, who insist upon his withdrawing his nomination of Amos T. Ackerman of Georgia to the Attorney-Generalship. Nothing has yet been said against his qualifications for the position or his standing as a man. Let him stick.

Central and South American News—Safety of the Henry Chauncey.

We publish on another page a most interesting budget of news from Central and South America. Prominent in the news is the happy intelligence of the safety of the steamship Henry Chauncey. The steamer had only left her wharf about twenty-five minutes when she broke her port shaft and was compelled to put back to Aspinwall to repair injuries. The announcement of the safety of the Henry Chauncey will bring happy tidings to many persons, no doubt, as recent disasters on the ocean have implanted an unwholesome fear in the minds of those whose relations and friends "go down to the sea in ships." The Henry Chauncey is safe, and her passengers, crew and cargo have suffered no injury.

While the happy task of chronicling the safety of a passenger steamer falls to our lot the distressing news reaches us of a terrific fire in the city of Panama, accompanied with serious loss of life and the almost total destruction of the business portion of the city. The scenes are described as dreadful. No resources were at hand to subdue the flames. It is said the only fire engine on the Isthmus was the one in Aspinwall, and this had to be conveyed by rail across the country while the city was in flames. Two hotels and most of the prominent buildings on Mercedes street have been destroyed. Houses on both sides of some streets have been reduced to heaps of ruins. The number of lives lost is set down at twelve, but it is feared that the figure will reach a much greater number.

Our correspondents in the several South American republics and in the empire of Brazil furnish us with interesting *résumé* of the progress of events throughout the Southern Continent.

Affairs in Peru are exceedingly cheering. Industrial pursuits are fast putting an end to the revolutionary inclinations which in times past characterized the Peruvians. The elections in Chili are over, and the progressive party, although it has not a majority in Congress, still has added largely to its numbers. In Brazil the question of slavery is being ventilated. The liberals are determined to press this question, and even the supporters of the government foresee that something will have to be done in this direction. They are trimming their sails accordingly. From many of the other South American countries the news which we publish will be regarded with interest.

The Close of the Musical Festival.

The great Beethoven musical festival came to a happy and successful conclusion on Saturday night. Taking it all in all, it was a musical triumph which gives encouragement for another essay of the same kind. In point of attendance and receipts also it was essentially a success. The public enjoyed it, and, in proportion to their appreciation of fine music and an unusual combination of talent, they patronized it liberally. The great haste in which the jubilee was got up necessarily implied several defects, which can be remedied on a future occasion. The experience of last week will not be lost upon the projectors of a monster affair, involving the reconstruction of a gigantic building, the harmonizing of different choral societies—numbering some thirteen hundred voices—not accustomed to sing together, the harmonizing also of a cloud of directors, a class not free from jealousy, and not always easily satisfied, and the management of a very large orchestra. All things considered, this almost impromptu festival went off gallantly. There was probably more musical talent, native and foreign, impressed into the public service on this occasion than in any one week before. We had all our best artists of various nationalities, making a cosmopolitan *mélange* of nearly all the famous compositions of the composers of all great musical nations.

The success of the Beethoven festival, allowing for all drawbacks, gives a fair prospect for another such grand musical treat, and we hope to see it renewed at no distant time.

The "Stamina of the Republic"—The Crops for 1870.

We publish to-day reports from every section of the country, giving the most reliable data upon which to base a safe calculation in regard to the prospects of the coming crops. It will be seen, no doubt with sincere gratification, that the auguries for an abundant, if not an unprecedented harvest were never more striking and encouraging. In the South the harvesting has already commenced under very flattering auspices, although in Virginia there is a little complaint on account of wet weather. But it so happens that, while the wet weather in a measure interferes with the work of husbanding the cereals, it has a nourishing effect upon the tender tobacco plants, so that what is lost in one way will be gained in another. Among the most interesting features in this agricultural exhibit is the fact that the South has been blessed to an unexampled degree in the prospective luxuriant yield of its staple and cereal products, particularly in Tennessee. It has been ascertained, also, that a greater breadth of corn has been planted than was apprehended early in the season; so that, with full cotton gins and full corn bins, our Southern brethren may "rejoice in their abundance" for some time to come. They now can claim the honor of holding the "horn of plenty," and, with the prodigious yield of wheat and corn foreshadowed in the reports from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and other great Western wheat-growing States, they are entitled to the distinction of contributing largely to the strengthening of the backbone of the nation, the stamina of the republic, the natural products of its soil. From California, where reports of crop failures have prevailed, the latest accounts are encouraging, showing that the "Golden State" will have something besides glittering nuggets and quartz to throw in the lap of our country's general prosperity.

In giving these reports we wish to state that they are gathered promiscuously, from our own sources of information, and do not come from any organized associations of men who, like some government officials, perhaps, have an interest in giving a certain coloring, for commercial or speculative purposes, to the character of the coming crops. This explanation may be necessary in view of the recent attempt of speculators to "bull" the grain market, upon the alleged ground of prospective crop failures in Europe. However that may

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

be, the public, the great consuming masses, need not apprehend that high prices can be long maintained, no matter what croakers may say to the contrary, for from present appearances this country next fall will, in the excess of its products, be prepared to feed the hungry of half the world, and yet retain abundance in store for its own population.

Distributing the Public Lands.

The government has been liberal in the distribution of the public lands, every acre of which, it is not necessary to say, belongs to the people of the United States. From statistics of the General Land Office it appears that up to November last over four hundred millions of acres have been donated to various recipients, and since that date immense grants of the public domain have been made by Congress. The railroads, of course, running over the prairies to the Pacific have got a large portion, amounting, as the figures show, to a hundred and eighty-two millions of acres. The division of these lands is so arranged that every alternate section is reserved to the government, and the other section is granted to the railroad, so that purchasers paying four or five dollars an acre to the railroad company generally endeavor to locate themselves on the margin of the government lands, which they can buy for a dollar and a quarter an acre, and thus by adding to the railroad land obtain a pretty extensive farm at a moderate price. It appears from the figures that under the Homestead law twelve millions of acres have been taken up free of cost. The soldiers' claims, previous to the late war in the South, including the war of 1812, are covered by grants of sixty-one million acres. Grants made to individuals and companies for various purposes amount to eleven million acres; to schools and asylums seventy millions; but of course the railroads come in for the largest portion, because they are expected to make the largest return in the way of extending civilization westward over our yet unsettled domain and carrying all our machinery of progress through and over the wild regions of the Rocky Mountains to the golden shores of the Pacific, and from thence to the nations of the Asiatic Continent, whose populations are even now, to a certain extent, becoming alive to the influence which we have quietly and peacefully and by the force of example introduced among them.

But we must not be too lavish in the disposal of our public lands. There are a good many ends yet to be accomplished by the distribution of "Uncle Sam's" extensive farm in the way of developing mineral regions and so forth. The government and Congress should be a little chary of making wholesale grants of land where no equivalent is likely to be forthcoming. The public domain is evidently gradually slipping away from the hands of the people who own it. Four hundred and fifty million acres have been given away within a comparatively short period. Would it not be wise in the government to exercise some caution in the distribution of the public land which is still in their possession, amounting probably to not more than a thousand million acres?

POLYGAMY IN AFRICA.—Some philosopher, lecturing in Philadelphia on the subject of the products, trade and climate of Liberia, says polygamy is tolerated in the interior of Africa "just as it is winked at in Utah." It does not seem to be only "winked at" in the latter country, but it is inferred that most of the people there are inclined to go actually asleep upon it. Moreover, the lecturer asserts that the surplusage of these African wives are purchased with copper kettles manufactured in Waterbury, Conn. This is good news for our copperhead politicians, and a rare chance for them to make capital out of it. The idea that a Yankee copper kettle should be a legal tender for an extra African spouse is something new in the tariff of the matrimonial market.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General Sutton, of Salem; Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston; E. A. Grosevenur, of Michigan; J. Tillinghast, of Albany; T. A. Osborne, of Kansas; A. Huntington, of Chicago; General T. A. Morris, of Indiana, and M. L. Rice, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

C. T. Cassel, of the United States Army; Henry Norton, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Colonel A. B. Shepherd, A. B. Mullett, Captain J. W. Thompson, Dr. J. W. Boultier, George S. Gideon and Colonel L. Treplaine, of Washington, and E. C. Packer, of Rome, Italy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Cooper, of Cleveland; A. R. Carpenter, of Chicago, and R. N. Nelson, of Georgia, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel G. Knapp and Colonel W. D. W. Barnard, of St. Louis; Henry A. Richmond, of Batavia, and E. Jesarun, Jr., of Cracoa, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

S. C. Bigelow, of San Francisco, and A. O. Bigelow are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Captain W. Cobb, of Dayton; J. R. Cook, of Minnesotta; Commander Simons, of the United States Navy; S. S. Marsh, of Virginia; J. T. Davis, of Connecticut, and John A. Peters, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Major A. A. Selover, of California, with his family, is at the Grand Hotel.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Lancaster, Captain S. D. Trenchard, flagship of Rear Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, and the steamers Portsmouth, Commander A. A. Semmes, and Wasp, Lieutenant Commander James O'Kane, were at Montevideo May 16.

The United States steamer Quinnebaug, Commander Barrett, was at Para June 7, *en route* for Charleston, S. C.

The United States frigate Sabine, Commander John G. Walker, was at Bahia June 1.

The United States steamer Yantic was at St. Thomas June 13.

A despatch from Lisbon, dated yesterday, reports that the United States steamer Juniata has arrived in the Tagus.

The same despatch states that the United States steam frigate Franklin has sailed for Antwerp.

CAUTION TO BATHERS.

Yesterday hundreds of people bathed in the waters of Jamaica Bay. Along that portion of the shore in the town of New Lots two persons were drowned. George Frelich, aged eighteen years, residing at Cypress Hills, was taken out dead, near Mr. Van Wicklen's grist mill, and the other, whose name is not known, was drowned in the floodgate of Mr. Vanderveer's mill. On his underclothing was worked with red thread the following:—"G. H., 1865." His suit was gray, the coat being bound with green braid. It is supposed that the deceased was a German, who had been but a short time in the country.

BASE BALL NOTES.

To-day Atlantic and Athletic (of Philadelphia), at Capitoline.

That the Red Leg nine may be rested from the fatigue of last week, a day's rest will be given them to-day, and consequently no game will be played at Newark with the Amateurs.

On Wednesday the Reds play the Athletics of Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Infallibility in the Vatican and the "Dangers" of the Church.

Napoleon's Health and the French Mission to Washington.

The Breadstuffs and Money Questions in Paris.

An Anti-"Bohemian" Mission from England to America.

ROME.

French Reports from the Vatican.

PARIS, June 19, 1870.

L'Univers (Ultramontane organ) publishes the following despatch:—

ROME, June 18, 1870.

Yesterday Cardinal Patrizzi, speaking in the name of the Sacred College, congratulated the Pope on the occasion of the twenty-fourth anniversary of his accession to the Holy See, and expressed the desire for the definition of the dogma of infallibility. The Pope made a significant reply, insisting on the danger of the spirit of emancipation in the Church.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, June 19. 1870.

The health of the Emperor has much improved, and the Court will go to St. Cloud on Thursday.

The Minister to Washington.

PARIS, June 19, 1870.

M. Prévost-Paradol will take with him to Washington his son and daughter.

The Food Question.

PARIS, June 19, 1870.

A meeting of eminent agriculturists was held here to-day to consider measures of relief for the anticipated failure of the crops, which causes so much anxiety.

M. Louvet, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, presided. The removal of the duties on grain imported into France was discussed, and provision was made for submitting the views of the meeting to the Chambers before the question comes up there for debate.

Financial Speculation.

PARIS, June 19, 1870.

The *Journal Officiel* will publish this week the prospectus and statutes of a new Franco-American bank which is to be founded in this city by M. Pinard and other French bankers, in conjunction with Messrs. Balch, Hoffman and other American capitalists residing here and General Dix, John J. Cisco, George Walker and others, of New York.

Minister Washburne considers the scheme of such importance that he communicated by telegraph with Washington on the subject, and has forwarded a copy of the statutes of the proposed bank to the Secretary of State. The capital is fixed at 120,000,000 francs, and much more has been offered.

Religion.

PARIS, June 19, 1870.

Corpus Christi was celebrated to-day with unusual solemnity and splendor. The churches were attended by great crowds, and many religious processions passed through the streets, which were strewn with flowers.

Transalpine Neutrality.

PARIS, June 19, 1870.

The Ambassadors of Prussia, Italy and Switzerland had a conference to-day in relation to the St. Gothard Railway. To-morrow the Chambers will commence to discuss the question as to whether France shall demand a share in the enterprise.

Against Cæsar.

PARIS, June 19, 1870.

The Corps Législatif has refused to appropriate public moneys for the purchase and preservation of the Roman amphitheatre recently discovered in Paris.

SPAIN.

Not Much Progress.

MADRID, June 19, 1870.

The Cortes has passed the reformed penal code.

It is rumored that the Carlist Junta has voted by two majority in favor of the restoration of the Inquisition of Spain.

Montpensier "Pipe Laying."

MADRID, June 19, 1870.

Petitions in favor of the Duke of Montpensier for king are circulating here and in the provinces.

Representations were made in the Cortes yesterday that many of the signatures attached were spurious.

ENGLAND.

"After" Bohemians in America.

LONDON, June 19, 1870.

Charles Stephenson goes to America as Lloyd's agent to investigate the origin of the hoax reporting the loss of the steamer Dacien.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Yerba Buena Island—Proposition for Its Sale—Appointment in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1870.

The *Bulletin* recommends the sale of half of Yerba Buena Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for $250,000, and that the proceeds be appropriated for the erection of a government building in this city, thus saving $70,000 a year rent for government offices.

A freight car from the Erie Railroad, having Snow's adjustable gauge, has arrived here without breaking bulk.

Washington Bartlett has been appointed Harbor Commissioner, vice Cutler, deceased.

Mining shares are active; Alpha, $8; Belcher, $8; Chollar, $28; Crown Point, $9; Gould & Curry, $72; Hale & Norcross, $101; Imperial, $35; Kentuck, $37; Ophir, $14; Overman, $68; Savage, $48; Yellow Jacket, $47.

A Game of Billiards—Indian Depredations in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1870.

The game of billiards last night between Little and McCleary for a silver cue and the championship of the Pacific coast, 1,200 points, push and crotch shots barred, was won by the former in seventy-five innings. The score was:—Little, 1,200; McCleary, 669.

Late Arizona advices have been received. The Indians continue to commit depredations. The troops have killed a number of savages.

The weather is unfavorable, but the crops are as yet uninjured.

The mining news is encouraging.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Brig Josephine Overhauled—Arrest of the Mate and Crew—The Pilot Said to be Insane.

NORFOLK, Va., June 19, 1870.

United States Deputy Marshal Farrell overhauled and boarded the Italian brig Josephine this morning in the lower bay and arrested her mate and crew, who are charged by the pilot, George W. Cole, who piloted the brig down Chesapeake Bay, with mutiny and attempting to take his life. The Josephine was towed to this city. Her mate and crew were brought before United States Commissioner Foster. After a preliminary examination the crew was returned to the custody of the Marshal and the mate was released on parole to appear before the Commissioner to-morrow morning for further examination. The officers of the brig claim that the pilot was insane, and that the dangers he apprehended were merely imaginary.

THE INDIANS.

Capture of a Train in Arizona—One White Man Killed and Several Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1870.

A party of Indians attacked a train of several wagons and twenty men near Camp Grant, Arizona, May 27, and captured and burned the wagons, killed one man and wounded several. The remainder fled to the mountains and probably perished.

NEW YORK.

Two Brothers Drowned in the Hudson While Bathing—Robbery of a Poughkeepsie Hotel Proprietor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 19, 1870.

A sad drowning affair occurred here this morning. At eight A. M. Patrick and James Rooney, twin brothers, aged thirty-four years, who have been doing business on Main street as carpet dealers, started for Fox's dock to go in bathing, accompanied by a German in their employ. After being in the water a short time James was heard to cry for assistance, as though attacked with cramps. His brother Patrick pushed out towards him, when the two clinched and both seemed to be strangling. Finally they parted, both still struggling, when the German endeavored to assist them, but before he reached them they both sank to rise no more. The German, very greatly excited, came very near drowning also. The bodies of the Rooneys were recovered in about two hours after, when Coroner Andrus held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts. James Rooney was married about six weeks ago, and Patrick was engaged to be married. They were hard working young men, bearing excellent reputations, and this sad end has caused a profound feeling of regret throughout this community. They leave two brothers, an aged mother and a sister behind. Crowds of people have flocked to their late residence to view the bodies.

Mr. Putnam, the proprietor of the Morgan House, was robbed of near $900 last night. He left his wallet laying on the desk for a second only, to talk to a servant, and when he returned it was gone. One of the guests of the house is suspected.

CONNECTICUT.

Murder and Brutal Assault in Portland—Death of an Old Citizen of Hartford—Base Ball.

HARTFORD, June 19, 1870.

Alexander Taylor murdered Neil McCauley in a drunken affray in Portland, in this State, yesterday. McCauley received a fearful wound with a knife near the heart and another in the abdomen. Three men concerned in this affair were arrested, but the real murderer escaped. He is about twenty-one years old, five feet nine inches high, sandy complexion, freckled face, blue eyes and face clean shaved.

In the same town this afternoon Edward Barry brutally assaulted his brother, John Barry, with an axe, inflicting wounds that may prove fatal.

Oliver Ellsworth Williams, formerly a practising lawyer in this city and a well known citizen, died on Saturday at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Williams was once Quartermaster General of the State, and about the time George D. Prentice was in editorial life in this city edited the *Connecticut Mirror*, a weekly journal then published here.

The Yale College Base Ball Club, of the class of 1873, beat the Charter Oak Club, of this city, yesterday. The score was 34 to 12.

The Convention of Medical Superintendents of the Insane adjourned yesterday, after an interesting session of four days. At the Saturday morning session Dr. Jarvis, of Boston, read a paper on treatment of the milder classes of insane. The Convention passed resolutions expressing satisfaction with the arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the members in Hartford and thanks for courtesies received from citizens. The next convention will be held in Toronto on the first Tuesday in June, 1871.

MISSOURI.

A Military Board at St. Louis—Tests of Small Arms and Accoutrements.

ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1870.

A board of army officers, of which General Schofield is president, appointed by General Sherman to select and report upon small arms and accoutrements for the use of the United States, concluded their experiments last week. The number of small arms and accoutrements presented for the consideration of the board was unusually large, consisting of forty-eight different systems of breech-loading rifles, carbines, pistols and revolvers, each possessing distinct peculiarities and each valuable and ingenious improvements on former systems. Sets of accoutrements, cartridge boxes, &c., were presented. The board subjected all the arms to rigid tests and experiments, the result of which will be promulgated only through official reports. Among those tested are included several sent by European manufacturers and now in use by some European governments. But although excellent weapons they were found to be inferior to many American inventions. Hereafter the rifle for the infantry and the carbine and pistol for the cavalry will be made on the same system of breech mechanism and each with a calibre of fifty inches. As soon as the selections of this board are introduced among the troops it is thought they will be armed and equipped in a superior manner to any European armies. The same officers have also been entrusted with the revision of tactics for the cavalry, artillery and infantry. They have harmonized the tactics for the three arms of service, as far as practicable, and simplified the whole system of commands, establishing them upon a regulated and uniform basis.

A committee of the board are now at Fort Hayes, Kansas, where eight companies have assembled to allow them to practically test the new tactics.

THE CINCINNATI SAENGERBUND.

New Constitution Adopted—Serious Accident—The Closing Concert.

CINCINNATI, June 19, 1870.

At a meeting of the members of the Saengerbund, yesterday morning, a new constitution was adopted. The meetings will hereafter occur every two years. Competitive singing is specially provided for. The other changes are not important.

A commission was appointed to examine the cases of the delinquent societies who go out under the previous action of the Bund.

Yesterday evening as the watchman at the Sanger fest building was lighting the gas the flame came in contact with some decorations, which took fire. The flames were extinguished with no more damage than the destruction of two or three flags, but the consequences were disastrous. The fire alarm was turned on and the engines were quickly on the spot. As they were approaching a horse attached to a buggy took fright and ran off, injuring four persons. A Mrs. Wolf was so badly injured that she will probably die. George Hartly, six years old, was dangerously injured in the breast. William Otto, the same age, was seriously hurt. Mrs. Otto, who interfered to save her boy, received some injuries.

The audience at the closing concert last night was large, though less than on the preceding evening. The entertainment opened with the first movement of the overture to Mendelssohn's "Calm Sea," which was executed still more successfully than the night before. Then followed choruses by single societies. The Louisville Frohinn sang "Beautiful Rhine," the Sandusky Maennerchor "The German Muse," both of which were heartily appreciated; the Cleveland Maennerchor the "Turkish Drinking Song," the Wooster Maennerchor the "Forest Prayer," the Cleveland Gesangverein "The Water Lily," the Columbus Maennerchor "God, be Thou with Me," and the Arion des Westens, from St. Louis, "Wanderers Osterfeter." The orchestra performed a lorghette from the symphony in D by Beethoven. The scherzo and adagio movements in the Columbus symphony were performed. The latter was a great improvement over the previous efforts. The Bund closed the vocal part of the performance with "This is the Day of Our Lord." The grand orchestra then executed the allegro movement to the Columbus symphony, and the musical part of the great Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund was concluded. Most of the choruses were encored. The total receipts of the concerts have been about $20,000.

The grand Saengerfest picnic came off to-day at Short's Grove. Steamboats were plying between the city and grounds all day and trains were running at short intervals. About 40,000 persons were present. Speeches were made by Dr. Lilienthal, Dr. Wise, Judge Statts and William S. Furey. The singers in attendance upon the Saengerfest were banquetted, and the day was largely spent in singing, instrumental music and festivities. The immense concourse was orderly. An accident occurred to the steamer Ben Franklin, which was very near being serious. She had been chartered to convey persons to the picnic, and while endeavoring to pass a bridge her chimneys struck. About 100 persons on board were greatly frightened. Some endeavored to jump overboard but were restrained. The pilot house was completely demolished. Frank Robinson, the pilot was seriously injured and James B. Tray, a boy, bruised.

ROWDYISM IN JERSEY CITY.

As the horse car No. 11 of the Jersey City and Bergen line was passing the junction of Newark avenue and South Second street, at eight o'clock last evening, six men stopped the horses and wanted to take some of the passengers from the car. The latter, fearing danger, became wild with excitement, but, fortunately, the rowdies were intoxicated, and after delaying the driver for some time let the car proceed. As the same car was returning at Palisade avenue the men again stopped the driver and seemed about to illuse the conductor, but the latter managed to escape. It is thought that the men were watching for certain parties, but not finding them, they allowed the car to pass. No arrests were made up to a late hour.

THE PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

General Grant and His Family to be in Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth of July.

It is the intention of the President to spend Independence Day in the village of Woodstock, Conn., where he will join in the ceremonies which have been arranged for celebrating the glorious Fourth at that place.

On Friday evening, the 1st, General Grant, with Mrs. Grant and their children, together with the President's staff, General Benjamin F. Butler and others, will leave Washington. On Saturday morning the distinguished party, in company with Governor Jewell, Lieutenant Governor Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, will breakfast in New York and leave immediately for Hartford.

On Saturday evening Governor Jewell will give a grand card "reception" at his residence in honor of the President.

The Sabbath will be spent quietly in Hartford, where the President will attend church.

On Monday morning, the 4th, a special train will leave at seven o'clock for Plainfield, to be met there by another special train from Norwich, with Senator Buckingham, Representative Starkweather and others.

At Plainfield a delegation from the General Committee will meet the President and welcome him to Windham county.

The party will then proceed to Putnam, arriving at ten o'clock.

At Putnam the President will be saluted with music and the firing of cannon.

A procession will then be formed and proceed immediately and as rapidly as possible to Woodstock, where another salute will be fired and other appropriate demonstrations made in honor of the President's arrival in town.

The town committee will receive the President on entering the village and escort him to the residence of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, where a dinner will be served to the Presidential party.

At one o'clock precisely the President, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford (the orator of the day), General Butler, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and other distinguished persons present will proceed, under escort of music and the various committees, to the speaker's stand on the Common. Senator Buckingham will preside, and the following will be the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Music by the band.
2. Prayer.
3. Address of Senator Buckingham, the presiding officer, and introduction of the President to the people.
4. Music.
5. Oration of ex-Lieutenant Governor Stewart L. Woodford.
6. Music.
7. Speech by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
8. Music.
9. Speech by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler.
10. Music and singing—America.
11. Closing by firing national salute.

At four o'clock the Third Regiment band will give a grand musical entertainment in honor of the day and the President, consisting of the choicest selections of popular airs, marches, selections from operas, &c., closing at six o'clock.

In the evening at eight o'clock the President will witness the fireworks, which will conclude the exercises.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DAY.

The various towns must send a special committee to Woodstock, previous to the 4th of July, to arrange for a lot outside the village, to accommodate their horses and carriages, and they must guard their own property during the day. The several towns which secure lots for horses and carriages must designate the same by signs at the entrance.

Processions will be permitted to enter the village before twelve o'clock, but they must pass out immediately, on leaving their passengers, to the lots provided.

No carriages or horses will be permitted to stand, or remain on the public highway, or on the Common, within the village limits, during any part of the day.

The town of Woodstock has voted to give the Committee of Arrangements (which embraces all the selectmen and others) full control through the entire day of all the highways, commons and public grounds within a compass of one mile from the centre of the village, and a large, well-drilled police force will see that good order is preserved, and will promptly arrest all disturbers of the peace.

The sale of all intoxicating drinks will positively be prohibited during the entire day, and all intoxicated persons will be unceremoniously removed.

The firing of guns, or pistols, or the use of any kind of firearms—except the cannon under the special charge of the Committee of Arrangements—is positively forbidden.

The Committee of Arrangements expect to furnish from a large public tent, or stands, all the food that will be required during the day. If they cannot do so they will give public notice through the papers to the contrary. No food or drinks from carts or stands will, therefore, be permitted to be sold, except as above, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements.

No shows or exhibitions of any kind will be permitted unless by special consent in writing of the selectmen of the town.

A large elevated platform will be erected near the speakers' stand and seats for the celebration and concert will be sold to those who desire them. Tickets are reserved for the celebration or concert. Seats may be secured before the 4th of July of E. H. Cook, of Woodstock, on payment to him, or remittance to him, of the sum of one dollar each. Any seats unsold will be disposed of on the day of the celebration. If more seats are called for than are provided the money will be refunded. The sale of tickets will commence June 27, one week before the day of the celebration.

If the day is fair the crowd will be so large on Woodstock Common that the Committee of Arrangements suggest to all persons who desire to have a near view of the Presidential party and the procession, to find some position on the line of the road leading from Putnam to Woodstock.

Flags and banners will be in order in the hands of all the people on that occasion. All persons are requested to decorate their buildings and do everything in their power to express their cordial welcome to the distinguish guests.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Luther Dana, a prominent merchant of Portland, Me., died yesterday, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Edward Colter, a railroad employe, was crushed to death at the Lowell, Mass., depot, Saturday night, while coupling the cars.

Frank R. Ruse, of Block Island, a seaman on the schooner White Foam, was fatally injured on Saturday, at Providence, by a fall into the hold.

The residence of Rev. Dr. Blodgett, in Pawtucket, R. I., was struck by lightning in two places on Friday, causing some damage.

The box factory of Amos Page, corner of Second and Madison streets, St. Louis, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $12,000.

The spring trotting meeting of the Buckeye Club at Cincinnati commences next Tuesday. The entries are encouraging, and some good horses are expected.

Melvin Nichols and Samuel Folman, two of the prisoners that escaped from the Belfast (Me.) jail the night of May 21, were arrested and returned to their old quarters on Sunday.

A reward of $10,000 is offered by the Mechanics' Bank of Louisville for the arrest of the parties who robbed the bank on Friday.

James F. Dutton, a member of the Boston Fire Department, died at the hospital yesterday of injuries received by falling from a building.

John N. Arnold, who was struck by an engine on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, at Diamond Ledge Crossing, Conn., on the 17th, died of his injuries about ten o'clock the same night.

The German festival in Norwich, Conn., to-day promises to be a grand affair. A large number of German singing societies and turnvereins arrived yesterday morning on the New York boat, and more are coming.

Jarrett M. Forsyth, aged forty-two, a tobacco dealer in Baltimore, was drowned while bathing in the middle branch of the Patapsco river yesterday afternoon. The body was recovered.

The body of George N. Dunham, of New Bedford, who was knocked overboard from the schooner J. H. Bartlett, was picked up in the bay, near Providence, early yesterday morning.

The heat was very severe in New Haven on Saturday, the thermometer registering over ninety degrees in the shade. One case of sunstroke occurred—John Welch, a laborer on the Derby Railroad, at Allington.

The military authorities at Fortress Monroe have been called upon to drive the negro squatters from a farm at Ocean View, and Company C, of the Fifth artillery, was sent over for that purpose yesterday afternoon.

The steam mill of George Hathern & Son, of Pittsfield, situated in Carmel, Me., and used for the manufacture of orange and lemon boxes, was totally consumed by fire yesterday morning, with a large amount of manufactured lumber and hardwood logs. The loss is $30,000, and there is no insurance.

Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the associated literary societies of Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., at the next commencement, on the 4th of August. General Grant and his Cabinet, accompanied by their families, it is expected, will be present, and will be the guests of General Grant's relatives, who reside there.

The meeting of the Michigan Horsebreeders' Association, at Jackson, Mich., which has been a great success, closed on Saturday. The mile and repeat running race was won by Belle Mahoney, in two straight heats, beating King Tom, second, and an unnamed chestnut filly, third. Time, 1:52 and 1:50¾. The half-mile, best two in three, race was won by Alice Poole. The best time was fifty-three and a half seconds.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A LUNATIC.

Last evening, in Newark, a young man named Thomas Cooley was arrested in the streets for stoning pedestrians as well as his captor, officer Colfert. On being taken to the station house, it transpired that he was a lunatic, a monomania on the subject of several persons being continually on the *qui vive* to shoot him. He was locked up.

SUNDAY'S SCHEDULE.

The Club, Knife and Tumblers at Work—Homicide in Fourteenth Street—Child Shot in Morris Street—Sunstrokes, Sudden Deaths, Accidents, Incidents and Fires.

The twenty-four hours ending at twelve midnight were characterized by free rum fights, wordy quarrels and exhibitions of rowdyism disgraceful to the city. Beside those recorded elsewhere the following are selected as examples:—

A CHILD'S LIFE TAKEN.

About one o'clock yesterday Ann Lynch, aged two years, residing with her parents at 19 Morris street, while sitting on the rear stoop, engaged in childish prattle with some companions, was fatally shot by an unknown person, who discharged a pistol from the rear of 26 West street. The ball entered under the left eye, breaking the upper and lower jaws, carrying away a portion of the tongue and lodging in the child's neck. A physician who was called pronounced her recovery hopeless. It is supposed that the shooting was accidental.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

A horse attached to a wagon in which was Mr. Johnston, of Thirteenth street, ran away in Tenth street and wrecked the vehicle.

James Sullivan, of 305 East Twenty-fourth street, was badly cut on the head by a brick, thrown by an unknown boy, at the foot of East Twenty-third street.

George Spohr, of 241 Broome street, was found suffering from sunstroke.

Konrad Starck, of No. 15 Forsyth street, was run over by truck No. 1 corner of Canal and Forsyth streets, and was badly injured.

Philip Muzger, of No. 36 avenue A, fell into the cellar of No. 252 West Thirty-seventh street and was very seriously injured. A physician was called by friends and the good offices of the police declined.

A fire in the two story building, No. 100 Canal street yesterday, occupied by Louis Stickwoth as a stove store, caused $2,500 loss. Firecrackers were the cause.

A child at 508 East Fourteenth street; Margaret Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, 623 West Thirty-eighth street, and John Lawless, aged two months, residing in a shanty in Fifty-fifth street, died suddenly yesterday.

By the explosion of a kerosene stove yesterday in the house of Mrs. Richards, No. 2 East Washington place, a son of the landlady was slightly burned.

Yesterday morning Thomas McLaughlin, of No. 300 West Houston street, was struck on the head and face and severely injured by Mary Cusick at 585 Greenwich street.

At one yesterday morning John Vallory and Edward Miles, who reside in the rear of No. 130 Mott street, became involved in a quarrel, when Miles struck Vallory on the head with a pressboard, inflicting a severe wound.

Officer O'Brien, of the Eighth precinct, yesterday morning found water running on the upper floor of 505 Broadway. Calling to his assistance officer Farley an entrance was forced and the flow stopped. Considerable damage was sustained by J. T. Barns, dealer in millinery, and other parties doing business on the second floor.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

About eight o'clock last evening John Davis, alias Yellow Davis, residing in Seventy-fourth street, near the East river, who is well known in the Nineteenth ward, was stabbed in the back by an unknown man. Police Surgeon Thomas pronounces the wound not dangerous.

SUICIDE.

Gregory Firmbacker, a German, aged sixty-two, residing on the upper floor of No. 115 West Thirty-third street, last evening hung himself in his room. No cause is assigned for the commission of the act.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Man Shot by a Fireman—Ante-Mortem Examination.

Not far from twelve o'clock on Saturday night Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, received information that Patrick Farrell, living at 221 First avenue, had been shot at the corner of Fourteenth street and First avenue, and on making inquiries learned that such was the case. Farrell was found in a drug store corner of Fifteenth street and First avenue, suffering from a pistol shot wound in the right side, the bullet evidently having passed inward and lodged in the region of the kidneys. It appearing that the pistol had been discharged by William Hamilton, engineer of fire engine No. 5, located at Fourteenth street and First avenue, Captain Cameron despatched officers in search of Hamilton, but they could not find him. In the meantime Farrell was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, his condition being regarded as extremely critical. Hamilton kept out of the way till half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, when he appeared at the Seventeenth precinct station house and surrendered himself to Captain Mount. In explanation Hamilton stated that while standing in front of his engine house he was attacked by Patrick Gleason, of No. 347 East Twelfth street, and William and Patrick Callahan, living at No. 27 Seventh street, who beat him severely, and that in self-defence he discharged his pistol at the assailants. Hamilton denied knowing till yesterday morning that any one was shot, but thought it prudent to absent himself for the time being. Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, having notified Coroner Flynn of Farrell's condition, an ante-mortem statement was taken.

Morris W. Shannon, of 426 East Thirteenth street, who witnessed the affray, deposed before the Coroner that William Callahan, his brother Patrick, Farrell and others came to the engine house where Hamilton was on duty, when William Callahan made an assault on him. Hamilton procured a stick with which to defend himself when Patrick Callahan and his brother renewed the assault, whereupon Hamilton ran into the engine house, and, getting his pistol, fired three shots into the crowd, thus wounding Farrell.

The latter, who does not think he will die from the effects of the wound, stated that he was president of the Minerva Association, which meets every Saturday night at 232 First avenue. After the meeting on Saturday night himself and several friends met Hamilton, with whom William Callahan commenced to dispute, an ill-feeling having existed between them, as Farrell alleges, because Hamilton has been in the habit of beating one of Callahan's brothers. Farrell says that Hamilton, being much excited, ran to the engine house, and returned with a club (directly afterwards), says Farrell, Hamilton went back to the engine house, and coming back with his pistol fired one shot at William Callahan, when he (Farrell) endeavored to catch Hamilton's hand to prevent him from shooting again; Farrell says he grasped Hamilton, who broke away, and when not more than a foot distant he fired two shots at him; Farrell, feeling that he was shot, grasped Hamilton again, but being weak Farrell was taken away.

Dr. McMaster, of Bellevue Hospital, deposed that Farrell received a pistol shot wound in the right lumbar region, the bullet passing upward and inward; in the doctor's opinion the ball entered the abdominal cavity.

The jury rendered a verdict against Hamilton, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the result of Farrell's injuries.

Thomas Cheever, John Costello and Lawrence Merey, two of the firemen, witnessed the occurrence, and corroborate the statement made by Shannon.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT IN THE PARK.

A lady named Mrs. Robertson was driving, with her sister, in a light carriage, drawn by a pair of horses, in the Park yesterday afternoon. The carriage was run into by a buggy, steered by some blundering Jehu, and the horses, becoming unmanageable, started off at a high rate of speed. The lady held on to the lines with indomitable pluck and coolness; but in rounding a sharp corner the pole snapped and the carriage was overturned, throwing its fair occupants to the ground with considerable violence. Beyond a few bruises and scratches, however, both the ladies escaped serious injury. The husband of Mrs. Robertson and another gentleman were riding saddle horses in the wake of the carriage, and made several attempts to "head off" the runaway team, only coming up with it in time to witness, but not prevent the catastrophe. The team sustained serious damage, having run foul of several obstacles. The cause of all the mischief managed to make himself scarce before either his identity or address could be ascertained.

COTTON RECEIPTS AT MACON.—Some months ago numerous wagers were laid on the amount of cotton that would be received at this point during the year ending August 31, 1870. Bets even were made that the aggregate would not reach 75,000 bales; and others that 80,000 would be reached. The first have long since been decided, and those who staked on the highest figures are calculating with certainty on winning. The total is going into the last thousand fairly, and a slight spring in the market will speedily cause an increase of receipts enough to decide in favor of the early sanguine.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal, June 13.*

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—Recently Calvin Andrews, of Chelsea, Vt., a member of the Congregational church, was arrested on a criminal complaint for alleged cruelty to a fatherless lad, named Richardson, for whom he is guardian. The boy ran away to the village and Andrews went after him. On their return it is alleged that Andrews took the boy out of the wagon, hitched him up beside the horse, then drove him home, a distance of about four miles, giving him a crack with his whip whenever he failed to keep up.—*Worcester Spy, June 13.*

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Cimbria will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

THE DARIEN CANAL EXPEDITION.

Poor Prospects—Heavy Rains—A New Working Party—Return of the Old One—Condition of the Men—No Satisfactory Results Accomplished—The Men Becoming Discontented—Desertions—The Nyack Heard from.

By arrival of an Aspinwall mail per steamer Merrimac (via St. Thomas) we have advices from the Darien surveying expedition to May 30.

The weather had continued extremely unfavorable for the surveying parties. The rains were of daily occurrence and very heavy, swelling the streams to torrents. In consequence of the heavy fall of water it had been difficult to keep the working parties at the front supplied with provisions.

On the 15th of May a new working party, under Lieutenant Hubbard, started for the front to relieve Lieutenant Hitchcock and party, who had conducted the survey from the Bay of San Blas to a point thirteen miles inland. The return squad arrived at the beach on the 18th, hungry, ragged and exhausted. On the same date Lieutenant Hubbard reported, from a point fourteen miles inland (by the line of survey), that the highest elevation yet attained was only 178 feet.

On the 20th five men of the working party were lost in the woods. Search was instituted, and they were found, after two days' wandering and when serious fears for their safety had begun to be entertained.

On May 27 active preparations were going forward on board the Nipsic and the Guard for return to New York. On the 28th the commander of the expedition changed his plans, and it is now believed he will continue his survey until one of the surveying party shall have crossed the dividing ridge and communicated with the survey from the Nyack, on the Pacific side. A letter was received on the 28th from the commander of the Nyack, stating that his party were some distance up the Byano river, the course of which they expected to leave shortly, to ascend the Marmonia river. The aim of Captain Selfridge is to reach the Marmonia from this side and descend the stream, meeting the party from the Nyack. The Nipsic was to leave for Aspinwall on the 31st, it being Selfridge's intention to pay a visit to the Nyack's commander, via Panama Railroad.

At date of our advices Lieutenant Hubbard's party had surveyed twenty miles from the beach, at which distance the highest land elevation found was 309 feet, the elevation of the river's bed being 295 feet. The surrounding country was very rugged and difficult. Donkey transportation had been abandoned, and provisions for the working party were sent forward in small quantities on the backs of the men.

On the 29th of May Captain Selfridge ordered Messrs. Moser and Bowditch to take one *machetero*, with plenty of provisions for the party, go to the head of Lieutenant Hubbard's line, and from thence strike a south southeast course and endeavor to reach the San Jose, Marmonia or other river on that line flowing towards the Pacific Ocean. They were to make a pace traverse of the route, and Lieutenant Hubbard was to follow as fast as possible, with compass and level.

On the 30th orders were issued that Lieutenant Hitchcock, Lieutenant Goodrell and six men, fully provisioned, leave the beach early on the following morning to relieve Lieutenant Hubbard and party—the latter to return to the beach at once—and, taking a south-southeast course, to make for the San Jose or Mormonia river, then to proceed (if deemed prudent) to the Pacific Ocean, or until the party from the Nyack is encountered. No orders had been issued recalling Messrs. Moser and Bowditch.

The general health of the expedition was fair, no sickness having appeared except fever and ague. The men, however, were exceedingly dissatisfied with Captain Selfridge's determination to prolong their stay on the isthmus. Five men have deserted from the Guard, and more would go if they had an opportunity. Officers and men complain that their endurance has now been taxed to the utmost and that longer stay in such a climate will be dangerous. Most of the men have worn out all their clothing and shoes, and the officers are in little better condition. There are not half a dozen pairs of shoes in the Darien or ships' stores. The men are deeply in debt, having worn out more clothes on the expedition than would be required for a three years' cruise. The pay and allowances are not greater than when on a cruise, and unless relief is afforded by the government the expedition will be a costly one to those engaged in it.

The following incident occurred on the 16th of May:—One of the marine guard, returning from the front, while swimming a river, was chased by two large alligators, and with difficulty escaped.

On the 17th Irish potatoes, beets and carrots were distributed in camp, which were brought from San Francisco via Panama and Aspinwall.

On the 18th in attempting to ford a river Lieutenant Hubbard was swept down by the current and narrowly escaped drowning.

Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders invigorate the body and purify the blood.

A.—Walled in with Paper!—Why are the hair coloring preparations kept dark? Simply because the light decomposes them and exposes their foul sediment. Hence the bottles are jacketed with paste and paper. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, on the other hand, is as clear and transparent in the sunshine as in the shade. It revives the natural color in every time-bleached fibre and does not stain the skin. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A.—Espenscheid's Leading Style for Summer.—His ultramarine Pearl Cassimere is the most chaste and elegant specimen of a dress HAT we have yet seen. Call and judge for yourselves at No. 118 Nassau street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A.—Boots and Shoes of Every Variety, at reduced prices. E. A. BROOKS, 575 Broadway. Soiled Shoes half price.

A Sewing Machine, $25 to $45—$17 Broadway. Can be converted into a hand machine instantly. Warranted. New patent broad guage Hemmer, applicable to all machines.

A.—Cow Milking Machine, Patented April 5, 1870. See advertisement under Business Opportunities. NEW YORK COW MILKER MANUFACTURING CO., 257 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption and check the disease in its incipiency by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Cronchia. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Bay Rum Oil, Prime. For sale in quantities to suit, by WILLIAM RUDKIN, No. 74 William street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Fashion, Fashion, Fashion.—For a Fashionable Coat, Pants or Vest go to INGRAM & SON, Merchant Tailors, 50 Fulton street.

Hyatt's Life Balsam.—The Conqueror of rheumatism, scrofula, cancer and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, &c. Principal depot 246 Grand street, New York; $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.

If Life and Health can be Estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, Publishers SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—Patents obtained in the United States and all foreign countries.

Missisquoi Spring Water Cures Cancer, Bright's Disease, Scrofula and all Impurities of the Blood. For sale by druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers—unrivalled in style and manufacture, at UNION, ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 NASSAU STREET, OLD HERALD BUILDING. This well known establishment offers advantages possessed by no other in the United States. Call and get your estimates for ALL SORTS OF PRINTING, from ILLUMINATED POSTER WORK TO A CARD. Especial attention paid to LAW PRINTING, at rates which will compare favorably with any other office. Travelling companies will do well to call on us and examine our STOCK OF CUTS. Wood Engraving done at short notice and at low figures.

Warnock & Co's Pearl Cassimere Dress Hat, for Five Dollars, is the hat now called for. 519 Broadway.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Safety of the Steamship Henry Chauncey.

She Breaks a Shaft and Returns to Aspinwall for Repairs.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PANAMA.

The Greater Portion of the Business Part of the City in Ruins.

MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

The Question of Slavery in Brazil.

Affairs in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay and Paraguay.

The United States and Brazil mail steamship Merrimac, Captain Weir, from Rio Janeiro May 26, via Bahia May 29, Pernambuco June 1, Para the 7th and St. Thomas the 13th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings the grateful announcement of the safe arrival at Aspinwall of the Henry Chauncey, for the safety of which vessel great fears were entertained in this city. The Merrimac also brings us our correspondence from the republics on the South Pacific coast, which was forwarded from Aspinwall to St. Thomas by the steamer Shannon, which runs between these two ports. Our thanks are due to the purser of the Merrimac and also to the purser of the Shannon for the delivery of our despatches.

COLOMBIA.

Safety of the Steamship Henry Chauncey—One of Her Shafts Broken When Only a Few Miles Out from Aspinwall—Her Return to That Port.

ASPINWALL, June 5, 1870.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, which left this port for New York at eleven P. M. on the 2d instant, broke the shaft of her port wheel when only a few miles out and returned on the morning of the 3d. It being impossible to make the necessary repairs at this point a messenger was despatched to San Blas requesting the United States steamship Nipsic, which was at that place on the canal survey, to return and act as convoy to the crippled steamer on her voyage to New York. At present all are looking anxiously for the arrival of the Nipsic. Should Captain Selfridge not receive the message, or decline the duty of convoying the Chauncey, the probability is that most of the passengers will remain on the isthmus until the sailing of the next New York steamer. In the meantime the freight is being partially discharged, so as to enable the steamer to use her remaining wheel more effectually. The Chauncey, it is expected, will sail at all events in two or three days. Should the Nipsic arrive to-day she will probably leave to-morrow (Monday), 6th.

Large Fire in Panama—The Greater Portion of the Business Part of the Town Destroyed—Several Lives Reported Lost.

PANAMA, June 5—9 A. M.

A terrible fire broke out in Panama at about half-past one A. M. and is now raging furiously. It originated at the Aspinwall Hotel, in an unoccupied room, No. 23, and connected at once with the Revellos House. Sternbergh's store, Camprubios', the French Bazaar, Herzbruger's drug store, Samuel Piza & Co.'s, Bergamotte's, I. L. de Yeaza Benundez's stores and several private dwellings were burned. The flames extended down San Juan di Dios street as far as the Bank of Panama, which caught fire, but is not as yet burned. An attempt was made to blow up a house on the block at the back of the bank to be in season to save the Grand Hotel building. Panama is in confusion and families are rushing from their homes; the streets and Plaza are strewn with furniture and church ornaments. Everybody is in a state of excitement of course, and the scarcity of water renders the condition of affairs more frightful. Mr. McNicler's house has been burned, and Goldsmith's house has been thoroughly gutted, though still safe. The people seem to be thoroughly appalled and inactive, and permit the flames to do their work.

So far it is calculated that some twelve lives have been lost and many others burned or buried in the ruins of the Aspinwall Hotel. Immediately on receipt of the news the steam fire engine and Fire Brigade of Aspinwall were despatched by special train to the scene of the conflagration by Colonel Totten, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company.

PANAMA, June 5—11 A. M.

The fire is reported as being under control. The blowing up of the house was not carried out. A good deal of the property destroyed was insured in the Imperial and other English companies, besides some in the Pacific Insurance Company. The total amount of losses cannot of course be yet ascertained, but the greater portion of the business part of the city has been destroyed.

The mail is in from Bogota. The canal treaty was still under discussion; but nothing new has transpired on the subject, either there or from the Nipsic.

PERU.

State of the Country—Diplomatic Compliments—International Exposition—Changes in President Balta's Cabinet.

LIMA, May 28, 1870.

In a country like this, where revolutions and bloodshed have for so long a time been predominant, it is a pleasure to report that tranquillity reigns almost supreme over the republic, and that the attention of the government and people is devoted to the prosecution of those public works from which such benefits are expected. Few occasions have, like the present, inspired such confidence in the welfare and prosperity of Peru, and the locomotive and spade have most effectually eclipsed the former influence of the cannon and bayonet. A number of the members of next Congress, which meets in July, are already in Lima, and from conversations with them your correspondent is enabled to state that little opposition will be shown to the government on the main question of public enterprize or upon the matter of the Dreyfus contract, and that this Congress, far from following the example afforded it by its predecessors, will do all possible to cement and ensure the happy condition of affairs now existing in this republic.

A very satisfactory proof of the friendly feeling felt for the United States by Peru has just been given by the government and clearly shows the confidence and respect entertained by President Balta's Cabinet towards the government at Washington. The Minister of Foreign Affairs requested our representative here, General Hovey, to solicit permission from the Department of State for the Ministers of the United States in China and Japan to transact Peruvian diplomatic business in those countries, and on the request being granted by Secretary Fish, the Peruvian Minister addressed a note to General Hovey expressing the sincere thanks of his government for the favor, and intimating that the respect and admiration entertained for the General as a diplomat and a gentleman by the government of Peru had inspired them to take this step, believing that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries were the most reliable, intelligent and capable. The compliment was very prettily expressed, and merited by General Hovey, who, during his residence in Lima, has lost no opportunity of defending American interests, at the same time always manifesting a warm interest in the destiny of Peru.

On the 15th of December next the International Exposition decreed by President Balta in 1869, will be formally opened in Lima. A very spacious lot of ground has been purchased by the government in the suburbs of the city, and the work upon the palace, as the edifice is called, is rapidly progressing. It is worthy of remark that all the materials are fabricated here, large steam establishments for planing and joining work being in operation, and the advance made by Peru in this respect within the last year merits great praise. The last Exposition, purely a national one, held in July, 1869, gave a surprising stimulus to all branches of mechanical industry, and, although improvised in a few weeks, was productive of the most satisfactory results. Large prizes were then offered for the best specimens of home manufactures, and, as was reported at the time, some of the articles exhibited would have been creditable even to New York. Animated by the success of this experiment the government determined to prosecute it on a larger scale, and the coming exposition is the result.

Manufacturers sending their goods to Peru for exhibition are offered the most favorable conditions in regard to the expenses to be incurred after arrival in the country, the selection and appropriation of positions and especially in the premiums held out to the most meritorious. Agents have been appointed for the different European countries, and Mr Henry Meiggs is named as commissioner for the United States. Any communications on the subject addressed to this gentleman in Lima, will receive attention. It is well now to invite the consideration of American manufacturers to the great advantages which they may derive from participating in this Exposition. Until the present time the markets of Peru have been almost entirely supplied by European importations. English machinery has been and still is employed on nearly all of the great sugar estates throughout the republic, and upon the principal railways connecting the capital with the seaport and Cherrillos English locomotives alone are used. The recently decreed roads that are now partly working or in process of construction have in their service American engines and cars, and the great superiority possessed by these over the more antiquated English manufactures has excited public admiration to an extraordinary degree. This circumstance, and the fact that the opening of these roads affords a large field for the development of agriculture, makes the present a most auspicious occasion for the introduction of all classes of American machinery, but more especially that which, not exceedingly expensive, can be so constructed as to be transported easily into the interior of Peru. In this particular matter the ingenuity of Americans certainly should not be surpassed.

The immense difficulties encountered in traversing the Cordillera passes and roads, where all burdens are carried by mules, renders it absolutely necessary that machinery should be separated in pieces weighing not more than 300 pounds each. Already in the Cerro de Pasco large quantities of machinery, constructed in England on this principle, are in active operation, but it is generally supposed that were American manufactures known in the country they would be preferred to those now in use. Moreover, the number of our countrymen—principally practical mechanics—who have been attracted to Peru by the numerous public works now in progress have gone far towards increasing the desire experienced for a better acquaintance with machinery from the United States, and this Exposition affords a most happy opportunity to gratify that wish.

The example of Chile in her Exhibition of 1868 is too recent to be forgotten. All of the specimens of English machinery, chiefly agricultural, that were sent to be exhibited were purchased before they were put in position, and the agents of the manufacturing firms represented have quadrupled their business since that time. The same result would doubtless take place in Peru. So many vessels seeking guano charters are constantly arriving there from the United States that the question of freight need not be an impediment, and the advantages of the experiment to American manufactures cannot be doubted. It is to be hoped that we shall have some specimens of our intelligence and ingenuity in the coming Exposition.

The government has demonstrated in a most signal manner the high appreciation it entertains of the services rendered by the officers and crews of the monitors that recently arrived in Callao from the United States. By a decree dated the 19th inst. all officers who made the voyage from Pensacola to Callao are promoted to the rank next higher to that they held, and all engineers, seamen and boys on board the vessels receive one month's pay as a reward for their labors. This administrative measure has met with universal approbation, and the pride felt in the successful completion of such a dangerous voyage would have justified even a more substantial recompense. The ships are still in Callao Bay, and are the objects of curiosity and admiration generally. They will soon be docked and some expedient adopted to preserve them from the corroding action of the salt water. Unfortunately Peru has no fresh water haven where they might lie, and the expense attendant on their preservation will be very great. Still, the iron-clads are regarded with great favor, and popular playthings are always expensive.

While the republic generally is peaceful and progressing steadily towards wealth and prosperity, there are some sections remote from the government centre forgetful of the blessings of tranquility, where murder and robbery are matters of everyday occurrence. The city and province of Lambayeque, in the north, may be cited as striking examples of this assertion. The whole of this fertile and beautiful district is divided among two or three powerful families, and although not Italian in their origin, they regard the old system of Corsican vendettas with peculiar reverence, and are singularly severe in their observance of the regulations attached to those cheerful occupations. Whenever an officer is named for the province by the government, who may be distasteful to one of these feudal lords, the vassals of the estate are summoned and the victim punished. Frequently his cause is espoused by some other party, and then battle and bloodshed ensue. Only a week since a combat between the partisans of these *Peruvian Montagues and Capulets* took place, in which twelve men were killed and wounded. The government finds it impossible to maintain order in the department, since the very troops sent to restrain these excesses are bought over to serve under one or the other of the contending parties.

The long expected change in the Cabinet of President Balta has at last taken place. Mr. Dorado, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned his position, and is succeeded by Mr. Loayza, and Mr. Pazsoldan, Minister of the Interior, by Mr. Aranibar. The new incumbents are both lawyers of great distinction in Peru, and although their appointment is at the present writing but a few hours old it meets with general approbation. The reason of this variation is simple and involves no political difference of opinion. Messrs. Dorado and Pazsoldan are both holders of positions in the legal branch of the executive that are far more congenial to their tastes than their ministerial situations, and prefer leaving to younger and more active men the task of answering the sometimes perplexing questions proposed by an inquisitive Congress.

BOLIVIA.

The Peace Conference at Washington—Diplomatic Difficulties.

LIMA, May 28, 1870.

Doctor Juan de la Cruz Benavente, Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to Peru, has been appointed to represent the republic in the Peace Congress at Washington. Bolivia is utterly indifferent as to whether a peace be arranged between the allies and Spain, and merely consented to the proposition of the United States through a willingness to gratify what appeared to be a desire of the State Department at Washington, and to satisfy the only sufferer by the war, the republic of Ecuador. Mr. Benavente carries no special instructions, but is directed to watch the progress of events and to shape his course according to the position assumed by Spain, Peru, and Chile. No difficulty is anticipated regarding the action of this republic in the matter, and peace could be declared to-morrow without affecting her interests or tranquility in the least. With the arrival of Mr. Benavente at Washington the long talked of conference will probably be inaugurated, as we understand the Chilian representative is already *en route*.

The state of affairs with regard to foreign nations is anything but satisfactory. At a banquet recently given in honor of the President this functionary addressed some very harsh terms to the Minister from Brazil in relation to the execution of Lopez, the President of Paraguay, and on the reply of the latter, the words culminated in actions more demonstrative. The affair has been referred to Rio Janeiro; but it is more than probable that some disagreeable end will result from it. With Peru nothing but an amicable settlement is anticipated. Already their government has offered to that of Peru $100,000 as a recompense for outrages committed in Peruvian territory by General Antezana, and it is hoped that the special mission from Peru, expected daily in La Paz, will speedily arrange a matter that only would be productive of evil to both countries. President Melgarejo continues in his endeavors to tranquilize the republic, and, as far as heard from, the entire country is satisfied and tranquil. It is credibly reported that the refusal of Secretary Fish to receive Mr. Caldwell as Bolivian Minister in the United States irritated this government very considerably, but no official notice has been taken of the occurrence.

CHILE.

Threatening Aspect of Political Affairs—The Troubles on the Frontier—Minister to the United States—General News.

VALPARAISO, May 17, 1870.

Public attention, now at rest after the severe political struggle it passed through, is directed towards the probable action of the Congress that will shortly assemble. The members of the opposition party are assiduous in their endeavors to organize a systematic resistance to the purposes attributed to the government, and the latter, although supposed to be actuated by liberal principles and ideas, conceals its plan of action so carefully that it is found almost impossible to fathom the designs of the cabinet. The Congress about to meet is composed of ninety-six members. Of these forty are determined supporters of the policy of the administration, fifteen uphold the ideas of the clergy, twenty-six will advocate the platform of the opposition, and fifteen are yet undecided as to what course they may follow. Those who are supporters of the party formed by the opposition may be considered as the flower of Chile, and in their ranks is found the first talent and ability of the republic. The antagonism against the government, or rather against the Minister of the Interior, is every day gaining ground among a certain circle.

The difficulties which arose during the recent elections have not been dissipated by the subsequent action of this functionary. Instead of adhering to the letter of the law and declaring invalid all elections in which force and fraud have been clearly proved, the Minister has decided to recognize such proceedings as legal, and by so doing has greatly increased the number of the political enemies of the administration. There can be no doubt that although the opposition party is inferior in numerical strength, its power in relation to intelligence and activity is greatly superior to the supporters of the administration, and in the sessions of Congress it is hoped that this difference of numbers will be overcome by the power of the minority. As it is, the popular desire and inclination is contrary to the present administration, but the appointing power has proved an insufferable obstacle to its discomfiture.

With all of the boasted liberty of Chile, and the notable advance it has made towards perfect civilization and prosperity, it cannot be questioned that, with the exception of Ecuador, it is now the most bigoted country in South America. This bigotry, however, does not exist among the people generally, but is dominant among that class which, by its wealth and influence, is enabled to give substantial support to a cause that only is injurious to the republic. Protestantism is tolerated, but no public manifestation of worship foreign to the Catholic religion would be allowed. In Santiago, which may properly be called the City of Churches, new religious edifices are being constantly erected. If this spirit was imbued with a feeling of toleration it might be admired and applauded, but the liberal party in Chile, Catholic but tolerant, are constantly inveighing against the attacks that are made upon a supposed enemy unable to defend itself in an open and public manner. In spite of the recognized benefits conferred upon the country by Protestants no legal religious freedom is accorded to them.

The savages in Araucania still continue in their warlike and offensive attitude. By the mails from the frontier we learn that the incursions of the Indians have recently been more frequent and more successful, and that the government troops have, as formerly, been found perfectly incompetent to restrain their dangerous neighbors. A formal declaration, a copy of which was forwarded to the commander of the national forces, declares that Orelie, the adventurous Frenchman, of whom mention has already been frequently made, has been chosen Emperor of Araucania by the Caciques, and that their object is to follow up the war with all the available means at their command. In the United States the campaign against the Indians engrosses but a small share of public attention, but here, where the expenses of the administration exceed but in a small degree the receipts from the collection of the national revenue, such events become of supreme importance and form a subject of comment and complaint throughout the entire republic. Money here is comparatively scarce, and hence the dissatisfaction.

The fact is that the commander of the government troops on the frontier has not fulfilled the wishes of the administration. Unaccustomed to Indian warfare, he has suffered himself to be surprised and defeated in almost every action, and consequently the Indians, emboldened by their continued success, have prosecuted the war with all the means within their reach. The opposition papers embrace the occasion to declare against the ineptitude of the President and Minister of War, and urge a more decisive plan of action against these savages, who for such a length of time have devastated the settlements established in Chilean territory along the Araucanian frontier. The Minister, in reply, states that Congress has hitherto refused to grant sufficient sums for the successful prosecution of the war, and demands that several thousand men be placed at his order to consummate the endeavor already commenced. It is more than probable that the affair will be converted into a political dispute, and that the members of the administrative and opposition parties will elocutionize while the whites on the frontier are being decimated.

At last a representative for Chile has been named for the purpose of defending the interests of the republic in the peace conference between Spain and the allied republics of the Pacific, to be held shortly in Washington. Although the nomination has not been made public it is generally known, as has previously been announced to the HERALD, that Mr. Joaquin Godoy, the Chilean Minister to Peru, has already received his instructions for this important post, and will shortly proceed on his mission.

A desire has been manifested here to ascertain the tenor of these instructions, but of course such a wish was impossible to satisfy. It is not probable that Chile will take any definite steps towards arranging peace with Spain, and if any measures are adopted they will merely tend towards patching up an armistice which will last until Spain thinks proper to indemnify this republic for the damages suffered in the bombardment of March, 1866. That Spain will ever consent to such an arrangement is more than the most sanguine here now expect.

The changes that have been already mentioned in President Perez's Cabinet have as yet been received with little enthusiasm. Mr. Vargas Fontecella, a relative of the recent representative of Chile in the United States, assumed charge of the portfolio of Justice and Public Instruction, but as yet has not entered upon the active discharge of his duties. The Ministers generally are preparing to answer the attacks that will certainly be made upon them during the sessions of the Constituent Congress, and hence their labors in regard to the public good are not as evident as heretofore. In Chile, *as in various European countries, the Congress has the privilege of calling Ministers* to the bar of the House to answer any questions that may be propounded in relation to public affairs.

In commercial circles no special activity is noted. A number of promising joint stock companies are being inaugurated, and this speaks well for the confidence felt in the tranquility of the country and the amount of disposable capital that we have in our markets.

PARAGUAY.

General Camara's Account of the Surprise and Death of Lopez—The Paraguayan Chief's Last Moments—Movements of Paranhos—The Paraguayan Elections.

ASUNCION, May 15, 1870.

The Brazilian General Camara, who commanded at the rout and death of Lopez, has written a letter to an Argentine paper, of which the following are extracts:—

It is hard, very hard, for honorable soldiers, who have fought for years to bring back to these countries that peace which had been disturbed by the tyranny of a despot, to see themselves confounded with the sanguinary followers of the barbarian whose hands were still wet with the blood of our heroic prisoners, butchered by him when the hazard of war had forced them to surrender themselves, dying rather than yield. It is hard, very hard, especially when this despot fell, not in an ambuscade, but in a loyal fight, defending himself with the valor which—I will do him this justice—honored his death and belied his life.

Marshal Lopez was not, could not be assassinated, nor was he executed. It is false! He was not, nor could he be, at the hands of my distinguished companions in arms, and still less at mine. General Lopez was surprised in daytime by an accident which was as fortunate as it might have been unfortunate to us. I had the good fortune to see my dispositions so rapidly and ably carried out that their execution allowed no defect to be seen.

Lopez, that excessively cautious and distrustful man, whose prudence omitted no means of precaution or of vigilance, was surrounded and assaulted in his camp even before he could suspect that we had captured his outposts. He saw us only when, after bursting through his grape, the dashing lancers of the intrepid Colonel Silva Tavares, the brave carbineers of the valiant Martinez, Marquis Xavier and others, and the few but gallant bayonets of the distinguished Major Peixoto issued out on the smooth plain upon the very guards of his camp. Thus it was that the dictator hazarded his person, he having no time to flee; and when, ordering his brave soldiery to charge, and waving his sword around he turned and tried to save himself by flight, it was too late, for he had been recognized and the pursuit of him was therefore fierce. Major Simeon de Oliveira, and another officer whom you know well personally, omitted these details through modesty; but justice exacts that here and everywhere I proclaim that to them especially was due the tragic end of that ultra-praised leader. When he fled they pursued him with some mounted riflemen. When Lopez left his horse to enter the wood, they alighted also, and fired almost without stoppage, and it was their balls which closed the life of Marshal Lopez, wounding him mortally in two places. Major Simeon de Oliveira could not verify the efficacy of that steady and persistent fire, as when I came up I ordered him to aid at another point; thus I was among the first who, on coming to the bank of the Aquidibaniqui, saw Lopez fallen and almost lifeless on the other side.

Near Lopez were two officers who died sword in hand, defending him to the last, and some one other, who succeeded in escaping perhaps to surrender later. The former I ascertained afterwards were Majors Estigarribia and Vargas, who were shot by the riflemen who came after me to the bank and who fired on seeing me wading across, alone and on foot, to be received, not as a liberator but as an implacable and rancorous enemy. I owe it to my honor as a soldier, to my name and my country, I owe it to history and to my conscience to declare truthfully that Marshal Lopez died fairly and in full possession of his senses. When I stooped to take the drawn sword from his hand he made a movement to wound me, and replied, with a firm and arrogant "I die sword in hand for my country." I then ordered a soldier of the Ninth battalion to disarm him, and it was in the struggle with him he expired, without receiving a further wound.

Colonel Paranhos, brother of Minister Paranhos, died at Asuncion of disease, at the age of 42 years. In 1837 and 1838 he volunteered at Bahia against the insurgents there, and after the insurrection was quelled marched to Rio Grande do Sul and served against the republicans until 1845 and was promoted to a lieutenancy. In the war against Rosas he fought at Monte Caseros and was made captain. In 1864 he went to Uruguay and afterwards to Paraguay in command of a battalion of infantry, and continued in service to the last of the war, taking part in almost all the chief operations, including that which closed with the death of Lopez, and for which he had just been promoted from colonel to brigadier general.

Minister Paranhos was expected at Asuncion, he having left Buenos Ayres after coming at last to an arrangement with the government of Sarmiento about the treaty of peace, the latter objecting to allow the provisional government to take part in the treaty. This, however, was finally agreed to, and on Paranho's arrival the treaty would be signed.

The provisional government had appointed the 12th of June for the election of the Constituent Assembly, which is to form a Paraguayan constitution. Bedoya had resigned, probably to attend to his own candidature. The Argentine General, Gelly y Obes, a Paraguayan by birth, was in some favor as a candidate to the Presidency of the republic. A number of clubs have been formed to treat of the elections, and from the warmth of the various partisans it is expected that the election will not occur without serious rows.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Arrest of Urquiza's Assassins—The Revolution in Entre Rios—Strength and Resources of the Belligerents—Condition of the Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, May 16, 1870.

Some of the assassins of Urquiza have been captured and brought to Buenos Ayres; among them Mosquera, who is said to have given the last stab.

The government troops hold possession of the towns of Entre Rios, along the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, but Lopez Jordan is master in the interior. The government troops assembled against him number about 4,800 men, and he is said to have only 3,000, almost all cavalry. Still General Conesa has not attacked, though he writes that he had offered battle without effect to Jordan, and that the latter's troops were deserting rapidly to him, ninety having come in during one night.

Sarmiento has declared Entre Rios in a state of siege, and General Gelly y Obes is in Corrientes to prevent that province from declaring for Jordan.

The last from Entre Rios is that Jordan had crossed the Gualeguay and taken up a position in front of the government force commanded by Conesa, the Commander-in-Chief, and some twenty miles from it. Conesa was expecting reinforcements, which would give him a considerable superiority in numbers as well as in infantry.

On the 15th the Congress opened. In Sarmiento's address he said 453 miles of railroad were open, 210 contracted and 400 under survey; 816 miles of telegraph were working, 1,000 were constructing and the cable across the Parana would be laid in a few days, and it was intended to connect with the Brazilian lines and thence with the whole world; 40,000 immigrants had arrived during the year. the census had been taken with care, and it showed the population of the republic to be 1,736,701 souls. The export of wool was in 1869 140,000 pounds—6,000,000 more than in 1868—and 100,000,000 pounds of fat and 45,000,000 pounds of hides had been exported. The revenue was $12,676,680—$180,553 more than in 1868. The first half of the current fiscal year showed receipts of $4,012,652, or $1,135,427 more than in the corresponding half of the preceding financial year.

The Rosario and Cordova Railroad is to be opened on the 17th.

URUGUAY.

The Insurrection Gaining Ground—Measures of the Government—Finances.

MONTEVIDEO, May 17, 1870.

The insurrection is gaining ground, notwithstanding the efforts of the government to deprecate the strength of the insurgents and to exaggerate the forces collected to oppose them. Avoiding the neighborhood of Paysandu, where Caraballo has forces said to number 1,500 men, the insurgents had their main force to the north of the Rio Negro and kept the Southern Department in a state of alarm with flying parties who attacked the government posts, even came within ten miles of Montevideo, and had cut the telegraph to Buenos Ayres.

The government had appointed General Henrique Castro Commander-in-Chief of all its forces, but Caraballo had refused to obey his orders. Three battalions of national guards had been called out in the capital and one is stationed at Florida, which has been fortified as an outpost to prevent a surprise.

The Bank law has passed the Chambers and has received the sanction of the President, although he still declares himself dissatisfied with it and throws all responsibility on the Chambers. The Junta of Public Credit is by it charged with the calling in of the bills of the Maua & Co., Italian, Montevidean and Salto Commercial banks, whose existing issues the government had guaranteed. The redemption is to be made with legal tender bills of the Junta, which will be called in at the rate of $800,000 a year in monthly instalments. The issue banks now existing, or hereafter established, may issue to double their paid up capital in bills redeemable in gold or Junta bills.

BRAZIL.

A Ministerial Job—The Slavery Question—Debate in Parliament—Brazilian Losses in Paraguay—A Patriotic Lady—Mrs. Lynch's Resources—Lopez's Property Confiscated—Miscellaneous Items.

RIO JANEIRO, May 25, 1870.

An affair something like Señor Anton's has caused a good deal of irritation in the city. Although Rio spent, only three or four weeks ago, about $400,000 on peace rejoicings, the Minister of War suddenly determined, some ten days ago, to have official rejoicings, the others merely being, he says, popular ones, so he contracted for a large temporary erection for a grand *Te Deum*, in the Campo of Acclamation, and after it was partly up and everybody was wondering what it meant, asked an extraordinary credit of $100,000 from the Legislature, to meet the cost of the affair. After a hot debate, the credit passed the first reading; but the people are very indignant, and a guard of 250 soldiers is kept round the erection at night; for it is said that there are designs of blowing it up. The grand official rejoicings were to take place upon the 24th; but, though working day and night, the building could not be got ready, so the ceremony is adjourned *sine die*. The management of this affair puts one in mind of the saying that in Germany if you spit out of a window upon a crowd the chances are even that you spit on a Herr Councillor; for here, if there is a financial job perpetrated the odds are a thousand to one that the Minister of Finance has an irrepressible nephew, son-in law or nephew's or son-in-law's brother-in-law in it, and the official rejoicings' job is another instance of this peculiarity.

The interpellation as to the Ministry's intentions in regard to emancipation came off upon the 14th. Signor Teixeira, Junior, the interpellator, said that, owing to the injudicious course of the preceding liberal Ministers and of the propaganda maintained by the liberals and their press, the slaveowners were excessively alarmed, their slaves and plantations were greatly depreciated in value, a general anxiety prevailed, and public opinion had commenced a dangerous social revolution.

In reply Viscount de Itaborahy, president of the Council, declared that there are very few abolitionists who do not desire to see slavery at once extinguished; but he believed that on account of its signifying a profound transformation of social life to effect abolition, it becomes necessary to proceed very cautiously and slowly. He greatly feared that precipitate measures would be followed by serious disasters. He, however, assured the deputies that the government was ready to facilitate or hasten the solution of this difficult problem. The Viscount was followed by the ex-Minister of Justice, who defended the Dezeseis de Julho and maintained that the question of emancipation should not be taken from the sphere of private philanthropy.

SENHOR ARANJO LIMA said the President of the Council's declarations meant nothing but procrastination, but abolition was inevitable, and they could not trifle forever with the eternal principles of religion, morality and right which were involved in it. The question had been studied for four years and the Council of State had drawn up a memoir on it; and as for inopportuneness, if it were delayed until the effects of the war were over it would be inopportune for very many years. If the Cabinet was opposed to emancipation at anytime, it should say so plainly and not use procrastinating sophistry. If it favored abolition, let it make a beginning by bringing in a bill to declare all subsequent births free, leaving the freed children to the master until maturity.

On the 23d the emancipationists returned to the charge. Señor Teixeira, Jr., moved that a commission be appointed to report a plan and measure to initiate gradual emancipation. Señor Arango Lima introduced a bill to declare all births free, but giving the owners the right to the services until of age, with other provisions favorable to slaves. Señor Perdigam Malheiro also introduced a number of bills, one to the same effect, another to allow slaves to hold, will and inherit property; one subjecting them to the ordinary criminal law and punishments, and others to free the monastic slaves and the slaves of the nation, and to facilitate the means of becoming free. Besides the above, Senator Silveira da Motta is to bring in a comprehensive bill to provide for the abolition of slavery in twenty or thirty years. There is no doubt but that the negro question will be largely ventilated this session, and though, looking at the constitution of the Senate and the Deputies, it is not likely a law will be passed, the Legislature will be forced to commit itself to an abolition policy. Of this the constitution of the committee granted Señor Teixeira, Jr., is a proof as it is in its majority completely anti-emancipationist.

At Philadelphia, in the province of Espirito Santo, that joining Rio Janeiro on the north, about thirty Indians, armed with bows, lately made a descent upon a plantation. The owner and a few slaves and others were on the coffee terrace when they appeared, and were at once shot at by the Indians, who killed two men, sent five arrows into the owner of the plantation and wounded two others. They then retired, taking with them some cattle and hogs to feast on in the woods.

Three more barons have been created. Marshal Carneiro Monteiro is Baron de S. Borja, General John Nunes da Silva Tavares is Baron de Itaqui, and General Vasco Alves Pereira Baron de Santa Anna do Livramento. All of them are Rio Grande officers, who did good service in Paraguay.

Baron de Jequia, of Alagoas, brother of Senator Sinimbu, died last month. The family is one of the very few in Brazil who can truly boast that they are untinctured with African blood, and they are very proud of the distinction.

The Minister of War has given a rough estimate of the losses of the army in Paraguay. He says somewhat above 83,000 men were sent there, of whom 23,200 received discharge as incapable of further service. In February there were remaining in Paraguay 23,436 men, including 1,222 sick, so that some 37,000 men died or disappeared. The Navy report is not yet out, so that the total loss of life is not yet public.

With a return of warm weather yellow fever has taken head, especially as seamen are more plentiful. The deaths on the 23d reached nine. It still prevails in some southern ports.

A medal and a pension of $600 a year have been given to Donna Anna Nery, the only Brazilian lady who directed her charity to the soldiers of her country. Having several sons in the army she went to Paraguay, established herself at Asuncion, and, besides regularly visiting the hospital, took a number of sick officers in charge in her own house. The Brazilian ladies have not shown much patriotism in the war. Beyond making up, or more usually buying, a box of lint to be presented to the War Department—each gift of which was trumpeted in a most pompous style—they did nothing; and they present a despicable appearance side by side with the doings of the Anglo-Saxon ladies of the United States and England under similar circumstances.

Emancipations continue greatly in vogue. Over two hundred have been reported in Rio and the various provinces during the last fourteen days, and three important planters have made declarations of freedom of all children born henceforth on their estates.

The government has just published a list of the property found and left in Mrs. Lynch's possession. Besides $7,600 in coin, $14,600 of Paraguayan paper and a sum of $2,400 in gold, which she had given for an album she said was hers, found in her house at Asuncion, and which the Count d'Eu had ordered to be restored to her—but which she declined to receive—she had four tiaras, forty rings, two splendid albums, twenty-three studs and buttons, twenty chains, four combs, nineteen pairs of earrings, sixteen bracelets, ten lockets, eleven watches, and a number of other very valuable articles, many of them belonging to Lopez. In addition, she had the deeds of some dozen estates, houses and tracts of land bought by herself or Lopez. Among her papers were found copies of letters regarding remittances, one asking the English Minister at Buenos Ayres to receive in the legation some documents or papers of hers and one to General McMahon, without date, requesting him to receive and lodge in the Bank of England, to the order of her and her children, 3,700 gold ounces, 100 sovereigns and 78 $130 pieces, besides which he was to hand to Emiliano Lopez (him that visited the United States) 500 gold ounces and 16 napoleons. The sum thus deposited in the Bank of England would be about $66,000, and that given to young Lopez about $8,000. Thus Mrs. Lynch is not penniless, and it appears she made other large deposits in England. Besides the above, there was a letter from the Italian Consul, assassinated in Buenos Ayres two or three months ago, acknowledging having of her money in his hands $5,000 in silver.

By the last accounts the Paraguayan government had confiscated all Lopez's property and embargoed that of Mrs. Lynch until the decision of any criminal or civil suits brought against her. It has also ordered her prosecution at once, and if she do not appear in person an advocate is to be appointed to defend her *ex officio*. She is still on board the Brazilian flagship at Asuncion, and it seems the Brazilian government does not intend to surrender her or her property to the Paraguayan government. In fact, she would be a gone coon if she were given up.

The Minister of War has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that it is the intention of the Brazilian government to withdraw all the Brazilian troops in Paraguay, as it does not see any use for them there. However, it is very likely a strong garrison will be kept at the ports of Fecho dos Morros, on the Paraguay, to protect Matto Grosso.

The Minister of Finance has sold $6,000,000 of currency bonds at a price equal to a little under eighty-two per cent net. They bear six per cent interest. The sale is to the Rural Bank.

HORSE NOTES.

The June trotting meeting at the Narraganset Park commences to-morrow, and judging from the numerous entries for the purses given by the association fine sport and fast time will be witnessed by all who attend. The new rules will be enforced at the Narraganset Park, and the owners and drivers who have a tendency to play "fast and loose" on the trotting track had better be careful at this meeting, for the slightest infraction from the rule of right will be summarily punished. Narraganset Park is and has always been the rectifying establishment of the trotting turf; but this year the managers intend to be more strict than ever, and wherever the slightest villany shows itself punishment will quickly follow. The secretary of the association is a sharp detective, and it will be dangerous to attempt any sharp practice when he is about. The new rules have not been strictly enforced, we regret to say, on some of our trotting tracks this season, and several flagrant wrongs have been permitted to go unpunished; but we repeat that they must not be attempted at Narraganset, or horse, driver and owner will get their ticket-of-leave for the future.

The horses entered for the silver plate at Fleetwood Park to-morrow will make a capital race. J. Somerindyke enters bay mare Fanny, D. Mace chestnut gelding Gwynne, Hiram Howe bay mare Annie, John Murphy black gelding Crusader and Thomas Higgins brown gelding King Charles. A finer field for a good race could not be selected, and as this is the inaugural trot on Fleetwood Park track much interest is felt by turfmen to know what the drivers of the horses will say about it. No doubt there will be a large attendance on the opening day.

While at Prospect Park on Saturday last we picked up a few facts about the men and horses that go the Coney Island road. Mr. Dodge's team of Ethan Allen bays are looking well. The Commodore is noted for having an elegant as well as speedy turnout. His present team is stylish and can trot in 2:50.

Mr. George Woodward is driving the best team he has owned for some time.

Belle Strickland and mate have been driven single lately, but without showing much speed. They go best together, and make a great team.

Dr. Parker's brown horse has a good style of going, and has improved considerably of late.

Frank Swift has a slashing, large, brown gelding that can knock the time of many track horses into "smithereens."

Mr. Ottwine's team of grays are good ones—true, kind and speedy.

Horatio and Black Crook trotted a quarter of a mile in thirty-six seconds the other day.

Mr. Moulton's stylish and handsome turnout attracted much attention. The team consists of the gray stallion Bill and mate. Bill is one of the proudest looking horses that can be hooked up, and sets off his equipments to perfection. His finely formed head, arched neck and majestic bearing show him to be a high-bred animal, while he is as gentle as a lamb, to which he unites the valuable quality of speed, having a record of 2:40.

Mr. Harvey's brown horse is one of the speedy kind, and though he has never trotted for a dollar and has no record, good judges suspect him to be equal to 2:30, from his having brushed and beaten some of the best—such as Lady Wells, Robin, &c.

Mr. Hart's pair of black Shetland ponies, of his own importation, attract attention in Prospect Park from their diminutive size and original Simon pure appearance. Speed is not claimed for these animals, but their owner finds that he often accomplishes his daily drive in less time than some of the fast trotters would take to do the same distance.

On Saturday next there will be a match for $1,000 a side between Mr. Alley's and Mr. Park's four year old colts, at Prospect Park Fair Grounds—the former the get of Hambletonian, and the latter by Mr. Hall's horse Native American—besides a trot for a piece of plate by four or more good and well known Brooklyn road horses. Those that will be sure to start are Mr. Gould's Black Crook, Mr. Payson's Tom Breeze, Mr. Fletcher's Robin, Mr. Robinson's Gray John, and probably Mr. Hall's Jerry, and others. These will beyond doubt make a good race, as all the horses are speedy, and 2:35 will be made if not beaten by those who are sure to start. There is frequently more interest in a trot between road horses when evenly matched than a contest among regular track horses, and commonly less jockeying and trickery. The management of Prospect Park Fair Grounds have acted wisely in abolishing the extra dollar charged for seats on the Grand Stand for their Saturday entertainments. From the first opening of the Fair Grounds this extra charge has been regarded unfavorably, and led to considerable feeling among the public, who generally think that the track would profit by making no extra charge for the Grand Stand on any occasion.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

The dog days are not calculated to arouse the spirits of the managerial world; for it requires considerable fortitude to sit in a theatre with gas burning on every side and the thermometer among the nineties. In the unequal contest between Sirius and Thalia the latter generally gets the worse, and empty benches and a depleted treasury greet the unfortunate manager every evening. But there are exceptions to every general rule, and such is the case in this instance.

The clever and popular John Brougham still continues his sensational drama of the "Red Light" at Wallack's. Manager Moss has spared no pains in placing this piece on the boards in the most complete and satisfactory manner. The success which it has gained in other cities is emphatically endorsed in this metropolis.

Rarely has a manager been so uniformly successful during an entire season, and been so persistent in keeping his theatre up to the highest standard of art, as has been the case with Mr. Daly, of the Fifth Avenue. Still more rarely has a manager been known to reserve for the end of his season his strongest card, and when other establishments have either closed or entered upon a summer season. Mr. Daly brings out the most successful drama in his *repertoire* to close his regular season. "Fernande" is running, in spite of the weather, to very good houses, and bids fair to occupy the boards for the greater part of the summer. No wonder, too, for the cast is the strongest that could be got together in this city.

The clever Mrs. James A. Oates brings out the very best burlesque in her *repertoire*, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," to-night at the Olympic. In this burlesque she and her unrivalled company made their greatest success in provincial towns, and as the vivacious Earl Darnley she is inimitable. Many singular and interesting effects will be introduced in the fair scene.

The exciting and romantic play of "The Huguenot," which has been placed on the stage at Booth's in the most superb style, is still the attraction at that theatre.

There are two interesting events at Niblo's this week. On Wednesday evening Mr. J. A. Zimmerman, the treasurer, who has been long and favorably known to the patrons of this establishment, takes a benefit. The bill is an immense one. Edwin Adams and Miss Carson play in "The Marble Heart," Henri Drayton sings one of his best songs, and the drama of "Katy O'Shiel" will be presented. On Friday evening the deservedly popular stage manager (Vincent) has a benefit, the first in eight years, on which occasion he will make his first and only appearance as an actor. Among the volunteers at this benefit are Leffingwell, Walcot, Rankin, Fanny Herring and Marion Taylor, and the bill will comprise drama, comedy, farce, singing and dancing. The theatre closed on Saturday night its regular season, and will be opened for the fall season about the middle of August with a new play by Boucicault. The "Black Crook" will be revived after a short season of Lotta.

The Martinetti troupe enter upon their third week at Wood's Museum, and the management has secured a new sensation in the person of "Little Nell, the California Diamond," an actress of the Lotta order.

At length there are prospects of the close of the career of the "Twelve Temptations" at the Grand Opera House. A new feature is promised by the management, consisting of Mme. Lanner's Viennese ballet troupe, which will shortly appear.

The management of the Comique, undaunted by the heat, announce an immense bill this week. The pantomime of "Hunkey Dorce," a grand ballet, and choice titbits of minstrelsy are some of its salient features.

E. L. Davenport's Hamlet will be the feature at Mrs. Conway's Park theatre, Brooklyn, this week.

Mr. H. Grau announces a summer season of *opera bouffe* at Terrace Garden, commencing on Wednesday. The charming young *prima donna* Paulina Canissa will be the principal feature.

Manager Freligh has secured Miss Fanny Herring and Mr. Studley as stars at the Bowery this week. The bill commences with the sensational drama, "Cadet Le Perle."

Tony Pastor has thirteen new stars this week, a musical burlesque and a new drama. He announces also the gratifying fact that he has secured, at a vast expense, all the summer breezes that can be found in the city.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels have a new and attractive bill this week.

The ever popular maestro, Theodore Thomas, still continues his Central Park Garden concerts. As a summer resort this garden has no equal in the city.

The second concert of the Grand Juvenile Beethoven festival will be given this evening at Steinway Hall.

Mr. George W. Hows, one of our most popular lecturers, will repeat "Peter's Ambition" this evening for the benefit of Christ church, Rye, in the Sunday school rooms of the church.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, the representative contralto of America, has created an immense furor in California. The San Francisco press speak of her in the most flattering terms, and crowded houses attest the popularity which she has gained there.

The Berge Choral Union give the last concert of the season at Association Hall on Tuesday. The programme comprises a *Preghiera*, by Marchetti; "Arditi Waltz;" tenor solo, trio, "Lift Thine Eyes," from "Elijah;" duet, from "Marino Faliero;" overture, "Gazza Ladra;" Gypsy chorus, from "Preciosa," and *finale*, from "Nabuco." Dr. William Berge will preside at the organ.

Professor Christian Berge, director of the Flushing Conservatory of Music, will give a concert on Thursday in Flushing Town Hall. He will be assisted by his pupils and Mme. Salvotti and Mr. C. J. Werneke.

Miss Fanny Stocqueler has retired from the stage in consequence of her entering on a new *rôle* under matrimonial management. The young lady is about becoming the wife of a very wealthy Russian merchant of this city, New Orleans and Galveston.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

A Word for the Class from Jersey.

NEWARK, June 18, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—In your paper of yesterday, I read what purports to be a letter from your special correspondent in Ireland, in which he says, the tenants of the Marchioness of Ely in Wexford were dispossessed at a moment's notice. Now, sir, without imputing any motives to your correspondent, and giving him every credit for believing what he relates, I as an old land agent in Ireland assure you that such a proceeding is utterly impossible. Tenancy in Ireland can only be terminated in one of three ways. First, if no lease exist, by a six months' notice to quit at the same time in the year as that on which their tenancy begun; second, if there be a lease, by the tenant allowing one full year's rent to become due; and thirdly, by termination of the lease. Either of these ends the tenancy; but until proceedings have been taken in the county courts, held quarterly, and of which proceedings the late tenants must have notice, by service of the legal process by officers for that purpose appointed, possession cannot be taken. In the second instance, too, the tenants have six months to redeem. That ejectments are *rare* in Ireland can be seen from this fact. My late father and I were extensive land agents in, perhaps, the poorest county in Ireland—Leitrim—from 1797, when he obtained his first agency, to 1843, when I gave up my last, and during that time only one tenant was dispossessed by us. He owed over four years' rent, and was allowed to remove his crop, and got a small sum for his good will from incoming tenants.

Believing your object to be to let the truth be known I send this, with my name subscribed for publication.

THOMAS J. NORRIS.

[In the above Mr. Norris sets out, in regular Irish agent style, to throw doubt on the genuineness of the document to which he replies. He uses the words "what purports to be a letter from your special correspondent." The words "purport" and "in that case made and provided," and "come and appear or hereafter hold your peace," are more familiar to Irish land agents, old and young, in Ireland than are the words of the Lord's Prayer. They use them to break land contracts. In applying them to throw doubt on the integrity of our special letter from Ireland Mr. Norris is guilty simply of a piece of Old Country land agency impertinence. In speaking of the evictions on the Marchioness of Ely's estate our writer says:—"The bailiffs came one morning when the family were at their humble breakfast, and forced them to quit at a moment's notice. They did not give them time to finish their meal. The breakfast, the furniture and whatever domestic utensils the poor family had were all flung out of the door, and the roof-tree of the old house was torn down in an instant." The correspondent did not mean to convey that the bailiffs came without a warrant; he merely described the manner in which these legal *razzias* are performed. They have a "bond" and take "the pound of flesh." As Mr. Norris or his "father before him" has never known of a tenant ejectment but one from the year 1797, of course he does not understand the Irish land system as described by Premier Gladstone in Parliament and the HERALD writers. On the Quarter Sessions Court books of Cavan town, of Ballinamore, of Ballyconnell and Cootehill—estates of Humphreys, Godley and others—the name of Norris figures frequently both as plaintiff, bailiff and witness in ejectments. Mr. Thomas J. Norris, of Newark, is not the man, as his letter proves.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE STAMINA OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE CROPS FOR 1870.

Prospects for an Unprecedented Yield All Over the Land.

The Horn of Cornucopia in the South and West.

The Latest Lookout for Crops of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Tobacco, Oats, Barley, Hay, Hops, Grapes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Peas, Potatoes, Peanuts and All the Rest.

SOUTHERN HARVEST COMMENCED.

We append copious extracts from our correspondents and exchanges showing the condition of the crops in various parts of the country at a time when a fair estimate can be taken of the final results of the harvest. It will be seen that, with but few exceptions, the prospect for an unprecedented yield is everywhere apparent. We commend the following reports as furnishing information which will be read with interest by all classes of citizens.

Arkansas.

The Little Rock *Gazette*, June 9, has crop reports from the principal counties in Arkansas, which represent cotton and corn as unusually good. The weather has been remarkably favorable.

California.

The Marysville *Appeal*, May 31, says:—A perusal of the papers published in the agricultural districts does not bear out the fears of a failure to the crops, but rather shows that the yield will be quite up to last year in the aggregate, as more area has been planted, which will compensate for partial or total failure in some quarters. The report that Napa crops had failed is denied. On Sherman Island the grain looks particularly well. From the northern counties the news is excellent. The fears of a failure may be dispersed as groundless, for there is no news to justify such gloomy forebodings.

The *Pajaronian* says that in the Pajaro valley wheat and barley are looking splendid and fruit is doing well.

Of Solano county the Vallejo *Chronicle* says:—From all we can learn of the farming prospects in this immediate locality it is safe to predict that at least an average crop will be harvested.

The *San Joaquin Valley Argus* of May 21 says:—Specimens of barley sent us from the Lake Farm convince us that the drouth so much complained of by our exchanges and by people in many sections of the county has not proven very disastrous to farmers on the highlands south of the Tuolumne river, a distance of twelve or fifteen miles. The heads of grain sent us measure, many of them, six inches in length, well filled, and the grain is in an advanced stage of maturity.

The Sacramento *Reporter* says:—Whatever the croakers may say to the contrary there will certainly be no famine this year, at least, in California.

Connecticut.

The fruit prospect all over the State was never more promising.

Connecticut farmers intend to plant more tobacco this season than in previous years.

Delaware.

Peaches promise an average yield. The wet weather has injured the small fruits, but crops generally look fine.

Florida.

Accounts to the 10th inst. represent the cotton crop promising to be very abundant, from Columbia westward. The same may be said of cane and corn. The season thus far has been very dry, which, while favorable to cotton, has not materially affected the prospects of the other crops. Sugar cane has been planted this year more extensively than ever before, and every planter seems to have exercised forethought in putting in, in addition to his other crops, a good supply of corn. Upon the whole, the planting prospects have not been so good in many years.

Blooms were observed on upland cotton in Alachua county on the 25th of May. Fifty squares were counted on one stock of Dickson cotton.

Georgia.

OGLETHORPE COUNTY, June 14.—The wheat crop of this year is elegant—best in years. Corn crop is pretty fair and doing well. Cotton growing finely, although late; stands good. Oat crop a failure. A good deal of branch bottoms, too wet for spring culture, is being and has been planted in corn.

COWETA, June 14.—The farmers' prospect in this section is very promising. Wheat is now being harvested and is fine—very fine, both as to yield and quality. The freedmen are working very well. There is but little complaint about grass.

GWINETT, June 3.—Fine rains in all parts of this county. Wheat crop very promising. Oat crop somewhat injured by the May drought. Good stand of cotton up. Corn looking well. Corn will net $1 50 to $1 75 per bushel next summer in this backwoods county of Gwinett.

LEE, June 10.—Farmers are all in fine spirits, as the crops are looking fine and bid fair to make a heavy yield. Corn is smaller than this time last year, though it bids fair to make a heavy yield, and sufficient breadth of land is planted to make plenty. Cotton is doing well. There appears to be general encouragement among all. The freedmen are doing well.

TALIAFERRO (Upper Georgia), May 28.—No disaster as yet has befallen the wheat crop, and it is thought the yield will surpass any realized in several years. The oats crop in the lower counties will be cut short by the drought, but higher up the crop is green and flourishing, with the promise of an abundant yield.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, June 16.—We have received crop reports this week from two-thirds of the counties in Iowa. All give glowing accounts of the appearance of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and grass. During the cool weather of the last ten days rains and showers have prevailed, supplying the moisture previously needed, and sufficient to last a month if hot weather should now set in.

The Des Moines *Register* of the 8th inst. says:—The good condition of crops and business bears its good fruits for the State. New comers are cheered and gladdened, and travellers look upon the happy state of affairs and go on their way to tell of the good things they have seen. The State is now at home for visitors. And to those who would see Iowa with its good clothes on, when it is looking its best, and when it is most graceful in the beauty of its wondrous loveliness, we would say, come now and see it in June.

The McGregor *News* says:—From every section of the country there comes to us the most favorable reports about the crops. Everything looks well. The late rains which have so cheered the farmers in this county have prevailed very generally throughout the State.

Of the condition of the crops of Northwestern Iowa the Emmet county *Vindicator* says:—Vegetation is unusually rank and luxuriant at the present time. The oldest inhabitant does not recollect a more propitious spring than the present. Crops of every description are looking extraordinarily well.

The Muscatine *Journal* says the grape vines and peach trees of that vicinity give promise of an unprecedented yield.

The Page county *Herald* says:—Several heavy rains fell in this section during the earlier part of this week. Corn is growing magnificently. We have never seen such splendid prospects for a large yield of corn. Wheat and oats are doing finely.

The Iowa City *Republican* says corn is two weeks ahead of the season and looks well. Johnson county will produce this year 3,000,000 bushels of corn. Wheat and oats look well and hay promises finely.

Illinois.

The Springfield *Journal* of the 10th inst. says:—The prospects for realizing an immense harvest from the unusually large crops that have been planted in this county (Sangamon) increases every day. Up to two days ago rain had been scarce and the ground was beginning to get dry, but within the last two or three days we have been visited by several refreshing showers which were just the one thing needed to help the corn ploughers, who are now very busy all over the State loosening the earth around the promising maize.

Reports from other counties:—Ford—Corn never looked better; small grains fair; grass rather poor. Effingham—Wheat poor; oats and corn looking finely; fruit good. Ogle—Late rains have produced great good; corn never looked better; rye poor; grass about average. Marshall—Corn never looked more promising; wheat poor; oats and barley fully average. Dewitt—Corn is fair; wheat nearly a failure. Mercer—All crops are promising. Iroquois—All crops are unusually indicative of large harvests; no trouble from dry weather. Madison—The crop of berries will be enormous. Monroe—Crops will not suffer from want of rain. Corn grew six inches in one day. Effingham and Edgar (June 10)—Plenty of rain—"the farmer's delight." Do. do. from nearly all parts of the State.

Indiana.

The Terre Haute *Journal* of the 15th inst. says:—The prospect for crops, especially for the wheat crop, has improved fifty per cent since the recent rains. This is the judgment of gentlemen who have recently travelled over portions of the southern part of the State. In view of a general impression of a failure of the wheat crops which have been prevalent the fact is quite encouraging.

The Columbia City *Post* says:—The wheat crop, from present appearances, will be nearly an average one. The straw will be shorter than usual, but the heads are large and well filled. The harvest will be early.

The Owen county *Journal* says:—The flattering prospects of an abundant wheat crop in this section are fast vanishing. Between the large spell of dry weather and the ravages of the fly, many fields of wheat in the eastern part of the country are almost totally ruined. Corn on the higher and drier grounds is looking well and making rapid growth. The oat crop is looking passably well, and may yet make a fair yield. On an average the hay crop in this county will be light, the recent rains coming too late to be of much benefit to the grass.

Kansas.

The prospects for corn and wheat are magnificent. Strawberries are a failure. Grapes promise well, especially in Doniphan county. Peaches give evidence of a fair supply, much better than was anticipated early in the season. Apples are slim, and about one-third of a crop will be gathered. Pears are a total failure.

A letter dated Augusta, Butler county, June 6, says:—"We have had reasonable rains, and the prospects at present are very flattering for an abundant harvest. Within a few miles of Augusta there is a field containing fifty acres of corn which, on the 1st day of June, stood shoulder high to a medium sized man. Wheat also looks uncommonly well."

A gentleman who has travelled over thirteen counties of the State during the last month tells the Lawrence *Journal* that he never saw so fine a stand of corn before in Kansas. The present prospects are that the crop will be a very large one.

Corn and all kinds of crops between Leavenworth and Atchison promise an abundant harvest.

The wheat in Woodson county looks well, the crops ditto, and the corn has lately regained a healthy appearance from the abundant rains we have been blessed with.

The Lawrence *Tribune*, June 10, says:—The wheat, oats and corn are now far enough ahead to predict with certainty the prospects of a fine crop.

Kentucky.

The *Maysville Bulletin* says:—The wheat crop in Mason is now fairly made, and, it is believed if no more rain should fall before harvest, it will still be a successful crop. We have heard no complaint from any quarter of blight or insect, except in the last two or three days a little complaint of midge.

Louisiana.

The *Ouachita Telegraph*, June 4, says:—Planters speak in glowing terms of the crops, particularly of their condition. Early corn is tasseling on the river. Abundant showers and warm weather have prevailed for a week past.

Maine.

A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal*, writing from Winthrop, June 6, says:—The question frequently comes up, "What can prevent a great crop of fruit this year?" Can a drought? A spring drought, which is necessarily confined to the surface, cannot affect the roots of fruit trees which strike deep into the ground. A severe fall drought may affect the maturation of fruit. It is now too late for a severe storm to prematurely drive off the blossom and thereby enfeeble the pippin. The late hot weather was occassioned more by hot south winds than by scalding sun. The pippins are not yet sun scalded, and hold well, at least ten where we do not need one. Nothing but a young earthquake can prevent our fruit trees from bearing all their physical condition will warrant.

Massachusetts.

The prospect of a large crop of fruit still remains good, although a large quantity has fallen. Cherries are more abundant than they have been for years, and are looking finely. Early pears are nearly as big as your thumb, and are growing rapidly. Most of the apple trees are loaded with fruit. In some cases Baldwin trees are an exception. Still from present indications the crop will be larger than it has been for years.

The Pittsfield *Sun*, June 9, says:—One of our farmer friends in Cheshire remarked to us in conversation last week, that he had never known the prospect for a first rate fruit crop in Berkshire more favorable than the present season.

Minnesota.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 14th instant says:—During several weeks, and ever since the wheat was sowed and the spring crops planted, we have had, in all parts of the State, abundance of rain, and the weather has been generally cool and favorable to wheat, oats, grass and potatoes. Wheat is especially thrifty and promising, has spread well on the ground and has a rank growth, which gives token of an abundant harvest. Corn is backward, but not unpromising. This crop does not usually come forward rapidly till the hot days of harvest, nearly its entire growth being developed in the months of July and August. There is no reason to doubt a plentiful crop. Oats, barley, peas and other crops look remarkably well.

Maryland.

The Snowhill *Shield*, June 11, says:—The growing crops of grain in this county never presented a better appearance at this season. Wheat on stiff land is looking unusually well. Corn is up generally throughout the county and stands well. The continued reports of disaster to the peach crop elsewhere has led us to inquire carefully after the crop in this county, and our trouble has been rewarded by positive assurances of an abundant crop.

The Kent *News* says:—The frequent heavy rains during the past two weeks have caused many to entertain apprehensions about the wheat crop. Farmers are also behind with their corn, the wet weather preventing its proper cultivation. The peach crop will be far short of last year. Young orchards indicate a heavy yield, but the older orchards do not promise so well: most of their fruit has withered and fallen, but if what remains matures well, growers will have no cause to complain. Apples promise a fair yield.

Missouri.

The Shelbina (Shelby county) *Democrat*, 9th inst., says:—The dry weather, which was becoming a little serious to the crops, has given way, and fine showers have watered the thirsty earth. Oats, wheat and grass will be greatly benefitted, but cannot make full crops. Some tobacco has been planted, but the crop must be small, and there are not sufficient plants; they were killed by the frost. The promise of corn is splendid.

From the Edina (Knox county) *Sentinel* of the 9th we learn that that county has enjoyed several fine showers. Farmers speak more cheerfully of the prospect of wheat.

The spring was unfavorable to the growth of wheat, and consequently it is thin and short, especially so on the prairies. Many fields of it in the timbered regions look well and will give an average yield. Oats on the prairies are heading out at the height of eight, ten or twelve inches, and must be nearly a failure. Grass is generally short, and the yield will be quite small, except in some timbered localities, where the crop seems to be about an average. This season, however, has been favorable for corn, and this crop looks well everywhere—never better at this time of the year.

Michigan.

The indications up to the 9th inst. (according to the Detroit *Tribune*), were that there will be a short crop of cereals in this State, although the weather since that date has been so favorable that a final report before harvest may give a different account.

Many fields of wheat in the northern part of Wayne county and the southern part of Macomb county, show signs of rust.

The Hastings (Barry Co.) *Banner* says there will be a fair supply of apples and cherries, while the peach crop promises to be almost as abundant as last season.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says that fruit prospects in that neighborhood are good. The apple crop will be a full one. Cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c., indicate a remarkable prolific bearing, and peaches will be good, but not an over full crop.

The Leslie *Herald* says the rain will do immense good to corn, oats and grass. The fate of wheat was already settled, and the crop will be light.

The Hudson *Gazette* says that in that section of the State the prospect for wheat and oats is not very flattering to the producers.

In the vicinity of Niles reports are that the drought, though damaging, will not be disastrous. Wheat will be good. Oats and hay, and all fruits and berries, will be short compared with last year. Corn has plenty of time yet. The ravages of the potato bug confirm previous advices, although it is scarcely probable that the destruction can exceed more than a moderate percentage of the crop.

The fruit crops on the west shore will be good. The apple crop is a good one.

Mississippi.

The Columbus *Index* says:—The crops, so far as we can hear, are flourishing in Lowndes and contiguous counties. There is not as much corn planted as there should have been, but more, we believe, than last year. Cotton is doing well.

New York.

In the western and central counties the most gratifying assurances are afforded of an abundant yield of apples and other fruits. Wheat has suffered some from drought, but the late rains have had a beneficial effect, and a more than average yield is expected. It is the same with corn.

In regard to the hop crop—a rather important one, by the way, in some sections of the State—the Albany *Argus* of the 18th inst. says:—"Recent rains have given a fine start to the hop vines, which are looking as promising as usual at this season of the year. Those yards which are poorly cultivated—and there are too many such—will, of course, afford a light yield. There is complaint of vermin in some quarters; but that is mostly 'talk.'"

New Jersey.

The indications are that New Jersey will maintain her reputation a peach growing State; but the wet weather has considerably damaged the berry yield. Corn and grass are very luxuriant.

Ohio.

Reports to June 9 state that the drought throughout the greater portion of Ohio awakens great solicitude on the part of farmers. There is a large belt of the State where no rain of any account has fallen for six weeks. Such periods of dry weather are not uncommon later in the season. It is yet too early to make an estimate of the damage. Copious rain and favorable weather would do much even yet to revive the withering corn and vegetables. Wheat, hay and oats will be light at best.

Pennsylvania.

The Norristown *Herald*, June 13, says:—The effect of continued wet weather upon the crops in Montgomery county is very damaging. Meadow grass which should now be cut is down, and in a condition anything but promising. The grain has grown rapidly and is also more or less down, much of it having had the blossoms washed off and consequently prevented from filling. The strawberry crop has also been materially damaged.

The Meadville *Republican*, June 9, says:—Spring crops are coming forward finely, and are in advance of any previous season in this latitude. Corn and oats look well. Fall wheat is heading well. Spring wheat is very good, and so of rye and barley. The grass crop will be heavy, and most meadows will be ready to cut a fortnight earlier than usual. Clover is almost ready for the scythe. The potato crop will be heavy and most enormous, if no disaster overtakes it. Fruit of every kind never promised greater abundance.

South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE, June 13.—The crops in this section are a little late, but look remarkably well. Cotton is a little behind in growth as compared with last year (but very little), and growing rapidly. I think there is more corn planted this year than was planted last, and the crop promises well. The wheat crop is fine.

The Andersonville *Intelligencer* of June 10 says:—The farmers are generally engaged this week in harvesting wheat and oats. The wheat is considered fine, and oats have improved wonderfully since the rains set in. It is a busy time with the farmers.

Texas.

A correspondent, under date of June 1, says:—We have the chances for an excellent crop, the people are in good spirits and you shall soon hear good news from Texas.

The Gonzales *Enquirer*, June 4, reports a soaking rain in that section, and says it has in a measure secured the corn crop. It adds:—What we want is a steady soaking rain, to place the crops beyond all contingencies. If we can get this within the next week or ten days the yield will be unprecedentedly large.

The Texas *Plough Boy*, June 4, refers to rains falling to the amount of two and two-tenth inches in Lockhart. It also rejoices in having been presented with the first cotton blossom of the season.

The Austin *State Journal*, May 31, says:—The rain of yesterday added to the productive wealth of the State more than $5,000,000. The ground is thoroughly saturated, and no subsequent drought can prevent a yield of cotton and corn. The crop of next fall is almost assured.

Tennessee.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 5th inst. says:—We are satisfied that we are not over-estimating or indulging reckless and extravagant prediction when we declare the crop prospect at present unprecedented in Tennessee. There was never a luckier season to the planter, so far as timely rains are concerned, and the growing crops at this season of the year never looked so promising. Corn is eight or ten inches high in Middle Tennessee already, and as we write another soft, gentle rain is falling. With a continuance of such favorable weather the finest corn and wheat yield ever known here may be reasonably calculated upon. The stand of cotton is equally promising. With this reasonably certain prospect for a prolific harvest it may as reasonably be conjectured that the fall trade in the cities and towns of Tennessee will be very animated.

The Trenton (Tenn.) *Gazette* of the 4th inst. says:—The refreshing rains that have fallen recently have had a salutary effect upon the crops. Both corn and cotton look well and are growing rapidly.

The wheat harvest in Sumner county has begun.

The Knoxville *Press*, June 8, exclaims:—From the mountains and valleys of East Tennessee, from all quarters in the East and the West, in the North and in the South, comes the glad promise of a bountiful harvest. The kindly earth has repaid the tiller a thousand fold. The grain is even now ripe for the harvest, and the reapers will soon make merry music in the land. With the Psalmist, let the people thank the Lord for his goodness.

Virginia.

The Richmond *Whig*, June 18, says:—So many enemies beset the wheat crop we can never know what to rely on until it is harvested. We fear that smut will damage it where the harvest is late coming in. It has damaged it to some extent near Richmond.

The Petersburg *Index*, June 17, says:—Within a day or two past the wheat harvest has commenced in the neighborhood of this city, and we are glad to learn that the early varieties are exempt from rust and the product promises to be bountiful. The ears are very well filled and remarkably heavy.

The Winchester *News*, June 10, says:—In the eastern counties rust has appeared among the wheat. In the Valley it was, until within a day or two, too early for it to suffer much from that cause, and with fair weather the crop will be a fair one. In some fields there has been much lodging from the heavy rains of last week, but most of this, we believe, has risen, and more will rise.

The statement of papers in the upper Valley that not more than a third of a crop will be made must surely be erroneous. The stand of tobacco east of the Blue Ridge is said to be unusually fine.

The Danville *Times* says:—We have have had a most disagreeable spell of rainy weather for the last ten days, and it is apprehended that damage will be done to the wheat crop, and that the farmers will find it difficult to weed out their corn fields. It has been a fine spell, however, on tobacco just planted out.

The Salem *Times* says:—Harvest will begin in Roanoke next week. The rains have not materially injured the crop, though much of it has been beaten to the ground.

Wisconsin.

The Marquette *Express*, June 1, says:—The recent rains have done wonders for the crops on the sand. With favorable weather from now forward to harvest Marquette county will produce a full average amount of grain this year.

The *Shawano County Journal* says:—The late heavy rains have been very beneficial to vegetable crops generally in this county.

The Columbus *Democrat* says:—grape growers in that neighborhood state that there will be very little of that fruit this year. It was uncommonly abundant last year.

The *Adams County Press* says the chintz bugs have made their appearance about there in great numbers, and fears are entertained that they will greatly injure the wheat, rye, oat and corn crops.

A Racine despatch (June 10) says:—Since the rain of Saturday last grain has improved very much. Previous to that time in some fields little or no grain had appeared above the ground, and the grass in pastures was badly scorched. Corn is doing well.

The Waukesha *Freeman* says:—During the past week we have had a series of most delightful showers. The gloom which was settling upon the faces of all has been removed, and the tiller of the soil again wears a cheerful smile.

The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says:—From personal observation of the growing crops in a portion of Winnebago and Waupaca counties and from the reports of reliable observers in other parts of those counties, we believe that with favorable weather during the next six weeks the harvest of 1870 in this vicinity will be the best known in ten years.

Latest reports from Sauk county say the cut worms threaten to totally ruin many hop yards. From other counties in the western part of the State the reports are alike unfavorable.

Canada.

A letter from Toronto (about June 8) says:—If rain does not come soon the Canadian crops will be much lessened in bulk, even if they are not totally ruined in some sections. Even the household gardens are suffering, and the price of vegetables continue at a scale hitherto unprecedented in Canada of late years, and the consequence is much alarm throughout the whole country.

The Montreal *Witness* says that fall wheat is winter killed in many places and the crop must be short; but spring wheat and other grain are generally looking remarkably well.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The smallpox is nearly as bad in London as in Paris.

A plague of small brown beetles has destroyed the Swedish turnip crop in Yorkshire, England.

M. Rœderer, the well known champagne manufacturer, who lately died at Rheims, left 100,000f. to the poor.

Admiral Rous is reported to be willing that the Jockey Club should expel any member gaining more than £50,000 on one race. Might not the Houses of Parliament severally make it a standing order to expel any member gaining more than £50 on one race?

The Belgian Minister of War has paid a visit to the new shoe factory at the Arsenal at Brussels. The work is executed by sewing machines, and each pair so made costs two francs less than those now in use. The Minister purposes establishing, at Antwerp, workshops for the production of all the equipments and clothing of the army.

The Baden government has decided upon the formation of a camp for military drill in the neighborhood of Constance. To facilitate the prompt arrival of the troops the Carlsruhe Cabinet has obtained permission from the Swiss Federal Council to make use of the railway which goes through the cantons of Bâle and Schaffhausen.

The Czar is thus described by a writer who saw him pass through Berlin:—"I was astonished to see the change which has occurred in two years. His late illness and, still more, the cares of government have made terrific ravages in this sovereign not long since so robust. His complexion is rather yellow than pale, or, to speak more correctly, strongly bilious, while the cheeks are hollow and the eyes sunken and surrounded with dark rings."

The committee for the construction of a monument to Lamartine at Mâcon has decided upon erecting a statue in the Place d'Armes. It is to be ten feet nine inches in height, including the plinth. The cost of the whole will be 50,000 francs, and a competition will be opened for the execution of the work. The author of the design selected will have the superintendence of the erection; the second will receive 1,500 francs, and the third 1,000 francs.

Letters from Prague say:—"The anti-Roman movement is daily assuming more considerable proportions in Bohemia, and the clergy are beginning to join earnestly in it. Cardinal Schwarzenberg is receiving letters of adhesion on all sides. The clergy of the diocese of Czaslau have sent him a message inviting him to persevere in his conflict against Papal infallibility. The German canons, Huffer and Jaudouret, have left for Rome on an identical mission."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, June 19—6 P. M.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

A sort of summery dulness has settled upon the Wall street markets, which would perhaps have been deferred to a later period of the season had not everybody, as if by common consent, agreed to await the adjournment of Congress, or at least to see what Congress intends doing on the financial question. The two measures which have absorbed the mind of Wall street have made further progress so far only as one of them—the Currency bill—is concerned. The other—the Funding bill—still slumbers in the committee, and while the general impression is strong that Congress will pass some sort of a Funding bill this session as a tribute to public expectation, well informed leading men in the street prophesy that at this late day it will be impossible to compromise and unite the various plans of Congress in a bill that will go through. The Currency bill amended so as to prevent the contraction of fifty millions of greenbacks went through the House and is now before the Senate, where the latest advices represent it to be favorably entertained. Wall street, however, is singularly confused as to the effect of its provisions upon the financial situation. Were it passed finally to-morrow and signed by the President the street would be in doubt whether it would work contraction or expansion. As it now stands it authorizes the cancellation of forty-five millions of outstanding three per cent certificates—about the amount existing—but does not state in what manner they shall be withdrawn or with what cancelled. An old law has given the Secretary of the Treasury a reserve of fifty millions of greenbacks which he has never printed. The aim of the law was to defeat the artificial tightening of the money market by stock speculators, such as was frequently done before the laws preventing the loan of money on greenbacks. While it seems reasonable that the Secretary of the Treasury should exchange non-interest bearing obligations for the three per cents, it is to be doubted whether he will do so until directly compelled by a special act of Congress. The money which he has had at his command up to this time has been wisely expended in buying in the six per cents or five-twenties, which carry double the interest of the three per cents. Whether the result is to be inflation or contraction depends entirely upon the means by which the latter are to be cancelled. Wall street, in its inability to guess the riddle, kept aloof from the stock market, the changes in which were due to other influences. The first half of the week was extremely dull, what with the yacht race and the finish at Jerome Park. On Friday the dulness was followed by a heavy and lower market, resulting from a decline in New York Central, which was unfavorably affected by the immense reduction in the rates for passengers and freight resulting from the competitive rivalry of the great trunk lines leading to Chicago. The market at this point was turned and stayed by enormous purchases of Lake Shore made against the "puts" of an old speculator, who is probably short of the stock to the extent of his "puts." Although 70,000 shares, of the par value of $7,000,000, were bought by the Erie brokers and others who joined the speculation, the price remained at a standstill—a fact which would seem to show that the seller of the 30,000 "puts" had sold the whole 70,000 shares, an operation which he could not have effected without utterly breaking the market, save by the device of getting the street to buy against his "puts." One of the most successful ways of unloading stock is to sell "puts" in it. The buyers, deeming it a "sure thing," will forget their caution, and for each "put" will buy twice or thrice the amount of stock. In the mystery which surrounds the operations of shrewd dealers it is often difficult to detect their exact plans. It seems hardly probable that the shrewd signer of the "puts" in this instance would go "short" of the market in a time of easy money. Perhaps he is only repeating what he did in Northwestern last spring, when he sold "puts" to the value of $60,000, knowing that the natural rise of the market would keep the price of the stock above his figure for the specified thirty days, thus letting him net the $60,000 quite easily. In the case of Lake Shore he likewise counts on the buoyancy of an easy money market to keep the price above 99 until the thirty days have elapsed and he has earned his $30,000. It is certainly a new speculative game in Wall street; capital only, however, dares to play it. As to the stock in question the controlling powers who can fix the dividends and earnings to suit their plans are out of it and have not bought in. Commodore Vanderbilt's friends bought Lake Shore at 76 a 86. They sold out at 95 a 98. When they buy again they will not pay more than 90. Meantime the stock may go up as it did to 101⅝ after the Vanderbilt party sold out; but the latest movement is one of too suspicious a character to receive the public support. In the other railways Erie was fairly active, and after declining to 21¾ rallied to 25¾. The Western railways were dull and inclined to heaviness. A great ado has been made about grain shipments and increased earnings. It is too early yet for the annual crop movements. Northwest responds to these exaggerated stories with a decrease of $23,000 in the earnings of the past week. The reports of the receipts on other Western roads are curiously lacking this week. In the miscellaneous shares Western Union was strong and higher. Pacific Mail was curiously firm, despite the non-arrival of the Henry Chauncey, which at the close on Saturday was eight days overdue.

The gold market was steady, the extreme fluctuations of the week being confined to three-quarters of one per cent. The highest price (113⅜) was made on the report of a panic on the French Bourse, following the speech of General Banks on the Cuban question. The lowest price (112⅝) was made on the report that a drought in Europe would necessitate the immediate shipment of all the grain the country could send away. The market asserted its heaviness whenever the strong bullish influences employed for an advance were removed. Governments were dull and sympathized with the price of gold. Money was easy at an average of about four per cent. On two days of the week it was lent at two per cent on governments. Southern securities were quiet, except for the Tennessees, which, while active, did not vary much in price. Indeed, when we remember the apathy of the street which has been begotten of the delay in Congress, we only reecho the voice of the Long Room when we say "there is no money in the market just now."

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The only feature of importance in the bank statement is a decrease of two millions in legal tenders. The change in this item is inexplicable in presence of the rest of the exhibit, the deposits having fallen off only $700,000, while the specie rises $370,000. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	June 11.	June 18.	Changes.
Loans	$276,419,576	$276,689,004	Inc. $269,428
Specie	28,523,819	28,895,971	Inc. 372,152
Circulation	33,142,188	33,072,643	Dec. 69,545
Deposits	220,699,290	219,932,852	Dec. 766,438
Legal tenders	60,159,170	58,120,211	Dec. 2,038,959

The banks now hold $25,764,809 in excess of the reserve required by law.

LATEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of stocks Saturday evening:—Canton, 67½ a 68½; Western Union, 35⅜ a 35⅝; Quicksilver, 7 a 8; Mariposa, 6⅞ a 7½; do. preferred, 15⅛ a 16; Pacific Mail, 44 a 44⅛; Atlantic Mail, 36⅜ a 36⅝; Adams Express, 64⅛ a 64⅜; Wells Fargo Express, 16 a 16½; American Express, 46⅛ a 46⅜; United States Express, 45⅛ a 45⅜; New York Central, 99⅛ a 99⅜; do. scrip, 94⅞ a 95; Harlem, 145½ a 146; Erie, 24⅞ a 25; Reading, 107⅞ a 108⅛; Michigan Central, 124 a 124⅜; Lake Shore, 100⅛ a 100⅜; Illinois Central, 141 a 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110⅛ a 110⅜; Chicago and Northwestern, 84⅛ a 84⅜; do. preferred, 90 a 90⅛; Rock Island, 121⅛ a 121⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 67⅞ a 68; do. preferred, 82⅞ a 83; Toledo and Wabash, 60⅛ a 60; Fort Wayne, 97 a 98; Ohio and Mississippi, 41 a 41⅛; New Jersey Central, 109⅞ a 110⅛; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 5⅛ a 5⅜; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 22⅛ a 22⅜.

CLOSING PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the final street prices for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 114 a 114½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅞ a 115⅛; do. do., coupon, 118 a 118⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, January and July, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅞ a 108; do. do., coupon, 108⅛ a 108⅜.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	113⅛	112⅝
Tuesday	113	112⅞
Wednesday	113⅛	112⅞
Thursday	113⅜	113
Friday	113⅛	112⅞
Saturday	113⅛	112⅞

THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The volume of H. V. Poor's Manual for 1870–1 is rich in interesting statistics of every kind concerning the railways of the continent. There are now in operation in the United States 47,254 miles of railroad, of which 5,000 miles were constructed within the past year at a cost of $150,000,000. The greatest extent of line constructed any previous year was in 1856, when 3,643 miles of line were opened. The tonnage transported by the railroads of the State of Pennsylvania the past year was 47,819,722 tons. The tonnage of New York railroads was 11,961,692. That of Massachusetts railroads was 8,045,398 tons. The aggregate for these three States alone amounted to 67,826,912 tons. The aggregate for the other States could not have been less than that for the three named. The total tonnage of all the roads was, consequently, at least 135,653,824 tons. Mr. Poor estimates the total tonnage of all our roads at 2,500 tons per mile of line, or 117,000,000 tons. Deducting from this quantity 45,000,000 tons for duplications and for low-priced freight, the aggregate net merchandise tonnage would be 72,000,000 tons, having a value ($150 per ton) of $10,800,000,000—a sum more than four times greater than the whole amount of the public debt, and equal to six times the cost of the railroads. The gross tonnage per head, estimating the entire population at 38,315,000, was 6,170 pounds. The value of this tonnage was $282 per head. This immense tonnage and value have been almost wholly the creation of our railroads within the last eighteen years. The tonnage of all the railroads in the United States in 1851, the date of the opening of the Erie Railway, did not exceed 5,000,000 of tons, the value of which did not exceed $750,000,000. The earnings of all the railroads of the country for that year from freight were $20,192,104. The past year they were fully $300,000,000—a sum fifteen times greater. The annual increase of gross tonnage has averaged 6,222,222 tons annually; the annual increase in the value of the same has been $600,000,000. These figures show the potency of this new agency in human affairs. They explain the immense and unexpected strength displayed by the nation both during and since the war, and show how easy, in a few years, it will be for the nation to deal with its financial burdens.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 18—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The business transacted to-day was very light, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were about nominal at yesterday's quotations. The sales were only 427 bales, including 400 bales for spinning and 27 on speculation. For future delivery the market was quiet. Sales 900 bales, basis low middling, for July, at 19½c. a 19⅝c.; 400 do., for August, at 19½c. a 19 11-16c.; 700 do., for September, at 18⅝c. a 19c., and 450 do., for June, at 20c. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¼	16½	16⅜	17
Good ordinary	18⅜	18¾	19	19⅛
Low middling	20⅓	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛
Middling	21½	21¾	22	22⅜
Good middling	22¾	23	23⅛	23½

COFFEE.—Rio was steady at former quotations, with a moderate demand, though we heard of no sales. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14⅜c. a 15c.; fair do., 15½c. a 15⅞c.; good do., 16½c. a 16¾c.; prime do., 17c. a 17⅜c.; extremes for lots, 14⅜c. a 18c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅜c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16⅜c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c. a 18⅜c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16⅞c.; Costa Rica, 18c. a 20c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c., Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 20,032 bbls. flour, 197 bbls. and 530 bags corn meal, 160,602 bushels wheat, 85,729 do. corn, 45,854 do. oats, 924 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour was quiet, the demand from all sources being light, and to sell to any extent holders would have been obliged to accept of 10c. a 25c. lower prices. About $6 was the best bid for extra State for export. The sales were about 8,000 bbls. Southern flour was only moderately active and heavy. Sales 600 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but steady. Sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull, but unchanged.

No. 2 State	$4 85 a $5 30
Superfine State	5 60 a 5 80
Extra State	6 10 a 6 35
Choice do.	6 35 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 60 a 6 75
Extra do.	5 90 a 6 25
Minnesota	5 90 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90 a 6 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 15 a 6 90
Family	7 00 a 7 25
St. Louis low extra	5 75 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 50
Southern choice and family	6 50 a 10 25
Southern superfine	5 50 a 6 00
Rye flour	4 90 a 5 50
Corn meal, city	5 00 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 75 a —

—The market for wheat was dull and heavy, closing at $1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee. The sales were 100,000 bushels at $1 26 a $1 27 for No. 2 spring; $1 35 a $1 36 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 28½ for poor No. 2 Chicago spring; $1 40 for No. 1; $1 46 a $1 48 for amber winter in store, the inside price for small lots. Corn was dull and lower, the sales being 25,000 bushels at 95c. a $1 03 for new mixed Western, including small lots choice at $1 02 a $1 03, and fair to prime at 98c. a $1 01; 90c. for unsound; $1 07 for old mixed Western and $1 03 a $1 15 for yellow. Oats were more active, but lower, the sales being 120,000 bushels at 64½c. for Western in store; 68c. a 72c. for Ohio and State, and 63c. a 64c. for Canada. Rye, barley and malt were dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was exceedingly dull, and rates were generally heavy and lower. The chartering business was inactive. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 7,500 bushels wheat at 4½d., and per steamer, 800 bales cotton at ⅜d., and 7,500 bushels wheat (reported) at 5½d. To London, 700 bbls. rosin at 2s. 6d. We heard of no charters.

GUNNIES were dull and nominal at 22⅝c. a 23⅛c. for bags and 30½c. a 31c. for cloth.

HOPS.—The market was dull but unchanged. A few small sales were made within the range of 11c. a 22c. for common to prime grades.

HEMP was inactive and prices were nominal at previous quotations.

HAY.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were steady at 75c. for shipping, 90c. a $1 10 for retail lots, $1 a $1 10 for long rye straw, 85c. a 90c. for short do.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, there being but little demand, and prices were not strong, closing at 38c. a 38½c. for merchantable and shipping lots; the sales were confined to small lots within the range of 38½c. a 39c. Rosin was dull and heavy, though prices were no lower, the market closing at $2 a $2 05 for strained, $2 10 a $2 50 for No. 2, $2 70 a $4 for No. 1, $4 25 a $5 for pale and $5 25 a $8 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull and nominal at $2 for Wilmington.

OILS.—Linseed was selling at 97c. a 98c., in casks; no wholesale sales were effected. Other kinds were inactive and prices were nominal at our last quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 278 bbls. pork, 48 pkgs. cut meats and 48 do. lard. The market for pork was fairly active, and prices were steady and firm at about yesterday's quotations. The sales were 500 bbls. at $30 75 a $30 85 for new mess, $30 25 a $30 for city do.—the latter price for inspected; $23 for extra prime; also 200 bbls. mess for August delivery at $30 37½; 1,000 do. for June at $30 70 a $30 80, and 500 do. for July at $30 75. Dressed hogs were quiet, but prices were quite steady at 11c. a 11¼c. Beef was slow of sale, the demand being light, but prices were quite steady. There were sold about 75 bbls., within the range of $12 a $15 for plain mess, and $16 a $18 for extra do. Beef hams were dull and nominal at $30 a $38 for common to choice Southern and Western. Tierce beef was dull, and no sales were reported; prime mess was quoted at $25 50 a $28. Bacon was dull, and prices were entirely nominal at our last quotations. The demand for cut meats was light, but the few sales made were at full prices. Small lots were sold within the range of 12c. a 13c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 16½c. a 18c. for pickled hams, and 20c. a 22c. for smoked and bagged do. The market for lard was quiet and a trifle easier, closing at 16½c. for prime Western steam. Sales 100 packages at 15c. a 16c.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, was dull, and obtainable at about 14½c. No sales were reported. For crude, in bbls., the market was dull at 18½c. a 18¾c. No further sales were reported. Refined was dull and heavy, and prices for future delivery were a trifle lower. The sales were 2,000 bbls. for July at 26¾c. a 27c., 1,000 do. for August at 27c., and 500 do. for September on private terms; the market closing at 26¾c. for June, 27c. for July, and 27c. for August. Jobbing lots refined were dull at 28c. a 29c. In Philadelphia the market was extremely quiet, and we only heard of sales of 2,000 bbls., for August delivery, at 27c. Oil for June delivery was quoted at about 26½c.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, but unchanged; small sales were made at 8½c. to 8⅝c., the latter price for prime.

SEEDS.—Linseed was still dull and nominal, at $2 29½ a $2 30, gold, duty paid. Grass were dull and nominal.

STEARINE.—The demand was more active and prices were quite steady. The sales were 175 tierces, at 15½c. for common, and 17c. for prime.

SUGAR.—The business in raw was only moderate, the demand being limited, but full prices were demanded and obtained, the market closing steady and firm at yesterday's quotations. The sales were 675 hhds. at 9½c. a 10c. for Cuba and Porto Rico; refined was dull but unchanged in value. We quote:—Hard, 13⅝c.; soft white, 12⅝c. a 12⅝c.; extra C, 12⅛c., and yellow, 11½c. a 11⅞c. Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅜c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅞c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8½c. a 9⅝c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅜c. a 11c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do. white, 12c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9c. a 9⅜c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c.

TALLOW.—The demand was fair and prices were steady and firm. The sales were 100,000 pounds at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 573 bbls. The demand was moderate and prices were steady. Sales 200 bbls. at $1 05 a $1 05½, tax paid.

COTTON MARKETS.

NORFOLK, June 18, 1870.

The cotton market to-day is dull. Low middlings, 19⅜c. Net receipts, 200 bales. Total, 200 bales. Exports coastwise, 82 bales. Stock on hand, 2,135 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18, 1870.

The cotton market to-day is dull and prices lower. Middlings, 19⅞c. Sales, 2,250 bales. Net receipts, 209 bales; coastwise, 8 bales. Total, 217 bales. Exports coastwise, 14 bales. Stock on hand, 86,086 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 18, 1870.

The cotton market to-day is active. Middlings, 19⅞c. a 19⅝c. Sales, 600 bales. Net receipts, 736 bales. Total, 736 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 3,048 bales. Stock on hand, 17,427 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 18, 1870.

The cotton market to-day is dull. Middlings, [illegible]. Sales, 100 bales. Net receipts, 179 bales. Total, 179 bales. Exports coastwise, 132 bales. Stock on hand, 7,298 bales.

MOBILE, June 18, 1870.

The cotton market to-day is dull. Middlings, 19⅝c. Sales, 300 bales. Net receipts, 84 bales. Total, 84 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,639 bales, and coastwise, 381 bales. Stock on hand, 29,091 bales.

SUPERIOR COURT.

By John H. McCunn, Justice.

Messiter vs. Messiter, Maschowsky vs. O'Brien, McColl vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company, Marsh vs. Palmer, Lindler vs. Salomon, Winslow vs. Scholbaugh, Gibbens vs. Gibbens, New York Ophthalmic Hospital vs. Dunphy, Wood, Jr. vs. Excelsior Petroleum Company, Fowler, Jr. vs. King, McGuckin vs. Coulter, Hall vs. Emmons, Taylor vs. Grant, Smith vs. Farmers' Fund Insurance Company, Davenport vs. Rosey, Merrill vs. Knickerbocker Insurance Company, Sperry vs. Kirkland, Phillips vs. Nash, Mahur vs. Eidel, Clark vs. Binninger, Dearborn vs. Waterman, Schilback vs. Notbeck, Neville vs. Neville, Davis vs. Jordan, Courtney vs. Bloxam. See memorandums in above cases with Clerk at Special Term. Orders to be settled and signed on 20th and 21st inst.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred calendar. Criminal causes only. Cases may be submitted by consent.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Adjourned to the 27th inst. Part 2—Nos. 1522, 1488, 272, 446, 2320, 126½, 1610, 1588, 1104, 1306, 1406, 6656, 336, 1564, 430, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1638.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Before Judge Spencer. Nos. 1879, 1659, 333, 334, 335, 1989, 1013, 1717, 1593, 1015, 1529, 1513, 1465, 3215, 1389. Part 2—Before Chief Justice Barbour. Nos. 1203, 476, 2216, 2160, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2240, 2242, 2244.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Before Judge Loew. Nos. 193, 194, 911, 94; 183, 670, 658, 336, 686, 678, 193, 323, 470, 1143. Part 2—Adjourned to Tuesday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis. Nos. 1432, 1433, 1684, 1403, 1370, 1400, 1405, 1529, 1494, 1496, 1497, 1504, 1506, 1507, 1459, 1504. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker. Nos. 1667, 1299, 1249, 1082, 1137, 1268, 1318, 1329, 1343, 1355, 1488, 1485, 1489, 1490, 1501.

CHIMNEY IN OLDEN TIMES.—In old times chimneys were about the most expensive part of the house. One was pulled down in Boscawen, N. H., last week, in the house in which General John A. Dix was born, which was a mammoth pile of brick and mortar, measuring twelve by nineteen feet and containing 50,000 brick. The brick were of three sizes, one eleven inches by six and three inches thick, and the others about half that size. Over the mantelpiece were fifteen clay panels with painted landscapes.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ALLISON—LOVE.—On Thursday, June 16, at St. John's chapel, by the Rev. S. H. Weston, RICHARD ALLISON to MARY A., daughter of Thomas Love, all of this city.

HOWARD—CRITCHERSON.—On Tuesday, June 14, at Framingham, Mass., by Rev. H. G. Spaulding, ORA HOWARD, of New York, to Miss CHARLOTTE M. CRITCHERSON, of Framingham.

RIEFFEL—DRAKE.—On Wednesday, June 8, by Rev. C. Morton, at the residence of the bride's mother, Dr. OSCAR A. RIEFFEL to Miss EUGENIE G. DRAKE, both of this city.

ROWELL—ROWELL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Fordham, N. Y., on Thursday, June 16, by Rev. E. C. Houghton, EDWARD ROWELL, of New York, to MARY S. ROWELL. No cards.

Died.

AHERN.—On Saturday, June 18, after a short but severe illness, MICHAEL AHERN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother John, 48 Essex street, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

BOGGS.—On Sunday, May 19, GEORGE, youngest son of William and Libbie Boggs, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, William Tucker, No. 32 Macdougal street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

COLWELL.—The friends and relatives of OWEN COLWELL are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, James Colwell, at 471 Seventh avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CONNOR.—On Sunday, June 19, ANN CONNOR, only daughter of John and Ann Connor, aged 4 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 175 Hudson street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DURKIN.—On Saturday June 18, at her residence, No. 41 Second avenue, MARGARET CUMMINGS, wife of Patrick Durkin, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, to the Church of Nativity, Second avenue, near Third street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday, June 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, F. Zogbaum, 292 Henry street, Brooklyn, MARY WYNDHAM, widow of Rufus Fairchild, in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Philadelphia and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

HODGES.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, June 18, MARY ANNA, wife of Gilbert A. Hodges and daughter of Abram Post, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles E. Gardner, 333 Grove street, Jersey City, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

HULL.—On Sunday, June 19, WILLIAM L. HULL, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ISAACS.—At Omaha, Nebraska, on Saturday, June 18, NICHOLAS P. ISAACS, aged 49 years, formerly of New York city.

JACKS.—On Sunday, June 19, JAMES JACKS, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 449 West Eighteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

KELLY.—On Sunday, June 19, MICHAEL KELLY, aged 36 years, son of William and Mary Kelly, of Castle Connel, Limerick, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Kitson, 642 Washington street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Limerick and Cork papers please copy.

KEENAN.—On Sunday, June 19, JOHN KEENAN, a native of Birr, Kings county, Ireland, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 213 West Sixteenth street, thence to St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street, on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

LEWIS.—On Friday, June 17, after a short illness, ANN, beloved wife of Joseph Lewis, and daughter of the late William P. Fitzgerald, formerly of Monstraven, county Kildare, Ireland, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 237 East Fifty-fifth street, this (Monday) afternoon at one o'clock.

MERCKENS.—On Sunday, June 19, at twelve o'clock noon, CORD MERCKENS, a native of Hanover Amt Bremervorde, Germany, aged 43 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the German Oak Lodge, No. 7, A. O. G. F.; the Deutschen Eichen Brudern Verein, No. 1, and the Sterbe Unterstutzung Verein des A. O. G. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Monroe street, corner of Market street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 19, CLARENCE, son of Henry T. and Elizabeth Mitchell, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will take place at his parents' residence, Dekalb avenue, near Lewis, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

MORIARTY.—On Saturday evening, June 18, EUGENE MORIARTY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 13 Mott street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MOORE.—In Harlem, on Saturday, June 18, JOHN JAMES MOORE, beloved son of James and the late Catharine Moore, aged 14 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, 122d street, between Second and Third avenues, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

NOBLE.—On Saturday, June 18, MINNIE, only daughter of Robert Noble, mason, of No. 2 Attorney street, New York, aged 8 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at the above number, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, to Calvery Cemetery.

O'BRYON.—On Sunday, June 19, AMELIA, the beloved wife of William J. O'Bryon.

The funeral will leave 57 East Eighty-seventh street on Tuesday morning, at twelve o'clock.

PARKINSON.—On Sunday, June 19, THOMAS F. PARKINSON, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 74 Broome street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Piatt Lodge No. 194 F. and A. M.—The brethren are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the lodge room, 65 West Thirty-fourth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, preparatory to attending the funeral of our late brother, Past Master Thomas F. Parkinson. Members of the fraternity are invited.

WM. J. JESSUP, Secretary. G. P. TAYLOR, W.M.

STEWART.—On Saturday, June 18, AMY, daughter of George W. and Sarah M. Stewart, aged 7 months and 16 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from 542 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

WELDON.—On Sunday, June 19, HARRIET E. BRAINARD, wife of William Weldon.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, 168 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Circular from the Treasury Department Relative to the Canadian Fisheries.

The Retaliatory Spirit of the New Dominion.

Grand Celebration of the Corpus Christi Festival.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1870.

Difference Between the Two Houses on the Subject of Indian Treaties.

The House conference committee on appropriations have the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill still under consideration. It appears that there exists a very material difference of opinion between the two branches of Congress on this subject. The House committee, representing the views of their body, take the ground that none of the so-called Indian treaties are valid, and state that so the Indians themselves say. The Senate, in amending the House bill, took just the opposite stand, and adopted their appropriations to the different treaties. The question is a knotty one and will require considerable controversy before the two extremes can be brought into harmony. This is but one indication of the very defective condition of Indian affairs and the necessity of a thorough overhauling. One member of the House committee observed that the Indians are paupers of the nation and should be treated as such. This opinion is becoming very general.

The Appropriation Bills—Unfinished Business—Important Measures Before Congress.

Three general Appropriation bills are yet to be considered by the two Houses of Congress, viz.:—Appropriations for sundry civil expenses, the Army Appropriation bill, and that for fortifications. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill has passed both Houses, and is now in Conference Committee. The Indian Appropriation bill has passed both branches, but returned from the Senate with amendments, which have been referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Naval Appropriation bill has passed the House, but has not been acted upon by the Senate; and so with the Consular and Diplomatic and the River and Harbor bills. Besides the above, the Pension bill, which had passed both houses, was yesterday in the hands of a second committee of conference. There are also pending, among other measures, the Internal Revenue and the Tariff bill, the Funding bill and the Currency bill, and the Cuban resolution recently passed by the House, besides incomplete action on additional important measures. At present there are on the Speaker's table seventy-five Senate bills.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Although only twenty-three working days remain of the session (as heretofore limited by joint resolution) it is supposed that Congress will be able to adjourn by the 15th of July. Of course much unfinished business will necessarily be continued until the next session. It is possible, however, that Congress may extend the session until Monday, the 18th of July, if the crowding of business (transacted towards the time fixed) should prevent the timely engrossing of the bills, in which case Sunday would be occupied in that business.

The Canadian Fisheries—Circular of Warning to American Fishermen—The New Regulations of the New Dominion.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular relating to Canadian in-shore fisheries:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1870.

SIR—In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State you are hereby authorized and directed to inform all masters of fishing vessels, at the time of clearance from your port, that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have terminated the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels, under which they have heretofore been *permitted* to fish within the maritime jurisdiction of the said Dominion—that is to say, within three marine miles of the shores thereof; and that all fishermen of the United States are prohibited from the use of such in-shore fisheries, except so far as stipulated in the first article of the treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, in virtue of which the fishermen of the United States have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly, which was, when the treaty was signed, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company; and have also liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, above described, and of the coast of Labrador, unless the same, or any portion thereof, be settled, in which case it is not lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground, and also are admitted to enter any other bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever, subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges reserved to them as above expressed. Fishermen of the United States are bound to respect the British laws and regulations for the regulation and preservation of the fisheries to the same extent to which they are applicable to British or Canadian fishermen.

The Canadian law of the 22d of May, 1868, 31 Victoria, Cap. 61, entitled "An act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," and the act assented to on the 12th of May, 1870, entitled "An act to amend the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," among other things, enact that any commissioned officer of her Majesty's navy, serving on board of any vessel of her Majesty's navy, cruising and being in the waters of Canada, for the purpose of affording protection to her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries, or any commissioned officer of her Majesty's navy, fishery officer, or stipendiary magistrate on board of any vessel belonging to or in the service of the government of Canada and employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, or any officer of the customs of Canada, sheriff, magistrate or other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board of any ship, vessel or boat within any harbor in Canada, or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors in Canada, and stay on board so long as she may remain within such place or distance, and that any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring any ship, vessel or boat, being within any harbor in Canada or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors in Canada, into port, and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination he shall forfeit $400, and if such ship, vessel or boat be foreign or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, and has been found fishing or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada not included within the above-mentioned limits, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to such ship, vessel or boat, under the first section of this act, such ship, vessel or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo thereof, shall be forfeited. And that all goods, ships, vessels and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo liable to forfeiture under this act may be seized and secured by any officers or persons mentioned in the second section of this act. And every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this act, or aiding or abetting any other person in any opposition, shall forfeit $800, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

It will be observed that the warning formerly given is not required under the amended act, but that vessels trespassing are liable to seizure without such warning.

On the 8th of January, 1870, the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, in council, ordered that suitable sailing vessels, similar to the La Canadienne, be chartered and equipped for the service of protecting the Canadian in-shore fisheries against illegal encroachments by foreigners, these vessels to be connected with the police force of Canada, and to form a marine branch of the same. It is understood that, by a change of the boundaries between Canada and Labrador, the Canadian territory now includes Mount Joly and a portion of the shore to the east thereof, which in the treaty of 1818 was described as the southern coast of Labrador. This municipal change of boundary does not, however, interfere with the rights of American fishermen, as defined by the treaty, on that portion of what was the southern coast of Labrador, east of Mount Joly. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Claims of a Distinguished Indian Chief and Guide.

The claim of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian, is now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He belongs to the Delaware tribe, and was in the employ of the government all or nearly all of the time since the commencement of the Mexican war. During that war he was captain of a company of Delawares and Shawnees in the United States Army. Since that time, up to the commencement of the late war, he had been employed as guide and interpreter by the different commanding officers at the posts of Forts Arbuckle and Cobb, in the Indian Territory, and by the superintendents and agents for the Indians in the vicinity of those forts. He was at Fort Arbuckle about five years and at Fort Cobb one year, immediately preceding the last war, and during that time had invested all of his means and earnings in cattle and hogs, and had at the breaking out of the war a large stock. In the spring of 1861 General Emory requested him to guide his command, as also the combined commands from Forts Smith, Cobb and Arbuckle to Fort Leavenworth; but he hesitated about leaving his stock until General Emory assured him that he should be paid by the government for his losses, and on that representation he complied with the request and came with the commands to Fort Leavenworth, and remained there till the war ended. When he returned to his place he found his stock was all gone, some of the cattle having been killed by the wild Indians and some by the Southern army. He has never realized a cent for the property he abandoned and is now in need. He sums up his losses at $22,208. General Emory speaks of Black Beaver's invaluable services and earnestly presses the justice of the claim of "this aged and worthy man," and says, "The extrication of the commands of which Beaver was the guide from the frontier of Texas and the country of the rebellious Indians acting in sympathy with the South, which I was enabled to do by the aid of Black Beaver, had a momentous effect in favor of the Union party, on the destiny of Kansas and the State of Missouri, and I exceedingly regret Beaver's claim's have not been before acknowledged."

Personal.

Supervisor Dwyer, of the Northern Ohio district, who has been for some time on detailed service at the Internal Revenue Office, leaves for his home this evening.

Celebration of the Festival of Corpus Christi in Washington—An Imposing Procession.

Thursday last was the anniversary of the festival of Corpus Christi, always observed as a day of great ceremonial in the Catholic church, but this Sunday being within the octave was selected, according to a well established usage, as the day of its celebration. The College grounds were crowded with well dressed and observant visitors, a large proportion of whom were evidently members of the churches at whose ceremonial they assisted. The liberal admixture of the fair sex on the occasion, decked in their gayest attire, lent a special attraction to the *fête*. It was easy to see that Washington and Georgetown were fully represented, for in addition to other attractions the day itself was superb. The procession moved at about half-past five in the afternoon in the following order:

Cross Bearers and Acolytes.
College Cadets, headed by Weber's Band, preceded by Drum Major.
Twenty-four Young Ladies, from Trinity church, tastefully dressed in white, scattering flowers.
Twelve Altar Boys, carrying torches.
A Corps of Choristers.
The Clergy in surplices, carrying candles.
Six Altar Boys, in purple, four carrying censors.
Deacon and Subdeacon.
The celebrated Father McGuire and his substitute, Father Gache, over whom was carried a canopy of white silk, borne by four students.
Lay Brothers, two by two, with lighted candles.
College Boys, not in uniform, under charge of their own Marshals.
Temperance Societies from Trinity and from St. Stephen's churches.
Sunday School of St. Stephen's.
Young Catholic Friends' Society.
Colored Society of Blessed Peter Claver.
Marshals.

In this order the procession moved through the grounds over which flowers were scattered in profusion, stopping at three altars erected at regular intervals on the line of route, each of which was decorated in a separate and most beautiful style. The celebrant carried the host in a magnificent ostensorium, and when he held it aloft at the benediction the tinkling of the little bell, the roll of the drums and the sonorous chant of the procession—while the surrounding multitude bent the reverent knee—made a spectacle as novel as it was impressive. The departure of the crowd was quite orderly and so was its conduct during the proceedings.

Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions:—

A writing in the nature of a bill of sale of a vessel must be recorded in the custom house before marine papers can be issued.

Lumber imported in vessels must be entered immediately on its arrival at a port in the United States.

The proceeds of a sale of warehoused goods, after deducting expenses of sale, &c., are to be paid in current funds and converted into coin at the premium prevailing on the day of sale. The deficiency due on the bond, if any, must be paid in gold.

Imported roofing tin is liable to a duty of thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*.

Machinery imported, to be used only experimentally in divesting ramie fibre of its woollen substance, being fit for use, is not entitled to exemption from duty as "models of invention."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY.

Expected Reports on the Davis-Hatch Case—Curious Conflict of Evidence Between the Perryites and the Babcockers—Report of Majority Likely to Exonerate Babcock—The Cabinet Rumors—No Reconstruction Contemplated—Secretary Fish's Policy Sustained.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1870.

In all probability the special committee appointed to investigate the case of Mr. Davis Hatch against the Dominican government, involving charges of improper conduct on the part of General Babcock, will report to the Senate next Monday, or at least in the coming week. The case has excited so much interest on account of the important matters incidentally examined that the report is looked forward to with very considerable anxiety.

Confined within its proper bounds it would only have embraced the matters contained in the petition of Hatch for redress; it would have sought merely to ascertain whether President Baez did wrongfully detain in prison Mr. Hatch, an American citizen, and whether one of the reasons for such detention was the fear that should Hatch be released he would make damaging statements "in the North" against the pending treaty of annexation. And further, supposing these statements of the complainant to be true, whether his demand for $50,000 indemnity is exorbitant.

But instead of being narrowed down to these simple points of inquiry the investigation seems to have enlarged its field of operations until it comprehended the whole subject of Dominican annexation, the negotiations preceding and subsequent to the treaty, the character of the "high contracting parties," the alleged jobbery and corruption connected with the matter and the good or evil likely to result from a successful accomplishment of this initiatory step in the territorial acquisition policy of President Grant.

Mr. Davis Hatch, of a verity, figured throughout the committee proceedings as a very insignificant atom of the inquiry, instead of looming up, as might have been expected, as the great centre around which the investigation revolved. It became more a question of which of two other individuals should win; namely, Mr. Raymond H. Perry, our late commercial agent at St. Domingo, or General Orville J. Babcock, one of the President's military secretaries and chief negotiator of the treaty on the side of the United States.

Babcock and Perry evidently have had some "unpleasantness," but it is not an easy matter to make out just what it was all about. The evidence before the committee fails to furnish a satisfactory explanation of the cause of this private quarrel. Indeed, by all accounts, an impartial jury would find extreme difficulty in coming to a verdict. The testimony is said to be wonderfully conflicting and contradictory, bothering the worthy Senators in a most painful manner, as well as the newspaper men, who differ as widely on this subject as national legislators do on the question of what is the real Simon Pure infallible panacea for our financial ills. The Perryites and Babcockers are as wide as the poles asunder regarding the facts in the case. Perry swears white, while Babcock and his friends swear black. Perry swears Babcock told him he had large interests in common with Cazeneau and Fabens in the success of the treaty. Babcock swears he never said anything of the kind. Perry says Babcock told him several times not to intercede for the release of Hatch. Babcock places his hand on his heart and declares no such words ever issued from his military lips. Perry says Senator Howard tried to bribe him not to make an *exposé* of the treaty negotiations to Secretary Fish. On the other hand, Howard says he has no recollection that he said the things charged by the ex-Consul. But the main point—was Hatch kept in prison on account of supposed hostility to the treaty—appears to be established affirmatively in spite of all the curious and contradictory swearing. Perry swears to it. Gautier's official despatch proves it, and letters from Cazeneau and others to Babcock corroborate Mr. Perry's testimony on the point. But it does not seem certain that General Babcock after all is responsible for the Hatch imprisonment, though it does seem singular for him not to have interested himself in favor of Hatch, especially when he found it quite compatible with his position to intercede for the freedom of an American sailor.

But however this may be, I believe it is not disputed that a majority of the committee will agree to acquit Babcock of any improper conduct either in the connection with the Hatch matter or the treaty negotiations. It is known that the committee is composed of four annexationists and three anti-annexationists, so that in a measure the character of the report may be said to have been fixed from the start. But what will be the nature of the majority report on the Hatch petition, pure and simple, is not so certain.

The good character of Hatch appears to have been sustained throughout the whole of this investigation, and that fact may go a long way to insure him a favorable report.

Some dirt has undoubtedly been spattered over Perry's character by the Babcockers, but in the main he seems to be a pretty good, well meaning man. The charges against him as an army officer and consul appear to have been answered in his favor. He has testimonials from Sheridan, McClellan and even Grant himself. But, on the other hand, some of his statements are curious and contradicted by men of high character like Howard, Babcock, Sackett and Ingalls. Under such circumstances how can anybody make up his mind until the whole case is spread before him?

THE CABINET MAKERS

keep up their rumors of more impending changes, notwithstanding the fact that President Grant denies that he contemplates any swapping of ministerial horses just now. The other day he remarked, when he read all the newspaper paragraphs about his intention to reconstruct his Cabinet entirely, that these newspaper correspondents were so ingenious that they actually knew more about the thoughts revolving in his own mind than he did himself. He declares that he has no intention to change his Cabinet at all.

Now, it is a little curious how this story of a Cabinet reconstruction originated. Several Senators and Representatives declare that the President did very plainly indicate a resolution to accept the resignations of some of his constitutional advisers, and one Senator is responsible for the declaration that the President actually told him (the Senator) that he was tired of having men around him not in harmony with the views of a majority of the republican party. There is evidently a very considerable fib somewhere in the business. Who will decide?

As to Fish departing official life, it is not patent why or wherefore. His policy is the very one that has just triumphed, although the most popular elements and *ad captandum* dodges were arrayed against it—I mean the Presidential Cuban policy. There is not a doubt that the *vox populi* goes for Banks and his report, and there is just as little doubt that the day before the President's message was sent to Congress a very handsome majority was ready to vote for the Banks resolutions in the House of Representatives. But the message made a sudden and decided change. When the vote occurred Banks found many of his old friends who cheered him at the start were no longer with, but against him. The administration triumphed, and the State Department policy received a respectable legislative endorsement. Such being the case, why should Fish go out? Why should the President desire his Premier to walk the plank? Clearly there is no reason. Whatever excuse or justification there might have been months ago, before the action of the House, for an anti-Fish crusade, it certainly no longer exists.

Mr. Fish has had a bitter war waged against him, and through it all has maintained a quiet dignity and reserve that reflect great credit upon him. Oftentimes he has been abused for things for which he was no more to blame than your correspondent. He had to bear the results of the blunders of the Cuban Junta and also the bitter reproaches of thoughtless people for simply doing his duty in enforcing the neutrality laws. He pointed out long ago to the Cubans the true policy for them to pursue if they wished success and desired to avoid complications with our government. He told them how they might ship arms and send away men from our shores without organizing them as regular hostile expeditions, and that he would not then be obliged to *interfere*. But the Junta, in its foolish wisdom, assumed to know better, and now, to cover up their stupidity and blundering, turn all their hostility against Mr. Secretary Fish.

Perhaps it is not yet too late to profit by the experience of their past policy. Will they do it?

BROOKLYN CITY.

A Hardy and Hardened Mother—Striking Oil Through Policy and "Poker"—Mad Dogs—Robberies, Fights and Other Interesting Items.

Three mad dogs were shot in the Third precinct by policemen yesterday; one in Carroll street and two in Court street.

Mrs. Mary Holmes, residing in Amity street, near Willow, caused the arrest of Patrick Kelly and Ann Kane yesterday for assaulting and robbing her of thirty dollars.

Patrick McLaughlin, while suffering from the effects of the heat, yesterday afternoon, fell headforemost on a curbstone and sustained injuries which are considered dangerous. He was taken to the Fourth street (E. D.) station and properly cared for.

Charles Casey was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergeant Ulrich and locked up in the Fourth street station to answer a charge of larceny from the person. Casey attacked a man named Ditler, at the corner of North Fifth and Third streets, E. D., at noonday and robbed him of the sum of one dollar.

Farrell McGovern was prostrated by the heat in Grand street, E. D., yesterday afternoon. He was removed to the Fourth street station, and was attended by Police Surgeon Creamer, who thinks he will recover. Mr. McGovern resides at 188 Hester street, New York.

Shortly after noon yesterday a free fight took place at the corner of North Fourth and Fifth streets, E. D., during which clubs and stones were freely used. An old man named Waters was severely injured, and Nicholas Dallard sustained some injuries. The police stopped the fight by arresting the parties named.

Captain Ferry, of the Third precinct, accompanied by two officers, made a descent shortly after midnight of Saturday upon the oil and lamp store, of which Charles Wakefield is proprietor, located at No. 52 Union street. In the rear of this store is an apartment set apart for the sale of policy slips and gambling purposes. The means of entrance is through the store, and it was with considerable difficulty that the officers could effect an entrance without alarming the gamesters within. Wakefield was taken into custody, and his slips and books were also secured. The accused is held to await examination.

Last evening a woman who gave her name as Mary McNamara, wife of Michael McNamara, who resides at Jamaica, L. I., called at the residence of Mrs. M. Simpson, Greene, near Bedford avenue, and asked permission to rest there a short time, as she claimed to be greatly fatigued from travelling. Mrs. McNamara was suddenly taken with labor pains and gave birth to a feminine addition to the population of Brooklyn. About two hours thereafter Mrs. Simpson had occasion to absent herself from the house for a few minutes. Upon returning she was astonished to find that the woman had taken her departure by jumping from a window on the second story. She left her new-born babe behind her, but stole a shawl belonging to her kind benefactress. The infant was given over to the care of the city nurse.

ALMOST A TERRIBLE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

There was near being a terrible railroad slaughter in Newark, N. J., the other evening through the alleged criminal recklessness of the driver of car No. 4 of the Montclair, Bloomfield and Newark horse car road. At about half-past eight o'clock the horse car drove up Broad street and reached the crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad just a few seconds before a train came dashing down the steep grade from High street. The danger to the horse car, filled with passengers, was perceived in time by the flagman and officer Banger, who united in warning the driver. The latter paid no heed to the caution, however. The locomotive scarcely cleared his hind platform. The excitement among the horse car passengers can better be imagined than described.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Miscellaneous Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	76	77	3 P. M.	88	93
6 A. M.	77	80	6 P. M.	86	87
9 A. M.	81	84	9 P. M.	80	80
12 M.	84	87	12 P. M.	75	78

Average temperature yesterday.......... 83¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 80¾

John Smith was charged at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with stealing a watch, valued at twenty dollars, from Theodore Beiter, of Sixty-first street and Eleventh avenue. He was committed for examination.

Charles Peters, residing in a shanty in Fifty-fourth street, near Seventh avenue, on Saturday night was stabbed by a neighbor of his, Philip Heberer. The latter claimed that he acted only in self-defence. Held for trial.

Officer Fay, of the Nineteenth precinct, arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday a milkman named John Dunn, whom he caught in the act of adulterating his milk in the public street. Committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

John Kenna of 205 Hester street, was held to answer yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, by Justice Hogan, for a felonious assault committed on James Corbin, whom he cut on the head and face with a knife.

Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, discharged those who had been arrested in the gambling house No. 102 Nassau street on Saturday, with the exception of the principals, John Ockerhousen and Charles Peyton, who were held to answer.

A friendly single scull race took place on Saturday afternoon, on the Harlem river, between Messrs. F. E. Hafeley and J. H. Edmiston, both members of the Hecla Boat Club of New York. Distance, two and a half miles. Race won by F. E. Hafeley. Time made, seventeen minutes.

Thomas McFadden, charged with assaulting Peter Carroll, of 106 Greenwich avenue, on Sunday, biting out a portion of his lip, the facts of which have already appeared in the HERALD, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and committed for examination.

Ann Williams and Catherine Smith were held to answer by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on complaint of Martin Connolly, who charged that they robbed him of $128. The accused are of the *demi-monde*, and live in Water street. Connolly was sent to the House of Detention.

Information reached the Coroner yesterday that William Roche had died at 231 East Forty-fifth street from injuries received by being run over by a train of cars near Melrose, Westchester county. When the accident occurred or under what circumstances did not transpire. Coroner Schirmer took charge of the case and will make an investigation.

At a reunion of the late Library and Rooms Committee, Harlem Branch Young Men's Christian Association, held at the house of Mr. Oscar Clark, Saturday evening, June 18, their chairman, Mr. Peter Walther, was made the recipient of an elegant gold-headed cane, accompanied with suitable resolutions, as a testimonial of their regard. Addresses were made by several members and feelingly responded to by the recipient.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, on the body of John G. Hauser, a German, fifty years of age, who died on Saturday. About ten days ago deceased was at work in a carpenter shop on Forty-sixth street, near Eleventh avenue, when a piece of plank thrown from a circular saw with great violence struck him on the forehead and fractured his skull, thus inflicting fatal injuries.

James Gilbert, of 86 Grand street, and James Henderson, of 285 Wooster street, were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, by officer Harnett, of the Eighth precinct, upon complaint of Joseph Pollard, of 86 Grand street, charged with assaulting him Sunday night, stabbing him in the back of the head with a carving knife. They pleaded not guilty, but were committed for examination.

Charles N. Crittenden, a druggist, doing business at No. 7 Sixth avenue, charges that about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Levi Knowles, manufacturer of "Knowles' Insect Powder," entered his place of business and taking a loaded revolver from his valise pointed it at his head and threatened to send him "where the woodbine twineth." Knowles was arrested by officer Godfrey, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, and yesterday morning committed for examination by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market. In his informal examination the prisoner stated he was sixty-three years of age, born in Philadelphia, resides at 260 Grand street, by occupation a manufacturer of insect powder, and claims to know nothing of the charge, as he was in liquor.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending June 18, 1870, shows the following conditions of the atmosphere:—Barometer—Mean, 29.997 inches; maximum, at four P. M. June 12, 30.124 inches; minimum, at two P. M. June 16, 29.910 inches; range, .214 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 73 degrees; maximum, at four P. M. June 18, 86.5; minimum, at four A. M. June 12, 57.7; range, 30.8 degrees. On June 12 rain fell from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 2:30 A. M. to the depth of .02 inch; on June 13 rain fell from 9 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. to the depth of .03 inch; on June 15 rain fell from 6:30 P. M. to 9:30 P. M. to the depth of .19 inch; on June 17 rain fell from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 2:30 A. M. to the depth of .09 inch; on June 17 rain fell from 12 M. to 1 P. M. to the depth of .04 inch; making the total amount of water for the week .37 inch. The distance travelled by the wind during the week was 965 miles.

SAD NEWS FOR THE GERMANS.

A Scarcity of Good Lager Beer Apprehended—The Cause of It.

It will be sad news to the whole German portion of the population, and to a large number of other people also, that a scarcity of good lager beer is apprehended during the present summer. But a week or so ago the HERALD published an elaborate statement on the subject of lager beer, and the quantity of this beverage brewed and consumed annually in this city and vicinity, and it was to be taken for granted, considering the authentic figures given in the article referred to, that there would be rather a superabundance than a dearth, a scarcity, of the article for the supply of thirsty humanity, whether of Allemannic or Anglo-Saxon, Gaul or Gaelic extraction. Still, if the statements be true which are now made by persons whose opportunity to know whereof they speak entitles their revelations to belief, then there is a certain degree of danger impending that palatable and wholesome lager will indeed be scarce in the city during the present summer, at least from home breweries. The reasons given for this fear may be summarized as follows:—

GOOD LAGER,

which is sold in the summer, is brewed during the cold winter months and stored in large casks or hogsheads, each containing from thirty to forty barrels. These are kept in subterranean vaults at a very low temperature, for "ripening," as it is said. In order to keep the temperature in these vaults as uniform as possible they are subdivided into compartments by temporary brick partition walls, which are torn down as one after the other compartment has to be opened to remove the beer as it is needed for sale. The temperature of the vaults most suitable for the "ripening" of lager is between four and five degrees Reaumur. When the warmer days of spring set in many brewers have recourse to the use of ice to cool the air in the vaults and keep it down to the required low degree of temperature. If this rises beyond six degrees, and should go up to seven, eight, or even nine, the beer is immediately affected, becomes flat to a certain extent, and loses that peculiar, refreshing taste which makes it so popular with the masses. The subsequent reduction of the temperature to a lower degree by the use of ice does not restore to the beer its former quality. It is upon these facts that such as pretend to know base their fears of the probable scarcity of lager referred to. They say that owing to the unusually warm winter there was but very little frost in the earth, which, in other seasons, has kept

THE AIR IN THE BEER VAULTS

down to a low degree. That, again, with the unusually early warm weather of spring the temperature in the vaults rose to seven and eight degrees Reaumur, thus, according to the theory stated above, affecting the quality of the beer stored. It is further argued by those from whom this information was obtained that most of the brewers are not men of science—not trained in those branches of scientific education which are closely connected with the manufacture of beer. They are generally practical brewers only, brought up in the trade empyrically, their whole stock of knowledge being their own experience. They were, therefore, too late to find out the injury done by the early warm spring and the lack of severe cold in the winter, and when they began to supplant this want by the lavish use of ice the damage was done. As proof of this a number of brewers were mentioned where more than twice the usual quantity of ice is used this season than ever before, and yet the quality of the beer is said to be far inferior to previous years, when it earned a high reputation. Some brewers, it is also said, intended to have a beer of lighter character and less heavy in its effects upon the consumer, and hence more palatable and of a nature to be drank in larger quantities. Such brewers used

LESS HOPS AND MALT

than usually, and their beer is said to have been more affected by the warm weather and the consequent rise of the temperature in their vaults. The parties who reason thus may be, and probably are,

CROAKERS,

and predict from their imagination evils which may never come to pass. But, though everything they say may be true, it may be assumed as equally true that the want of good lager beer, if such be felt here at any time, will be speedily supplied from other cities, and that, though individual brewers may suffer loss, the community of beer drinkers will be supplied.

"CRANKY TOM" IN QUOD.

Thomas Hale, alias "Cranky Tom," is well known among the dealers in the queer throughout the country, and especially in Pittsburg, Pa. In 1866 he was captured in that city, having in his possession a large amount of counterfeit currency. When arraigned before Judge McCardle he entered a plea of guilty, but gave a solemn pledge that he would reform and change his mode of life. Upon these promises sentence was suspended over him. Tom was cranky. He came to this city, by some means and got on the force of the United States Secret Service division under the old *régime*, but did not remain there long. He then turned his attention to "tiger taming," and for a long time was a dealer in a "tiger jungle" located corner of Broadway and Bleecker street. There he could not make money fast enough, and, it is alleged, fell into his old habits of dealing in counterfeit money. This came to the ears of Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Division, who communicated with the United States authorities at Pittsburg, and on Friday night he was arrested and railroaded to the scene of his former exploits, where he arrived on Saturday night, and now awaits sentence. The arrest was made so unostentatiously that none of Tom's friends (not even a fair charmer in West Houston street, who has claims upon him) knew of his whereabouts. His address hereafter, for some time, will likely be the Pennsylvania State Prison. Poor Tom! Verily the way of the transgressor is hard.

The Germans are proposing that stage scenery shall be painted over with an anti-inflammable varnish. The same system was proposed for the petticoats of the danseuses after poor Emma Livry was burned to death. Many other victims have since mounted the funeral pyre, and yet their gauze garments are unsteeped in any chemical compound. Make a note of it.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises........ 4 29 | Moon rises..morn 12 06
Sun sets........ 7 34 | High water...eve 1 49

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet.

The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

Letters or news packages for the HERALD should not therefore, be entrusted to the charge of any pretended agent, of the New York Associated Press.

Herald Steam Marine News Fleet.

The following named yachts, which are capable of boarding inward bound vessels outside of Sandy Hook and south of the Highlands, now compose our steam marine news fleet:—

Screw propeller yacht HERALD.
Screw propeller yacht JAMES.
Screw propeller yacht JEANNETTE.

The marine news office is at Whitehall slip, where all communications from owners and consignees to the masters of vessels will be received and forwarded free of charge.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Manhattan	June 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Dorian	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
New York	June 23	Bremen	68 Broad st.
St Laurent	June 25	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	June 25	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Virginia	June 25	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Rhein	June 25	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Australia	June 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	June 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Sidonian	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hansa	June 30	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Pennsylvania	July 2	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Paraguay	July 2	London	54 South st.
Donau	July 2	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Idaho	July 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	July 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
Bellona	July 16	London	54 South st.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 19, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Merrimac, Weir, Rio Janeiro May 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco June 1, Para 7th, and St Thomas 13th, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. Had pleasant weather during the entire passage.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, June 16, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. 18th, lat 37, lon 74 40, passed three masted schr Moses Bramhall, bound S.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to Geo B Merrick.

Bark Harvest Home (of Stockton), Dicker, Sagua, 9 days, with sugar to Frank & Fishes; vessel to H D & J U Brookman. Had light, moderate weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Centaur, Moore, Matanzas, 10 days, with sugar to J M Cabellas; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had moderate weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Wanderer (Br), Sheehy, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had light winds and calms; been 4 days north of Hatteras. Sailed in company with schr Annie, for New York.

Schr Gersh Banker, Swinnerton, Para, 20 days, in ballast to Francis Moran. Had light winds and calms; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Hortensia (of Boston), Norton, Demarara, 18 days, with sugar and molasses to J M Smith, Sons & Co; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather.

Schr F G Davis (of Harwich), Doane, Baracoa, 10 days, with fruit to J & T Pearsall. Had light southerly winds the entire passage; been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Schr E R Kirk, Tole, Alexandria.
Schr W H Kenzel, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr M G Carr, Conwell, Georgetown, DC, for Fort Morris.
Schr J T Williams, Newbury, Georgetown, DC.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Humming Bird, Stephens, Windsor for New York, with plaster to J R Whitney.
Brig Mary Cobb, Cobb, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr H S Collins, Hill, Portland for New York.
Schr E H Williams, Russell, Portland for New York.
Schr Frederic Hall, Pelton, Portland for New York.
Schr D Kahn, Stocking, Portland for New York.
Schr J P Bent, Robinson, —— for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr J D T Strickland, Clark, Georges Banks for New York.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.
Schr J S Terry, ——, Providence for New York.
Schr K J Hoyt, ——, Providence for New York.
Schr Joseph, ——, New Haven for New York.
Schr Anadir, Sherwin, New Haven for New York.
Schr J W Hine, Lane, New Haven for New York.
Schr Loon, Joseph, New Haven for New York.
Schr Little David, Blair, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr J A Barkle, Ethridge, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Lewis Cass, Hawkins, New Haven for New York.
Schr Guest, Martin, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr Com Kearny, Philbrook, New Haven for New York.
Schr J Bleecker, ——, Stonington for New York.
Schr Bella Peck, Avery, New London for Hoboken.
Schr Haze, McNamee, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Memento, Massey, Norwich for Albany.
Schr B English, Allen, Norwich for New York.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, Norwich for Port Johnson.
Schr J P McDeritt, Mullen, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester for Haverstraw.
Schr Sharpshooter, Carter, Portchester for New York.
Schr Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor for New York.
Schr Wm S Camp, Bailey, Derby for New York.
Schr J H Young, ——, —— for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Wm Magee, White, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Gertrude, Brockway, Elizabethport for New London.
Schr Leesburg, Hoyt, Elizabethport for Port Smith.
Schr E Flower, Russell, Port Johnson for Hartford.
Schr Storm, ——, Trenton for Bridgeport.
Schr Statesman, Chase, Hoboken for ——.
Schr Horace L, Francis, Hoboken for Bridgeport.
Schr Brazos, ——, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr Cornelia, ——, Rondout for Fall River.

Wind at sunset SE, light.

Shipping Notes.

Dean's railway, at Red Hook, has taken up during the week past the following vessels:—Schooner A Hagel, 240 tons, bottom painted; schooner Harriet Brewster, 293 tons, metal patched; propeller Brady, general repairs; brig Wiley Smith, 130 tons, bottom painted; propeller Ruth, rudder repaired; scow No 1, bottom recalked.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP HENRY CHAUNCEY, Maury, which sailed from Aspinwall for New York on the night of the 2d inst, broke her port shaft when 45 minutes out, and returned to Aspinwall at 7 A M on the 3d, after an absence of seven hours.

BARK HELEN MARION, Bulmer, at Belfast, Me, from Cardiff, with 1000 tons of iron for the Belfast and Moorehead Lake Railroad, reports May 28, John Pierce, seaman, was washed overboard and drowned.

WHALING SCHR S R SOPER, of Provincetown, was wrecked on Bird Island, in the Caribbean Sea, May 25. Vessel a total loss. Crew saved and reached St Croix in three whale boats on the 29th.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser Walter Pym, of the steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah, for his attentions.

We are indebted to purser D Spoore, of the steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro, &c, for favors.

LAUNCHED—At Pittston 13th inst, from the yard of F Stevens, schr Grace Cushing, about 150 tons, built by Bartlett & Dennis, owned by J C Bartlett, David Dennis, S R Tibbetts and Wm Harvey, of Augusta; L D Cooke, Oliver Moulton, A Bailey and others, of Gardiner. She is designed for the coasting trade, and is to be commanded by Capt Pinkham, of Gardiner.

At Richmond, Me, 14th inst, from the yard of T J Southard & Son, an A1 bark of 950 tons, built by Stoutenburgh & Brown, and owned by T J Southard & Son and Sewall Day & Co, of Boston.

Mr William McLoon is building a brig of 500 tons in the Atlantic Company's yard, in Rockland.

Notice to Mariners.

SAVANNAH, GA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS—NOTICE TO PILOTS.

Pilots will hail all vessels entering the port of Savannah and ascertain if such vessels are subject to quarantine or examination by the Health Officer. The pilot shall then immediately give notice to the master of such vessel that he, his vessel, his cargo, crew, and passengers are subject to such examination. That he must proceed and anchor said vessel at the quarantine ground, there to await the further directions of the Health Officer. Should it become necessary for any pilot to board an infected vessel, the said pilot shall be subject to such directions and delay at quarantine as the Health Officer may direct.

J C HABERSHAM, MD, Health Officer.
Savannah, Ga, June 15, 1870.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Panama May 20, barks R L Barstow, Jernegan, of Nant, with 220 bbls oil; Arab, Cole, of NB, with 350 bbls oil.

Bark Cleone, Luce, of NB, was at Bay of Islands Mar 3, with 500 bbls sp and 80 do wh oil, which would ship home per bark Petrel; would sail to cruise on the Line to King Mills Group, and return to the Bay in October.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, May 31—Arrived, steamer Geo B Upton, Dornin, NYork; bark Jennie Cobb, Packard, do.

BARACOA, June 11—In port schrs J Holmes, Clara Montgomery, and Crown Point, for NYork.

DEMARARA, June 1—In port barks St Lawrence, Steedy, for NYork, ldg; Favorite, Duell, do do; brig Mississippi, just arrived.

KINGSTON, Ja, May 28—Arrived, schr John Ferris, Field, NYork; June 1, brig Sullivan, Perry, Boston (and both remained in port June 8).

Sailed May 25, brigs Robt Dillon, Blatchford, NYork; 29th, Emily Connor, Thompson, NYork via Savanna la Mar; 30th, Home, Phillips, Philadelphia via Black River; 31st, bark Heroine, Boston via Morant Bay; June 2, brig M L B (Br), Estes, Philadelphia via Black River; 5th, Navarino, Blood, Cienfuegos; 6th, Haidee (Br), McDonald, Philadelphia via Black River.

MACEIO, May 31—In port brig Union (Br), for Hampton Roads for orders, ldg.

PARA, June 7—In port brig Henry Perkins, Seymour; schrs Ringdove, Wooster; Mollie, Plummer, and Victor, ——, unc.

RIO JANEIRO, May 12—Arrived, barks Aquidneck, Cheseborough, Baltimore; Skjold (Nor), Albrethsen, Charleston; 19th, brig Musca (N G), Giese, New York.

Sailed 13th, steamer Donate (Br), Alexander, New York; bark Elizabeth (Nor), Jensen, do; brig Harmonie (N G), Sparke, Hampton Roads; 14th, bark Talisman (Br), Blackford, New York; brig Christian IX (Dan), Sonne, New York; 15th, ship P G Blanchard, Blethen, Callao; brigs Glance (Br), Williams, Baltimore; Typhon (Nor), Beck, New York; 17th, Amanda (N G), Haack, do; 18th, bark Calson Stetson (Nor), Ruggensack, do; 19th, Eudonia (Br), Turner, Hampton Roads; 20th, barks Assyria, Patten, Baltimore; 25th, Melancthon and Margaret Harris, do.

In port May 26, ships Grace Sargent, Pote, and Uncle Tobey, Stevens, disg; barks Sitnel, Whitney; William H Andrews, Willis, and Olive, Clark, do.

SURINAM, May 29—In port brig Wm Mason, Small, from Cayenne, arrived 28th, unc.

ST THOMAS, June 2—Arrived, brig A L Palmer (Br), Shaw, Boston; schr Izetta, Smith, Barbados (and sailed 6th for Naguabo, PR); 10th, brigs J Howland, Freeman, Barbados; 11th, Samuel Welsh (Br), Darrah, Barbados; 13th, schr Mary E Smith, Martinique.

Sailed May 31, bark Crescent, Dickson, Delaware Breakwater; schr Nancy Smith, Boyd, Mayaguez; June 10, ship John L Dimmock (Br), Winchell, New Redford; brig Elvira Allen (Br), Allen, do; 11th, schr Rena, Bishop, NYork.

VALPARAISO, May 16—Sailed previous, ship Ontario, Mitchell, Callao; bark Sierra Nevada, Parsons, Iquique.

In port May 16, ship Bethiah Thayer, Cartney, wtg orders.

American Ports.

APPONAUG, June 15—Arrived, schr Elizabeth B, Rogan, Hoboken.

BOSTON, June 17—Arrived, brig Forest State, Shute (not Coombs), Doboy, Ga; schrs Sallie J Godfrey, Godfrey, Georgetown, DC; Pathway, Haley, Philadelphia (at Weymouth); C A Harden, Harrison; Hudson, Hair; L A Dancnhower, Grace; J Williamson, Corson; Charm, Studley, and J M Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia; M C Hart, Rowley, Rondout.

18th, AM—Arrived, brig Thames (Br), Lathrop (not Drinkwater), Surinam; schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, Elizabethport. Below brig David Owen.

Cleared—Ship Matchless, Dawes, San Francisco; barks Fanny Lewis (Br), Gillan, Africa; Ionic, Powers, do; Smyrniote, Mackay, NYork; brigs Holden (Nor), Hanson, London; Novelty, Havener, Matanzas; schrs Lottie, Taylor, Baltimore; Jas H Moore, Nickerson, Philadelphia; C G Cranmer, Cranmer, do.

BELFAST, June 17—Arrived, bark Helen Marion, Bulmer, Cardiff (and left in tow for Bangor, to disg).

BATH, June 16—Arrived, schrs Olive Jameson, Jameson; Louisa Bliss, Strong, and David Ames, Ames, Philadelphia.

BAKER'S LANDING, June 16—Arrived, schr Laurel, Hallock, NYork.

CHARLESTON, June 16—Cleared, schrs John S Ingraham, Packard, NYork; Lilly, Hughes, do; Addie Fuller, Henderson, Holmes' Hole.

Sailed—Brig Mary Rice, Pratt, Baltimore; schr Dearborn, Peters, Matanzas.

19th—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, NYork.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19—Passed in, brig Romance, Navassa for Baltimore.

Passed out—Brigs Jeff Davis, Nellie Mowe, and schr Florence Nowell.

HOLMES HOLE, June 17—P M—Arrived, brigs Chas Miller, Gilkey, Philadelphia for Bath; Crocus, Fling, Richmond, Me, for NYork; schrs July Fourth, Cobb, Philadelphia for Zanesville; R W Brown, Weeks and Hanne, Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland for NYork; Sarah Maria, Ham, Rockland for do; Madagascar, Linscott, Franklin for do; Emeline G Sawyer, Hall, Jonesport for do; Chas E Smith, Hanson, Boston for Philadelphia; Henrietta, Tryon, Rondout for Salem.

Sailed schrs Emeline G Sawyer, R W Brown.

INDIANOLA, June 6—Arrived, Ben Borland, Blaisdell, NYork.

Cleared 4th, brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, NYork.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14—Arrived, bark Hanson Gregory, Gregory, Cardenas.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 14—Arrived, ship China, Weeks, Liverpool.

NEWBURYPORT, June 16—Arrived, schrs S C Noyes, Howard, New York; Hiawatha, Lee, and Eugene, Bray, Elizabethport; Nadab, Cheney, Newcastle, Del.

Sailed 16th, schr Pearl, Smith, Piankatank, Va.

NEW BEDFORD, June 16—Arrived, schrs Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, Philadelphia; Fannie Hazard, Mayo; Hunter, Crane; Pavilion, Nickerson, and S N Smith, Springer, Elizabethport; Henry Gibbs, Chase, NYork; 17th, C Goodwin, Bishop, New Brunswick, NJ.

Sailed 17th, schrs J H Perry, Kelley, Philadelphia; R B Smith, Nickerson; Fairwind, Bowman, and Sarah Mills, Baker, NYork.

NEW LONDON, June 18—Arrived, schrs Isaac N Seymour, Sturgis, Elizabethport for Boston; Edward Wooton, Young, South Amboy for Norwich; Sea Bird, Baker, Yarmouth for NYork.

Sailed—Schr Benj English, Baker, NYork.

NORWICH, June 15—Arrived, schrs Telegraph, Baker, Arroyo, PR; Samuel Hall, from Albany; Thames, J D Buckalew, and J Diverty, from South Amboy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, AM—Arrived, schrs Gen Connor, Cousins, Matanzas; Reading Railroad No 41, Bartlett, Nantucket; Reading Railroad No 46, Davis, do; W P Phillips, Somers, Providence.

Cleared, brigs Eliza McNeill, Small, Lisbon; John Byers (Br), Lewis, St John, NB; schrs Decatur Oakes, Berry, East Cambridge; Frank Herbert, Crowell, Providence; Damon, Johnson, East Boston; John Slusman, Weaver, do; Boston, Nickerson, do; S H Sharp, Webb, do; F & L Marts, Marts, do.

PORTSMOUTH, June 16—Arrived, schrs Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, Folks Island; Georgia Todd, Lewis, and W W Pharo, Collins, Georgetown; Jennie N Huddle, Cranmer, Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, June 17—Arrived, brig Don Jacinto (new, 500 tons), of and from Freeport; steamer Endeavor, NYork.

PAWTUCKET, June 17—Arrived, schrs Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, and Lucy C Hall, Hall, Rondout; sloop Home, Davis, Elizabethport.

Sailed, schrs Goddess, Kelley, Philadelphia; E D Chesebro, Robinson, and Connecticut, Staplin, NYork.

PROVIDENCE, June 17—Arrived, schrs L A Rose, Rose, Newbern, NC; Gilbert Stancliffe, Frayne, Newburg; Thomas W Thorne, Scranton, James Port, LI; sloop Mount Hope, Coe, NYork. Below, schr Addie M Hayes, of Jersey City.

Sailed—Brig John Freeman, Baker, Baltimore; schrs Skylark, Chase, Georgetown, DC; Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport; Chas A Grainer, Harvey; Nicholas Muhrhof, Muhrhof; Eliza Hamilton, Cole; Charles, Roderick; Fakir, Hunt; Shepard A Mount, Young; C P Shuttis, Young, and Native, DeHart, NYork; Rosanna Rose, Burgess, and Chronometer, Wails, NYork (or Calais); Wm S Mount, Carter, NYork.

RICHMOND, June 17—Sailed, schr E F Treat, Nickerson, Chickahominy, to load for NYork.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19—Sailed, Tonsberghus, Callao.

SAVANNAH, June 15—Sailed, brig Isabel Beurman, Kennard, St Johns, PR.

19th—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, NYork.

SALEM, June 16—Arrived, schrs William Tice, Tice, Baltimore; Marietta Steelman, Steelman; Rebecca, Ireland, and Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Philadelphia; Lucy M Collins, Collins; Frank Maria, Wood; Allen Lewis, Lewis, and Louisa, Frisbee, Elizabethport; Magnet, Smith; Siak, Johnson, and Margaret, Clark, Hoboken; Almon Bacon, Crosby, Albany.

STONINGTON, June 17—Arrived, schrs Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Troy for Providence; G W Middleton, Rondout for do; Cummings, Elizabethport for Boston; Gilbert Green, NYork for do; Richard Law, York, Providence for NYork; Sea Bird, Yarmouth for do.

Sailed, schrs Manna Morris, from NYork for Dennis; Nansemond, James, Newburg for Fall River; Nausett, Mayo, NYork for Orleans. Also, the above arrivals bound east.

WICKFORD, June 16—Arrived, schrs Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport; Wm H Bowen, Baker, Philadelphia.

WAREHAM, June 16—Arrived, schrs C P Stickney, Matthews, Georgetown, DC; A T. Sipples, Rogers, Poughkeepsie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE.
113 West Twenty seventh street, near Sixth avenue
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant, costly Furniture contained in the above residence, consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor Suits covered in brocatel and silk reps; Centre Tables, Turkish Chairs, Paintings, Bronzes, Ornaments, Curtains, Carpets, Mirrors, &c. Dining Room Furniture—Chairs, Extension Table, Buffet, Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets; Silverplated Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ice Pitchers and other articles. Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood and walnut Sets, single and double Bedsteads; over 20 Curled Hair Beds, Spring Beds, Carpets, Curtains, Sheets, Pillows, &c. Also Kitchen and Basement Furniture, in all, 400 lots useful Household Furniture.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.
Buy your China, Glass, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Refrigerators, Cooking Utensils and all other House Furnishing Goods, suitable for the season.
Goods marked in plain figures.
At EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner Astor place.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; no publicity; no charge till divorce obtained; advice free. Also Commissioner for every State.
F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

A.—THE JAPANESE CORN FILE REMOVES CORNS without pain; price 25 cents. Sold at all drug and shoe stores. Samples mailed on receipt of price, and trade supplied by the JAPANESE CORN FILE COMPANY, 34 Pine street, New York.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, consumption and all kinds of fevers and stomach disorders effectually cured by Du Barry's Delicious Revalenta Food. 70,000 cures; copies sent free on application. Sold in tins. 1 lb., $1 25; 5 lbs., $5. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and at all the best druggists' and grocers' everywhere.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

THE ONLY OLD DOCTORS' REMEDIES.—DR. LARMONT'S 25 years' practice revealed to him the astounding fact that at least every third male past puberty suffers from indiscretion, excesses, and supposed innocent practices, leading them to ruined health, idiocy and insanity. To rescue the largest number he puts up his medicines for $1 25. Offices, 710 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GETTYSBURG.

Its Battlefield and Healing Spring.

Are the Gettysburg Waters the Long Sought Solvent of Calculus?—Gettysburg as a Watering Place—A Military Invalid Hotel—The Lost Science—Strange Natural Phenomena of Battles and of Battlefields.

The popular interest which once more attaches to the little town of Gettysburg, not this time as the theatre of a bloody battle, but, by a strange antithesis of events, as the scene of a momentous healing discovery, will render acceptable to the public the following account of a professional visit which I have made to this famous spot of our national soil.

Being much impressed with the published descriptions of the recent experiments instituted here with the Gettysburg waters as a solvent of calculus I determined to take a closer survey of the field of operations, believing that the importance of the alleged resulting discovery justified such a step. I accordingly ticketed myself for Gettysburg the other evening by way of Baltimore, where I had some business and where I stopped over night. The next day I reached Gettysburg in time for an early dinner and to take a stroll through the town and over a portion of the battlefield. Gettysburg, and the purely military aspect of its environs, have been so often and so well described that I shall not attempt a repetition. I will only remark that no description can give a person who has not seen it a correct idea of the country, or produce on the mind of the reader the impression made by its actual inspection. Nor have I seen any painting, drawing or photograph which conveys such an idea or produces such an impression. It is unmistakably historic in its features, and I had not been here long before I became aware that I was not only on historic soil but among

A HISTORIC PEOPLE.

Historic in a double sense: historic in virtue of their residence and of their bygone civilization.

In their material devices, ideas and habits the people of Gettysburg are fifty years behind the age. Not that the new things and ideas which are transforming the outside world are strangers here. These have been, to some extent, introduced and are on trial; but they have not as yet effected any permanent lodgment. But let not the reader fall into the error of supposing that I am describing a rustic or ignorant population: for, by reference to the census, it will be seen that they are among the most cultivated in the United States, thanks to the colleges and public schools located here. If, therefore, Gettysburgh is behind the times, it is because she deems it expedient so to be: her philosophy sits enthroned on these hills as well as the historic muse and the God of Medicine.

THE GETTYSBURG SPA.

But there is one new thing about which the good people of Gettysburg are enthusiastic, and that is their newly discovered Spa. Their abiding faith in the medicinal virtues of this fountain, as a sort of cure-all, contradicts the proverb that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Many Spas which enjoy great reputations abroad for curative properties have none at all at home, their pretensions being ridiculed by those who know them best. But the common experience is reversed here. Nowhere else does this spring enjoy so great a reputation as in the region of country immediately around it. But while the people of Gettysburg are well posted in regard to the general merits of their Spa, and will refer you to numerous and wonderful illustrations of its healing powers in the persons of well known and highly esteemed citizens of the town and vicinity, the non-professional portion of them do not fully comprehend or appreciate the results of the recent experiments with the fluid on calculus, which are now attracting the attention of the scientific world. This is surprising, considering the scientific character of the experiments and the popular misapprehension of scientific terms.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY—THE SOLVENT OF CALCULUS.

Having completed my stroll through the town and environs and my observation of the people, I called on Mr. Robert G. McCreary, the local agent and manager of the spring. By him I was shown the invalid correspondence of the Gettysburg Spring Company and the medical reports relating to the scientific and practical experiments with the water upon human calculus and its associate forms of disease. This testimony of the wonderful properties of the water is too voluminous to be submitted to the public excepting in book form. Yet the discovery of the solvent of calculus, which is established beyond all reasonable doubt, is practically too important and historically too interesting to omit all reference to the latter. I will, therefore, embody a few extracts from these papers. But it is necessary to preface them with a few explanatory remarks for the benefit of that large class of readers who may be unfamiliar with scientific terms. The word calculus is usually employed to designate a hard or stony substance, which accompanies or produces the urinary disease popularly know as gravel. But the stones of gravel are only one of the many forms of calculus, and perhaps its least mischievous variety. Similar concretions form in nearly every part of the human system, as will appear from the following quotation from the article on calculus in the "American Encyclopedia:"—

"The fluids of the body may deposit concretions in most of the vessels, organs and tissues. They are left by the blood in the arteries and valves about the heart, by the saliva in the mouth, in the substance of the cheek, as well as upon the teeth, and by the bile in the gall bladder. They are found in the tissues of the lungs, and in the bronchial glands, and in gouty persons under the skin, about the joints of the fingers, toes, &c. But their most common occurrence is in the kidneys, bladder and urinary passages." The same writer says of these calculi, when grown too large to be discharged by the excretory organs, "for, once formed, they are never afterwards absorbed, nor has any solvent for them been discovered."

Medical chemistry proves that calculus results from a combination of the alkalis with the lithic or stone acid—the latter so named from its fatal proclivity to this petrifying process in the living human organism. Calculus, or this acid, its chief constituent, is ascertained to be the primary cause of our national disease, dyspepsia; of rheumatism, of gout, neuralgia, heart disease and consumption; of bronchial affections, of chronic constipation and diarrhœa, and of a whole host of kidney and urinary diseases so alarmingly on the increase, and some of them so suddenly fatal in their results.

THE LONG SEARCH FOR THE GETTYSBURG SOLVENT.

Though modern chemistry and surgery have more fully disclosed the nature of calculus and its agency in the production of disease, there is good reason to believe that the ancients had some vague idea of both. At any rate, the search for some medicinal agent which would dissolve stone in the bladder and neutralize the acid which produces it is coeval with the earliest civilization. The greatest physicians and chemists of all ages and countries have joined in this search. Two English physicians—Ure and Garrad—made, a few years ago, the nearest approach to such a discovery yet attained among mineral and vegetable substances in their experiments with the commercial carbonate of lithia. M. Petit, one of the resident physicians at the Vichy Springs of France, claims to have met with some success in dissolving urinary calculus with those waters, and his claim is endorsed to some extent by the French Academy of Medicine. But it is doubtful whether the Vichy waters are any better solvent of urinary calculus than were the ancient alkaline waters of Ischia, discovered by Carlius Aurelianus, one of the disciples of Galen, as early as the second century. I regret that I cannot submit the evidence which supports the claims of these different medicinal agents to be solvents of calculus along with that which sustains the similar claim of the Gettysburg Katalysine water. Your readers would then see how meagre and dubious is the former, and how overwhelming and conclusive is the latter. But even an epitome of such testimony would occupy too much space in your paper. A few extracts from the correspondence and medical reports which I was permitted to inspect must suffice.

THE PROOFS OF THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

Dr. T. Williams, formerly of St. Joseph's Hospital, reports the solution of concretions in the valves and coronary arteries of the heart, and the cure of heart disease, or neuralgia of the heart, by the use of these waters.

Dr. Smith, former resident physician of these springs, reports the solvent action of this fluid on the calculus of the lungs.

Dr. Homer, of Gettysburg, successfully prescribed this water for urinary and renal calculus, gravel and kidney stones being discharged during its administration, bearing evidence of the solvent action of the water. Both forms of calculus were afterwards completely dissolved by immersion in this fluid after having resisted the influence of ordinary water.

Dr. Moorman, resident physician at the White Sulphur Springs during the last twenty-five years, and author of one of our standard medical works on the use of mineral water, embodies in a paper which he has written on the Gettysburg Springs medical testimony to the solvent effects of this water upon that most intractable form of calculus, the uretic concretions of rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Bell, the author of a book on bathing, and of another standard work on mineral springs, in his paper on the medicinal properties of the Gettysburg Mineral Springs notes these solvent effects of this water, and says:—

Recourse to all known therapeutical agents and modes of treatment is ineffectual beyond, sometimes, a reduction of the size of the nodes of a gouty or rheumatic nature by absorption of a part of the outer and investing structure. But the entire removal of the inorganic body without surgical intervention has not, we believe, hitherto been brought about, by either internal remedies or external applications, or by both united. Whence comes this solvent property of the Gettysburg water?

Having completed such extracts as I desired to make from the papers in the possession of Mr. McCrary, and received all explanations it was in his power to offer, I returned to my hotel.

THE GETTYSBURG WATER [illegible].

On the following day I visited the spring itself, which is situated about a mile west of the town. It is conveyed thither over an [illegible] connecting the principal street of the town with the spring and the Spring Hotel. This avenue is sixty feet wide, and has received a pair of iron rails for the accommodation of horse cars, which are run during the summer season. I was much impressed with the surroundings of these springs. Military critics have remarked the wonderful adaptation of the grounds on which was fought at this place the battle of the 2d and 3d of July to the purpose of a battle field, on which the occupants of the federal position were to be the victors, and have thought that they could recognize the hand of Providence in the placing of each hill and rock, apparently strewn here in the wildest confusion. Not less wonderful is the adaptation of the field on which was fought the battle of the 1st of July by the same combatants to the purpose of a watering place or healing resort. The surface of the country, for several miles on every side of the spring, is broken by gentle elevations or ridges, running parallel to each other at about equal distances, north and south. The little valley in which the spring is situated is formed by the central depression of one of these elevations. In these ground swells or ridges it is not difficult to recognize the routes for avenues, the sites for cottages and hotels; and, in their declivities, ample provision for flower and vegetable gardens, the most perfect horticultural and landscape ornamentation, and for drainage—the latter so indispensable to health and comfort, yet so sadly wanting in most of our large towns and cities. It is precisely such a spot as the engineer and architect would select for the site of a watering place city, had they the power to smite the rock and cause the healing waters to gush forth at their command. As if the labors of the husbandman had been subordinated to the providential design, the spring is flanked by two virgin forests, which have been spared by the axe of the woodman, though to be rent by missiles of destruction more terrible than this implement, wielded even by the brawny arm of the pioneer. The indescribable beauty of the little valley, thus apparently scooped from one of the elevated plateaus which I have been describing, for the express purpose of affording an outlet to these waters of life, is universally remarked by the stranger who enters it for the first time. It irresistibly suggests to the care-worn and world-weary the apostrophe of Lord Byron to Lake Leman:—

> Thy contrasted lake
> With the wild world I dwelt in is a thing
> Which warns me with its stillness to forsake
> Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
> This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
> To waft me from distraction.

Not less remarkable are the adaptations of some of the more distant surroundings of the spring. From many of the elevations to which I have referred, but more particularly from that which overlooks this now graceful and smiling valley, your attention is arrested by a most wondrous landscape. Against the western, northern and southern horizon is piled up, in irregular masses, the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, through the gaps of which General Lee's army defiled to the fatal field of Gettysburg. By following with your eye what you suppose to be the same range of mountains, you are surprised to discover that they bound your horizon on every side, and you are informed of a fact, not generally noted by military reports or news letters emanating from or relating to this country, that Gettysburg is situated in a basin, not in a valley. This accounts for the coolness of its summer atmosphere. Philosophers inform us that the gaseous envelope which encloses our globe, known as the atmosphere, is constantly in motion along its surface. It thus happens that when this aerial fluid, heated by the vertical rays and by its passage over the arid plains which stretch to the south and southwest of the Continent, encounters these physical barriers in its course, it is forced to ascend them in order to reach the basin, and is cooled by the lower temperature which prevails on mountain heights. But whatever may be the explanation, the cool and salubrious atmosphere of the Gettysburg basin is well known, and its investing mountains, whether they explain it or not, afford some of the finest views and pleasure resorts to be found in the country, or, perhaps, in the world.

If you will take down your map and put your finger on Gettysburg, in Southern Pennsylvania, you will perceive that it lies about midway between the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, and but a few hours by railroad from the great cities of Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, and conveniently near in a direct route to New York. You will also observe that it is within a few miles of the imaginary line (Mason and Dixon's) which divides the two forms of society which have prevailed, and still prevail to a great extent, in the United States—the one representing much that is chivalrous and cultivated of the past, the other all that is uppermost, predominating and irresistible of the present. Gettysburg, therefore, promises to become a rendezvous or meeting place of these two civilizations—the social caldron in which they are to be blended into a new and better form. Already is this tendency manifested by the unexpected presence here of the *élite* of every part of the South during the past two summers. The delegations from Washington and Baltimore are especially numerous, and it seems from present indications that it is to be the chief place of fashionable resort for these two cities, and especially for the national capital. And in this connection allow me to suggest to the intellectual representatives of the nation who sojourn at the seat of government the propriety of an official recognition of the claims of Gettysburg as a health resort by establishing here

AN INVALID MILITARY HOTEL

for the accommodation and treatment of soldiers, marines and officers who have lost their health in the service of their country, and whose maladies are confessedly incurable by the ordinary remedies of the medical profession. General Meade, Governors Geary and Curtin and other eminent officials all recommend the establishment at Gettysburg of such a hotel. General Meade thus referred to its propriety in published official communications:—"The plan of building a hotel where not only visitors to the field may be properly cared for, but also having the advantage of this medicinal spring, from which those diseased in the field and wounded in battle may receive back the health and strength they lost in their country's service, seems to be an eminently proper one."

The lottery plan of a few years ago, for the purpose of erecting here such a hotel, demonstrates the feasibility of the project. The enthusiasm evoked by the happiness of the suggestion alone rendered practicable that movement. The conduct of the people indicates the duty of the government in the premises. Will not General Butler, who, whatever may be alleged against him by his enemies, has said, written and done some of the finest things of any man of these times, touch once more with a master's hand this susceptible chord of the national heart? The Emperor Louis Napoleon has established at the Vichy Springs a similar institution, where thousands of French soldiers and marines are annually treated with the waters of that fountain at the public expense. Surely the American citizen soldiery are entitled to an equal consideration from our government. The citizens of Gettysburg, I understand, have offered to donate the real estate to receive the necessary buildings and improvements for this purpose. The government can therefore afford to defray the expense of the architecture in anticipation of the advance in the price of real estate in this vicinity which will soon more than compensate for the outlay. But I am allured from my subject to the development of the idea, so dazzling to the popular imagination and so suggestive to the philosophic and ethical mind, that of thus dedicating to the stricken and afflicted of the nation's defenders a great healing fountain, discovered by them while in the act of rescuing the soil on which it is situated from the grasp of the invader, and of saving the life of the republic.

Thus eligibly located and environed, even an ordinary mineral spring must have attracted health and pleasure seekers to its brink, though its surrounding soil possessed none of the undying historic interest attaching to this locality. But the springs which bubble in this little valley are in no sense ordinary mineral pools, but, in every sense, the most extraordinary aqueous and medical phenomenon of our globe. Strange to relate, this potent medicine has the taste of common or pure spring water. To the healthy it is a quencher of thirst. Unlike all other waters, it does not change in taste or chemical properties by a removal from its source and exposure to the atmosphere. Some of the fluid has been preserved by the residents five or six years in open vessels, and is hardly distinguishable in taste from that freshly drawn from the spring. Equally extraordinary are the sources of this strange and wonderful fluid. I have written sources, for it emerges from at least twenty outlets in the rock within the space of a few rods. At present only one of these outlets is secured, supplying fifty barrels per day. But it is estimated that at least 300 barrels is daily discharged from these various outlets if carefully husbanded to cure all the otherwise incurable diseases of the people in Europe and America. And it is to precisely this class of diseases that this water should be exclusively applied.

THE APPROACHING REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

In this connection allow me to invite the attention of medical men to this subject, for we have no National Academy of Medicine. Have not American physicians long enough "played second fiddle" to those of Europe? Are they content to continue in the humble service of endorsing and adopting the suggestions and discoveries of their brothers on the other side of the Atlantic, while the rest of their countrymen in every other department of science take the lead of their contemporaries? The European physicians have, some time since, become aware of the fact that the drugs of the *materia medica* are losing their power over the human system, subjected to the influence of our chemical civilization, if I may so express it—to the influence of drugged or adulterated foods and drinks, of condiments, of bitters, of tobacco in its various forms and preparations, of poisoned cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, &c. They have, therefore, turned their attention to the recovery of what is undoubtedly one of the lost sciences—the knowledge of the use and application of those great medicines of nature supplied by the medicinal springs. More than one European physician has acquired reputation within the last few years by his experiments and investigations in this direction, while the French Academy of Medicine has not deemed it beneath its dignity to investigate and specify the merits of the medicinal springs of France, especially of the great commercial springs of Vichy. Yet with the exception of Bell and Moorman, no American physicians have thought it worth while to bestow their attention on this subject. Yet they must be up and doing if they would not lose their prestige with the people and continue to be nonentities in the medical world. They must assist in the recovery of this lost science—the knowledge of the application and administration of the pharmacies of nature which constitute the only antidote to the poison imbibed from modern civilization and the only cure of the diseases produced by them. Let them begin with this great medical source which confessedly supplies the only portable, removable commercial fluid yet discovered. Every American physician who has the brains to comprehend or to pursue the inductive process of reasoning from experiment should now be engaged in making practical trials with this water upon those chronic diseases which he is daily turning over to the quack doctors and the quack medicine men for the good and sufficient reason that they are far beyond the reach of his pharmacies. One European physician has recently acquired continental fame by conducting similar experiment at the Pyrenean Springs, where he resided a number of years for the purpose. But it will not be necessary for American physicians to come to Gettysburg to make these experiments. The extraordinary keeping properties of this water render practicable their trial in any part of the United States.

RECOVERY OF THE LOST SCIENCE.

This host of inquiring, experimenting minds, released from the thraldom of medical associations and "mutual admiration societies" and imbued with an ardor of enthusiasm, an originality of observation unknown to the races of the Old World, will speedily recover the lost knowledge of natural medicines, the former existence of which is attested by ancient records and by the remains of temples and other edifices in the vicinity of some of the ancient healing springs, evidently dedicated to the god of medicine and to the purposes of hospitals and medical schools. When this knowledge shall have been reacquired by the medical faculty of this age then will the waters of all our medicine springs be strictly applied to the disease to which they are applicable—those of this at Gettysburg to the treatment of calculus diseases or of the prevalent chronic maladies after they have reached that stage when they are no longer amenable to other natural or artificial remedies. Then will the waters of this spring be husbanded with a miser's care and doled out under professional supervision to the afflicted of all nations.

MALADMINISTRATION AT THE SPRINGS.

But long before that period arrives a different administration must prevail at the springs. I regret that I am constrained by a sense of duty to unpleasantly criticise the conduct of persons in this connection from whom I have received the most polite attentions. But the ownership of this priceless boon of Providence to the race imposes a duty to the public which the proprietors cannot escape. If any charge for the water is made or free access to the springs hindered, then the parties making the charge and interposing the obstruction should attend to the business of supplying the water to the public at reasonable rates. Now this has not been done. The business has been most shamefully neglected excepting during a period of about six months in 1868, when certain New York parties leased it and impressed into its management a portion of the New York energy in business enterprise. But the prices of this water have at all times been exorbitantly high. It is no excuse that this mismanagement is the result of disputes about legal rights between managers and proprietors (disputes which are now happily adjusted). No such disputes should ever have arisen. The proprietors of some of the Saratoga Springs have contrived to place their waters within the reach of everybody who wants them at vastly lower rates, and have realized a profit of some fifty cents per gallon from their sales, as appeared from a recent dividend declared by the Saratoga Spring Company. Surely this ought to satisfy the cupidity of any set of men.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE GETTYSBURG SPRINGS.

Let us compute the profits of the management at the Gettysburg Springs even at these figures, by assuming that there exists a demand for this water commensurate with the supply, if its medical virtues were made known, and if they were placed within the reach of the suffering community at reasonable rates. I have stated that the various outlets of this water discharged not less than 306 barrels per day, or 109,500 per year. These barrels, reduced to gallons, and multiplied by fifty cents, gives us the product of $2,090,000 for an annual dividend or deposit. By another arithmetical computation it will be seen that this product will pay six per cent interest on $31,833,331. Certainly the capital and enterprise should be forthcoming with which to place this water in the market at a reduction of fifty, and even seventy-five per cent upon this margin of profit. Will not some of our enterprising quack medicine men remove from themselves the curse of their calling and rescue their posterity from the visitation of the sins of their fathers in the form of the odium which attaches to their inheritance, by embarking in the sale of a legitimate medicine—a medicine which has really effected those wonderful cures only feigned by the romancers which they have in their employ as fabricators of certificates? Thus much I have deemed it my duty to science and humanity to say about the transportation, sale and use of these waters.

BATTLE FIELDS AND HEALING SPRINGS.

I commenced this letter by remarking the strange conjunction of a great healing spring on a battle field. This conjunction of facts is rendered suggestive by the existence of the spring on the very spot around which commenced the battle which confessedly decided that the nation should live, and that the cause of free government should not perish. This fact, so frequently asserted and so generally discredited, was established by the testimony of General Meredith, who commanded that portion of the Union forces which commenced the battle, at the reunion of the federal officers at these springs last summer. Both Confederate and Union officers have also appeared to confirm the strange legend left by the combatants upon their departure hence, which asserts that some of the wounded had drank in life from this spring after it had well nigh ebbed from their wounds. But, suggestive as these facts appear, they will be regarded by the sceptic and rationalist as purely accidental, and will at once be divested of the supernatural and even poetical aspects. But they are not isolated or unprecedented. Healing springs have been discovered upon a sufficient number of battle fields to almost justify the inference that they exist on all the fields bathed with human blood by human hands, though they may be as yet, on some of them, undiscovered. Philostratus, one of the oldest writers, informs us that the wounded of the Greek army in the battle fought with Telephus, on the banks of the river Caicus, in Asia Minor, who resorted to a healing spring all recovered from their wounds. The first battle in the first civil war of the Roman republic was fought at a medicinal spring between the forces of Sylla and Marius, where a temple was erected by the victors. Medicinal springs are also ascertained to exist on quite a number of the battle fields of modern Europe, and on a large number of those of both our revolutionary and late civil wars. One appears on the very field on which General Lee surrendered. But what is most remarkable is that some of the greatest healing springs of all ages have existed on the great battle fields of liberty—fields whereon men and nations have striven for that higher and purer form of government not yet attained by our race. The intelligent student of history will at once refer to Thermopylæ, Saratoga and Gettysburg as examples in point in both hemispheres. There is something very curious about these facts. They belong to the same category as the fall of heavy rains immediately after great battles, so frequently noted during our late civil war. Our savans have repeatedly explained this phenomenon upon various learned theories, all of which have in some way connected it with the ignition of gunpowder or the concussion of the atmosphere by the detonation of artillery and musketry; and I confess that I have accepted some of these theories as entirely satisfactory. But alas! for our boasted science, alas! for our advanced philosophy; the same phenomenon was remarked thousands of years before the discovery of gunpowder and before "Jove's dread murmur's counterfeit" was heard in war. Plutarch records it as a long previously noted fact, and describes it as the commiseration of the gods for the wounded. Yes, the boasted modern surgical discovery of cold water bathing for newly made wounds is ancient of days and of Divine suggestion. The same Providence which guides armies to fields where healing waters are prepared for the final restoration of the wounded also marshals the watery hosts of heaven to the same spot for the first or preliminary treatment of the maimed or hurt.

But I have wandered far enough into the realms of natural theology. I must retrace my steps until I regain the matter-of-fact, of fixed fact, level of this pedantic and scoffing generation by simply noting the interesting antithesis of events by which Gettysburg has been made at once the scene of a destructive battle and of the discovery of a remarkable healing agent. And here, for the present, I leave this fruitful topic to be discussed more fully by others.

A RIPE OLD AGE.—A Delaware paper states that an old man, named William Dowling, well known to a great many of the citizens, and who has been missed from off the streets for the past few years, dropped off on Friday, the 13th inst., in Christiana Hundred. He was supposed to be, at the time of his death, 110 years old. When a man reaches "ripe old age" like that, one would think it about time to expect him to drop off.

FURNITURE.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—MAGNIFICENT Parlor Suit, richly carved, latest style, covered with satin brocatel, made to order, cost $450, for $175; one do., $160; two walnut striped rep Suits for $65; two plain rep Suits for $55; rosewood four round corner 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture for half cost. Private residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel, cost $500, for $150; one do., $50; Pianoforte, cost $700, for $220; Etageres, Bookcase, chamber, dining Furniture, Silverware, Paintings, Bronzes. A sacrifice. Property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OILCLOTH AND BEDDING at reduced prices; housekeepers supplied at DANIEL O'FARRELL'S, 200 Eighth avenue, late O'Farrell & Greene. Payment taken weekly or monthly.

VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in Veneers and Fancy Wood,
Hungarian Ash,
French Black Walnut,
Amboine, Tuya and Tulip Wood,
Black Walnut and Ash Burls,
Mahogany, Rosewood, Birdseye and Curled Maple,
Mahogany, Walnut and Ash Crotches,
Satinwood, &c., &c.
Veneers cut to order and size.
All orders promptly executed.
170 and 172 Centre street.
Factory, { 291 Monroe street, 336 Madison street.

EXPRESSES.

A. F. G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE, BAGGAGE EXPRESS, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue; furniture of families moved, city or country; furniture, pianofortes packed, shipped, stored; money advanced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY treated by Dr. JOHN J. EDWARDS, 842 Broadway. Electricity scientifically applied when required; Medical Director, Turko-Russian Baths.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residence should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residence should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residence should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residence should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residence should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK,
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING,
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEGANT designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, GRAVEstones, Tiles, Table and Plumbers' Slabs. New show rooms, with finest assortment of Mantels. Prices reduced.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, of superior workmanship, cheapest in the city.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Monday, June 20, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises occupied by the Hudson Bay Cutting and Baling Company, corner West Eleventh street and Thirteenth avenue, consisting of Engine, Hay Pressers and Cutters, Horses, Trucks, Scales, Tools, Safe, Wagons and Miscellaneous, Fixtures, &c. By order of Michael Nolan, attorney and mortgagee's agent.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
High class modern and ancient Paintings.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Thursday and Friday, June 23 and 24, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large and important sale of modern and ancient Paintings, embracing fine specimens of many leading American and foreign artists. Particulars in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE of every description,
PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c.
Fine Library of English and American Books.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 469 Broadway, offer at private sale, at 25 per cent less than wholesale prices, on which they are constantly making cash advances, enabling them to sell at low figures, rosewood and walnut
Chamber, Library, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture.
Mantel and Pier Mirrors.
Pianofortes, by Chickering and other known manufacturers.
City and country buyers will find this a good opportunity to find well made goods at very low prices.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRA.
Parties who purchased furniture at the sale of Mr. J. W. Southack, on the 15th and 16th, and who have not yet cleared their bills are requested to do so on Monday, certain, as all goods not cleared on that day will be recatalogued for Thursday, June 23, and sold over for account of former purchasers and deposits forfeited, as the entire stock must positively be cleared out immediately.
HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (MONDAY),
at 11 o'clock,
THIRTIETH REGULAR SPRING SALE
of
LADIES', MISSES', MEN'S AND BOYS' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW GOODS.
400 CASES
FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS, DIRECT FROM EASTERN AND CITY MANUFACTURERS,
including
AN EXTRA AND ATTRACTIVE LINE OF 200 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS'
PANAMA, LEGHORN AND STRAW HATS.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
132 Church street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, hotel keepers and the trade.
Over 800 lots and over $20,000 worth elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, at public auction to the highest bidder, on this day (MONDAY), June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the large five story residence 12 Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue.
Magnificent four round cornered rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, eight rich Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; Pier and Oval Mirrors, brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; magnificent Oil Paintings, Bronzes, French Clocks, Vases, Statuary, Cabinets Bois de Rose, Etageres, Tables, Bookcase, Writing Desks, 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silver Ware; Cutlery, &c. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

A. J. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE.
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avs., at 10½ o'clock,
On this day (Monday), June 20,
500 Lots by catalogue.
Valued at $25,000. Rare chance for housekeepers.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel, of the richest description; rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, velvet, medallion Carpets; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables; Bookcase, Etageres, Encoignures, Lace, Brocatel Curtains; Bronze Clock, Chandeliers, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Counterpanes, Blankets, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Extension Table, Glass Ware, Cutlery, China Ware. House furnished less than six months. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FARRINGTON & SEIXAS, AUCTIONEERS, will hold their regular sale of China, Glass, Crockery, on Tuesday, June 21, at 10 o'clock, at 30 Barclay street. The traders will find this sale will be worthy of their attention.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage Sale of fine Household Furniture on Monday, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street, walnut Parlor Suits, rosewood Suits, Bedroom Furniture, with and without marble top; Refrigerators, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, China, Crockery and Glassware, making a large assortment. By order of John T. Stewart, attorney for mortgagee.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—CABINET MAKER'S Stock.—On Wednesday next, June 22, the entire large Stock of a Cabinet Maker, who is declining business; it will embrace every article in the line of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak. The whole to be sold at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street. Catalogues in time.

BY EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE, This (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.
Elegant Household Furniture, at the private mansion 89 Brevoort place (East Tenth street), between University place and Fifth avenue:—Velvet, Brussels Carpets; fine rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, Etageres, Mirror, Curtains, French Bronzes, Statuary, Clocks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, Buffet, Dining Table; Silver, Glass, China Ware, &c.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON Tuesday, 21, a prominent wholesale and retail Candy Manufactory, Ice Cream Saloon, valuable lease of premises, rich Store Fixtures and Furniture, complete Machinery, large stock of Candies, Raw Material &c., in complete running order. Extraordinary business opportunity. Cheap at private sale.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Salesroom, 87 Third avenue.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS 10 o'clock, at 43 Hester street, Fixtures, Furniture, &c., of a well furnished Lager Beer Saloon, in lots. Dealers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Salesroom, 87 Third avenue.

FINE ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Monday evening, June 20, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a fine collection of Engravings, Portraits, Views, &c., many very rare. Catalogues ready. Engravings on view.
Wednesday evening, June 22, sale of the private Library of William B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany. Catalogues ready.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 98 Church and 78 Reade streets.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF MR. J. W. SOUTHACK,
AT HIS WAREROOMS, 194 AND 196 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STREETS,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 23 AND 24,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
comprising the entire balance of stock of rich and costly Cabinet Furniture of every description, which will be cleared out at auction, positively without any reserve, as the building has to be immediately torn down to be rebuilt for a bank and Mr. Southack is retiring altogether from business. The stock is now open for inspection and is well worthy the attention of those in want of really fine furniture. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday morning.
NOTICE.—The Office Furniture, Desks, &c., will be sold on Friday morning certain.
HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

J. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale of 400 valuable Lots, at Bull's Ferry, by order of
Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers, 36 Nassau street, New York.
JOHNSON & MILLER
will sell at auction on Tuesday, June 21, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, 400 choice Building Lots, together with a neat Cottage and barn. The property is beautifully located on high ground, and only a few minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. It is directly opposite 100th street, New York city, and equidistant from Guttenberg and English Neighborhood. Its proximity to the city of New York and first class surroundings render it desirable for improvement or speculation.
Terms easy. Title perfect. Free collation.
Persons wishing to attend the sale can take Bull's ferry, foot of Canal street, at 10 A. M., or the 9 o'clock train of the Northern Railroad to English Neighborhood, or Hoboken and Guttenberg horse cars every half hour. For maps and free tickets apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL AT public auction on Monday, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the Saloon 664 Broadway, consisting in part of Bar and Fixtures, Mirrors, Decanters, Glassware, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, &c.; this saloon is doing an excellent business and only reason for selling is owner having other business; the saloon was all newly fitted up this spring and everything is in excellent order. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Marshal's sale of a lot of Groceries and Grocery Fixtures. ISAAC HEYMAN, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, June 22,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William st., one assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,
will sell
THURSDAY, June 23, 1870,
at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, 175 splendid Building Lots, in Plots,
on Duncan, Bergen, McClellan or Grand, and West Side avenues, in the Thirteenth ward of the consolidated city, formerly First ward, city of Bergen, the above being the best piece of property ever offered in this county at public auction, being entirely surrounded by elegant villas and commands extensive views of the country for miles around and all the advantages of a city residence. Water and gas already introduced, and near two lines of horse cars running direct to Jersey City ferries every ten minutes day and night.
Terms easy and made known on day of sale.
For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, LEWIS E. WOOD, 69 Montgomery street, Jersey City, or to Mr. S. C. NELSON, 192 West street, New York.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 8 and 10 Centre street, the Contents of the Saloon. By order of P. Feeney, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION I will sell at public vendue on Tuesday, June 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the stables 215 East Twenty-fourth street, one gray horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, a good cart horse.
L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at 158 Franklin street, Household Furniture, Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Carpets, &c. Also about 2,000 volumes Medical Works. By order P. Feeney, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 200 lots men's seasonable Clothing, and at one o'clock a large and fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Plated Ware, Pistols, Opera Glasses, Musical Instruments and other valuable goods worthy the attention of the trade. By order of B. Davis, No. 3 Sullivan street.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE OF SPLENDID PROPERTY at Corona, Bergen county, N. J.—A. J. BLEEKER, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, June 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., on the ground at Corona, 300 most desirable Lots and Villa Plots, situated on high ground on the Hackensack Railroad, 1¼ mile south of the town of Hackensack and 10 miles from New York; time, 20 minutes; terms easy. Special train will leave Pavonia ferry, foot of Chambers street, at 11 o'clock precisely, June 22, 1870. For tickets apply to the auctioneers, 77 Cedar street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine street, New York. Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 1 P. M., on the premises, positive sale of 286 Lots, at Greenville, N. J., 20 minutes from the New York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New Jersey; over 40 trains daily. These lots are well situated on both sides of Danforth avenue, and front on Chestnut and Linden avenues, in the immediate vicinity of improvements, and commanding fine water views. Terms unusually easy. Ten per cent cash and the auction fees on the day of sale. Balance may be paid in quarterly instalments. From those parties intending to build at once no money will be required for two years, beyond the per cent and fees paid on the day of sale. Special train will leave foot of Liberty street at 11:40 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train. For maps, passes and full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 6 Pine street.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in 125th street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the city of New York," passed April 26, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, in said city, on Monday, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the city of New York, viz:—Commencing on the North or Hudson river, at the foot of 130th street, thence through and along 130th street, with a double track, to Manhattan street; thence through and along Manhattan street, with a double track, to 125th street; thence through and along 125th street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem river; also from 125th street, thence through and along the Third avenue, with a double track, to the Harlem bridge; also from the Third avenue, thence through and along 130th street, with a double track, to the Harlem river; also from 125th street at its intersection with Tenth avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth avenue, with a double track, to the terminus of said Tenth avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from 125th street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the city treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege or franchise shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act, such certificates to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the city treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of said city, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall within two years finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth avenue as aforesaid; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if in their judgment it is for the interest of the city that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the act of the Legislature under which the sale is to be made can be procured at the Finance Department. Dated New York, June 7, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture.
Will sell, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at 190 York street, corner of Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, a general assortment of fine Furniture, consisting of mahogany Bookcase, marble top Centre Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Bedding and other Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Boston Hotel, Furniture, &c.
Will sell, on Wednesday, the 22d, at 11 o'clock, the entire Furniture and Business of the Boston Hotel and Restaurant, No. 4 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, established since 1840; 21 bedrooms, well furnished with chamber furniture; bar finely furnished. Restaurant doing a good business. Sold in one lot. This sale is important to hotel keepers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSELL, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 460 Pearl street, an assortment of Fancy and Gilt Jewelry, Paper Collars and Bosoms, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy.

THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE 33 Chambers street—will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store 242 Hicks street, corner of Pacific street, Brooklyn, three blocks from the ferry; also a large stock of fine Liquors.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 4 City Hall place, will sell on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of Barroom, Oyster and Dining Saloon, at 197 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street; splendid English Ale Pump, fine walnut Counters and marble top Oyster Bar; French plate Mirrors, Range and Copper Boiler; Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Cutlery, &c. The place is open and can be seen at any time. Sale positive.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, by order of the executors of the estate of T. B. Foster, comprising one Parlor Suit in rosewood frames and brocatel covers; also slip Covers, elegant French plate, pier and other Mirrors; rich Medallion, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-Ply and other Carpets; Oilcloths, rosewood, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits; curled hair and other Mattresses, large Feather Beds, Pillows, Extension Table, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves; also stable and garden Fixtures; one close Carriage, double Harness; Buffet, Wardrobes, fine Bookcase, Lounges, Oilcloths, Mattings, Piano, &c. By order James and Richard Teller, executors of the estate of the late T. B. Foster, deceased.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AMERICAN, SINGLE, WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; best city reference given. Address W. R., box 161 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION; can give the best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, C. Grame's harness store, 66 University place.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS Coachman; young, industrious, steady man. Not afraid to work. Thoroughly understands driving care of horses and carriages. Understands gardening. Can milk. Moderate wages. Address, LINIAGSTON, box 200 Herald office, two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN. Thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good vegetable gardener, and handy in general about a gentleman's place. Address M. C., box 203 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN THE CApacity of gardener; understands all work on a gentleman's place, fruits, trees, flowers, cows, horses; city reference. Address P. E., box 200 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; is willing to milk or assist in the garden and make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call on or address J. H., 124 West 18th st.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches, desires a situation as above. Has the best city reference. Call on or address J. S., at Mr. Brewster's carriage warerooms, 84 5th av.

AS COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AN EXperienced man, whose employer has gone to Europe; best city reference as to capability. Call on or address M. V., private stable 14 West 44th st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as competent, sober, faithful and reliable. Call at 141 West 38th st., in the private stable.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; is a first class driver, temperate and obliging; has undoubted testimonials of the highest respectability. Address T. C., box 122 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced man; care and treatment of horses; is first class groom and a good driver; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 6 West 35th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; is a first class driver, temperate, civil and obliging; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk if required; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can give the best city reference. Address J. K., Herald office.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business to go 20 miles from the city. Apply at 253 Bowery.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN man; can go single, or would like his wife to live in the family as laundress or plain cook; is a good gardener and has good references. Address P. P., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, as coachman; lately arrived: has good reference from the old country. Address J. C., box 217 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT MAN, as gardener; can give best reference from his last place. Address S. A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; best references given. Address A., box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM by a single man; best city reference given as to character and capabilities. Address WALL, 30 East 14th st., Lowden's.

WANTED—A WILLING, SMART MAN, TO TAKE charge of a horse and make himself useful on a small place on the Hudson. Inquire at 17 Dey st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A REspectable man, who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his present employer's at any time, 14 East 27th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS groom and footman; can produce first class references from last employer. Address T. D., C. Graham's harness store, 66 University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married man (English), as coachman; no objections to any part of the country; first class references. Can be seen for two days at 49 East 83d st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Call on or address J. McK., Stilling's harness store, 33 West 29th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE, EXPERIMENTEE, PARlant français et anglais, désire trouver une situation avec une famille allant en Europe. S'adresser au 61 5th av., ou on donnera aussi des renseignements de premier ordre.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 HORATIO ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; call for two days.

20 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; understands her business; is a good baker; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A respectable woman as first class cook in French, English and German styles; would take full charge of kitchen in a hotel, club house or large boarding house; city or country; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

30 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to obtain situations for her three servants, cook, chambermaid and seamstress, who understands dressmaking. Apply this week.

89 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., third floor, rear.—A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; willing to go a short distance in the country to see to the milk and butter if required; best city reference can be given. Call for two days.

116 4TH AV.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS COOK AND to assist with coarse washing in a private family, in the city; best city reference from last employer. Call on Monday.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook and baker; good reference given; no objection to the country.

120 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—A respectable woman in a small private family as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

122 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first class cook; will help at washing and ironing in a small family; no objections to the country for the summer; best city reference.

125 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups and pastries; no objections to the country; city reference.

130 CLINTON PLACE, IN REAR, ROOM 19.—A REspectable woman as first class cook; no objection to a private boarding house or restaurant; good city reference.

150 EAST BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl as cook and to wash and iron, or as chambermaid in a small family; city or country; best city reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastries, soups and jellies; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

169 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; reference given. Can be seen for two days.

184 ELDRIDGE ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As head meat and pastry cook; understands cooking in all its branches; hotel summer house or boarding house; city reference.

206 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; willing and obliging.

208 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Two young girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

221 EAST 58TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman wishes to go out cooking, washing or ironing by the day; is well recommended.

248 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AN EXPERIenced woman as first rate cook; can make the best of bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country; best city reference.

262 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework.

305 EAST 52D ST.—AS VERY COMPETENT COOK in a private family, to go in the country; is an excellent baker; best city reference.

316 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. Call for two days.

331 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—Two respectable girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country.

333 EAST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to any part of the country; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

334 EAST 6TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A German girl as first class cook in a private American family; city reference.

336 EAST 26TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

343 EAST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A RESPECTAble woman as cook; is a good baker and pastry maker; no objection to the country; good city reference.

349 EAST 23D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT. A first class Protestant cook in a private family; would go to the country for the summer; best references. Call for two days.

413 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

425 EAST 17TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM. A young Protestant woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days.

431 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., third floor, front.—A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook; willing and obliging; good city reference.

508 EAST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; good reference.

516 WEST 29TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK FOR A hotel or restaurant; understands meats and is a first class oyster cook; thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days.

1,057 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS., fourth floor, front.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron for a small respectable family; best city reference given.

1,364 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE 37TH st.—As first cook; understands French and English dishes; no objection to the country for the summer; with a small family; references.

Chambermaids, &c.

45 5TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; good city reference. Apply at present employer's.

45 5TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO TAKE care of children. Apply at present employer's.

109 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av., present employer's.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, to go in the country. Can be seen for two days.

128 8TH ST., CLINTON PLACE.—A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and waiting; very best city references.

132 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; country preferred. Best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city reference; no objection to the country.

156 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call for two days.

204 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and sewing in a small private family; understands cutting and fitting; has city reference.

210 (OLD NO. 116) EAST 52D ST.—AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; good city references.

210 EAST 25TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, to do chamberwork or general housework; will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days.

216 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's.

242 WEST 16TH ST., 4D FLOOR BACK.—A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress; would do light housework or take care of children; no objection to the country; best references given.

252 WEST 16TH STREET, TOP FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; is obliging and not afraid to work.

262 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference; no objection to the country.

301 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing and make herself generally useful.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; a country place preferred; best reference. Can be seen till suited.

315 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR.—A PROtestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; best city reference.

330 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., third floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; can do plain sewing.

337 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; best reference.

339 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

339 9TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., TOP floor.—Two nice, respectable girls; one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other to do nursery work and sewing; have good reference. Call for two days.

349 EAST 23D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has knowledge of dressmaking; good city reference.

395 6TH AV.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; WOULD go as laundress in a small family; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

482 6TH AV.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress in a private family; seven years' reference from last employer. Call for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 2.—AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; good reference.

842 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., top floor, front.—A young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a small private family.

984 3D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress or to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Summer and Fall Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

34 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A family seamstress desires a permanent situation; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking and can wait on a lady; has no objection to take charge of one growing child. Six years' reference.

36 WEST 4TH ST.—ALL KINDS OF STITCHING done for ladies' dresses and linen, from three cents a yard; pinking, two cents; buttonholes, from two cents a piece, with silk and cotton.

110 WEST 19TH ST., ROOM 13.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and misses' clothing; would go out by the week or month; no objection to the country; wages moderate.

115 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS SEAMstress; would assist with chamberwork or take care of a child; is a thorough seamstress, willing and obliging; a home preferred to wages; no objection to the country; unexceptionable city reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address this day.

116 EAST 32D ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER wishes to work by the day in private families; can cut and make any dress according to latest fashion. Terms $2 50 per day. Best reference in the city. Address B. T.

116 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as dressmaker and family seamstress; first class operator; by the day; city or country; city reference.

118 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, room 11.—An experienced dressmaker wishes employment by the day or week; country preferred.

150 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., room 14.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to do light chamberwork or see to growing children; no objection to the country; good reference.

158 ALLEN ST., BETWEEN RIVINGTON AND STANton.—Dressmaking in latest styles of fashion; also cutting and basting.

184 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A COMPEtent seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can assist in dressmaking and go out by the day.

193 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to wait on ladies; country preferred. Address.

208 WEST 32D ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first class operator; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

211 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COLORED young woman to operate on a Grover & Baker or Willcox & Gibbs machine by the day.

225 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As first class dressmaker by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has first class reference.

227 8TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A first class dressmaker by the day or week in private families.

234 6TH ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND 2D AV.—A seamstress wishes to go out by the day or week; has her own machine.

280 WEST 11TH ST.—A COMPETENT OPERATOR as seamstress in a private family; understands making infants' and children's clothes; is a first class tucker on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children or do light chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the summer.

311 6TH AV., IN FANCY STORE, NEAR 19TH ST.—A family seamstress, going out by the day, week or month, wishes a few more customers, has considerable knowledge of dressmaking and can cut and fit for children.

414 7TH AV., NEAR 32D ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A FIRST class dressmaker, going out by the day, wants a few more engagements with families; cuts beautifully; trims in all the latest styles; terms, $3.

417 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements in families by the day; excellent fitter and trimmer.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL or go to the country with a family as seamstress or child's nurse or to do light housework. Address box 152 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, A few more engagements for the season; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; no objection to going a short distance in the country; has a sewing machine of her own. Apply at 116 West 15th st.

General Housework, &c.

113 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference. Call to-day.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do the housework of a small private family; has lived out two months; no objection to the country.

132 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do light housework; one year in this country.

168 MULBERRY ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO light housework in an American family. Apply in the grocery.

213 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl to do general housework in a small family.

239 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; good city reference from last place.

335 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or down stairs work; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; city references.

408 EAST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, room 10.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

607 1ST AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

670 8TH AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS., THIRD floor.—A girl lately landed to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, WITH CITY references. Call this day at 312 West 15th st., from 1 to 3.

Housekeepers, &c.

36 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISH lady as housekeeper; would have no objection to travel; good references. Address for two days M. A. P.

75 GREENWICH AV.—TWO SWEDISH LADIES; one as housekeeper, 18 months' reference; the other as cook. Only an old couple or small private family need address by letter only Miss S., care of H. Cross.

116 4TH AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEkeeper for country or city; good city reference. Call on Monday.

196 LEXINGTON AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 32d st.—A thoroughly competent lady as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family, or matron in an institution; first class references; none but persons of respectability need apply. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

697 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 58 (TURN to the left).—A foreign lady as housekeeper or governess in a widower's family; teaches French, German, music and painting.

A YOUNG WIDOW, WITH A LITTLE DAUGHTER, wishes a situation as housekeeper; city or country. Address for three days Mrs. M. BARKER, Brooklyn Post office, appointing an interview.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—BY AN AMErican widow, where her daughter, aged 13, can have a home; small salary expected; country preferred; understands the care of milk and butter. Address Mrs. J. CORDO, Irrington Post office, Westchester county.

Laundresses, &c.

3 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., University place.—A respectable woman to go out washing or housecleaning by the day, or to take in washing at her house; good city reference.

12 EAST 29TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERmaid or cook in a private family; best references. Can be seen the next three days at her present employer's.

85 6TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR, MRS. PREGAN.—A woman wishes a few families' washing and ironing; puffing and fluting neatly done; would take a steady place.

118 EAST 11TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can flute; no objection to the country; good reference.

137 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; clothes done in best manner; fluting also done. Best reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman as first class laundress in a private family; either city or country. Best city references.

206 3D AV., CORNER 18TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS laundress to do a family wash at her house, or would go out by the day; good city reference. Call for two days.

209 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress to do washing and ironing at her own residence; would do a family's washing by the month.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; is willing to go out by the day; understands fluting and pleating; good reference.

310 6TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM 2D AV., FIRST floor, room No. 8.—A competent woman, an excellent laundress, wishes a few families' and gentlemen's washing; terms reasonable; best reference. Call or address.

349 EAST 33d ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs., first floor.—A young woman as first class laundress; can do all kinds of housecleaning and whitewashing; good references.

431 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—MRS. DAVIS would like ladies' or gentlemen's washing; moderate terms.

473 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN, just arrived, as good laundress in a gentleman's family. Call on or address ELLEN BARRY.

Laundresses, &c.

480 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPETENT laundress wishes to go out by the day in first class families; best reference.

573 3D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A REspectable woman as first class laundress; best city reference from last employer.

720 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A first class laundress would do some washing at her own house; is a good shirt hand.

Nurses, &c.

22 EAST 14TH ST., ARLINGTON HOUSE, ROOM 23.—As nurse to a family going to Europe; best references given.

24 BROOME ST., SECOND FLOOR, NO. 5.—A MIDdle aged woman as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth. Three years' reference from her last place. Call or address.

29 2D ST.—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CARE OF children or do chamberwork and make herself generally useful.

87 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A nurse who can take charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to go out of the city; reference given.

104 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and to assist in chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best city reference.

116 CHRYSTIE ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble woman as wet nurse. Can be seen for three days.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as a competent nurse for one or two children; no objection to the country; good reference can be given.

126 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A REspectable girl as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country.

145 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Can be seen for one day.

145 EAST 55TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A respectable young girl to take care of children; would like to go with a family to the country for the summer; four years' reference. Call for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young woman to mind children and do plain sewing; would like the country; city reference.

153 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl to take care of children and do sewing; best city references.

181 VARICK ST., IN THE TOY STORE.—A RESPECTable English lady a child to nurse; will have a mother's care.

181 LUDLOW ST.—A LITTLE GIRL, BETWEEN 12 and 13, to take care of a baby and run errands; lately landed; is smart and willing; also her brother, between 14 and 15, to do any light work. Call for two days.

200 2D AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS., PREsent employer's.—A respectable girl as nurse and hairdresser, or would do chamberwork and waiting; city or country. Apply Monday or Tuesday.

201 2D AV.—AS NURSE FOR GROWN CHILDREN, by an intelligent German girl; no objection to the country.

210 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and sew or to do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference; no objection to the country.

218 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, between 15 and 16 years old, to mind children and assist in light chamberwork; is both willing and obliging; wages no object, but wishes a good home.

246 WEST 36TH ST., IN REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; first class reference.

247 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; no objection to the country for the summer months; can come well recommended.

322 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. A young German woman; willing to take care of children and do plain sewing.

335 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., first floor.—A strong, healthy young woman as wet nurse; can take entire charge of a baby.

394½ BOWERY.—AS MONTHLY NURSE OR NURSE to an invalid; best reference given.

427 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 14 years old, to mind a baby and do light housework; no objection to the country.

458 7TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—AS nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country for the summer. Best reference.

515 3D AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO TEND children and do light chamberwork; can also do all kinds of sewing. Apply to or address CHAS. NETTE.

555 2D AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., THIRD story, at Mrs. Sangren's.—A respectable and experienced midwife to take care of sick or invalid ladies.

A YOUNG PERSON WISHES A SITUATION AS WET nurse. Can be seen at the Nursery, corner 51st st. and Lexington av., for two days.

Waitresses, &c.

6 44TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first class waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and light washing; can come well recommended. Call for two days.

42 EAST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to the country; three years' city reference.

109 4TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A SMART, COMPEtent young woman as first class waitress; understands her business fully; no objection to the country; has best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As first class waitress; can take a waiterman's place; city or country; city reference.

Miscellaneous.

7 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS lady's maid; is a good dressmaker; understands hairdressing; no objection to travel with a lady.

182 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AN EXperienced lady's maid; she understands dressmaking.

412 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to do housecleaning or to do washing by the day, in or out of the house, best city reference.

720 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A respectable woman wishes the cleaning of an office; washing or cooking by the day; has a general knowledge; good references.

1,278 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG LADY AS SALESlady in a confectionery; is well acquainted with the business; or would go in the country as maid or companion to a lady. Apply in the store for a week.

A YOUNG EDUCATED LADY, MADE DEPENDENT by death of parents, desires copying to do, or to travel with some family as governess or companion. Address Z. L. M., Herald office.

A LADY WITH NINE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN teaching, will give daily instruction in the English branches and penmanship for $2 50 per week. Address KAPPA, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION TO TEND store, fancy or confectionery, or any light, respectable business; can furnish good reference. Address S. P., Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY WILL TEACH HER OWN LANguage, grammatically or conversationally, during the day or evening, at $8 per quarter; has considerable experience and an excellent method. Address DRESDEN, Herald office.

SALESLADIES.—FIRST CLASS SALESLADIES WANTed in the millinery and straw goods departments; good wages paid and steady employment given to good hands. Apply at 265 6th av.

Intelligence Offices.

ANY GIRLS WISHING SITUATIONS, GERMANS, Scotch or Irish, can call at Mrs. CAMPFIELD'S office, 402 West 37th st., from 10 until 4.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family; city reference required. Apply at 241 East 19th st., near 2d av.

AT 81 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, THREE FIRST class Protestant girls for laundress, waitress and Turkish baths; American, English or German preferred; wages $15 to $20; references required.

A NURSE WANTED—TO MIND A CHILD 2½ YEARS old and do plain sewing; must be willing to go into the country for the summer. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. at 107 West 35th st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 48 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Come prepared to work.

FINE FAMILY IRONERS, ACCUSTOMED TO FLUTing, wanted at CLARK'S Laundry, 150 West 29th st.

OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S AND Grover & Baker's machines, accustomed to making ladies' linen suits, wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

SILK HAT TRIMMER WANTED AT 80 NASSAU ST.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON GROVER & BAKER'S machine. Also good dress finishers and an apprentice. Madame MAURICE, 866 Broadway, near 17th st.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED GIRLS, TO MAKE ladies' and children's suits; also a few experienced and expert saleswomen. Apply at Mrs. HERMAN'S, 313 and 314 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN IN GOOD HEALTH to have charge of an aged invalid and to assist in family sewing; best references required. Call at 92 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A LADY'S MAID; the latter understanding dressmaking and hairdressing; best references required. Apply at No. 8 West 37th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO TAKE CARE of a child and do light housework in a very small family. Inquire at 115 West 40th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD WASHER and ironer and understand plain cooking; good city reference required. 321 West 46th st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; one to cook, wash and iron; one to do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at 76 West 47th st., basement door, for three days.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FEMALE COOK. APPLY in restaurant 320 3d av., between 57th and 58th sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON AND assist with housework; must understand her business and have good reference. Apply at 115 West 125th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND BAKER; ALSO A nurse and seamstress for grown children; good references required. 201 2d av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid in a small private family; good city references required. Call between 8 and 10 A. M., at 20 West 38th st.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 8 Hudson terrace, Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, with reference from last place. Apply at 145 4th av., above 13th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk. Apply at 103 Washington st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, with city reference. Apply between 11 and 12 A. M. at 119 East 46th st.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN; ONE AS COOK AND ONE as dishwasher and laundress; also two men as waiters, well recommended. Apply at Waverley Saloon, corner of Broadway and 4th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good reference required. Call at 124 East 37th st. before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and do upstairs work; must be neat; good reference required. Call at 124 East 37th st. before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at No. 119 East 46th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, SOBER, FIRST CLASS woman cook; also a smart girl to do washing and assist in kitchen. 35 East 9th st., near University place.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; good wages to one competent with good city reference. 152 East 62d st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS IN A private boarding house. Apply at 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

WANTED—AN HONEST, SOBER WOMAN, TO DO the housework, wash and cook for a small family; references required. Call at 50 East 12th st., near Broadway.

WET NURSES WANTED.—SITUATIONS CAN BE had from 10 to 4 daily, at Mme. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 204 6th st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at 11 Madison st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN USE WHEELER & Wilson's machine, for a few weeks. Apply at 168 Grand street, Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

12 CORNELIA ST.—AS EXPERIENCED COLORED waiter. Refers to Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, and Metropolitan Hotel, Washington; or would make himself useful in a store. Address.

$100 I WILL GIVE TO ANY PERSON PROCURING a situation as engineer and janitor of a building; fully capable of filling both; best city references. Address H. M., box 125 Herald office.

1,203 BROADWAY.—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, whose late employer has gone to Europe, as waiterman; first class references.

A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES AND SPEAKS GERman and English desires a situation; salary no object. Address H. K., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A POSITION AS BARtender or clerk; wages no object. Call any time to-day at No. 6 East Broadway.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN A GOOD family, or valet to a gentleman; well experienced; town or country; best city references. Address D. M., Herald office, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN milk, drive and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Call at 48 Broome st., basement.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS OVERseer in a hotel; understands cooking and all other branches; has been eleven years in business. Inquire corner 27th st. and 2d av., in restaurant.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter; is fully competent and strictly temperate; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, COLORED boy, 18 years old, as porter or waiter in city or country; the best city reference. Apply at 145 West 32d st., in the store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

"A 1"—WANTED, SALESMEN FOR SILK AND SUIT department. Apply to SUGDEN & BRADBURY, 312 and 314 Bowery.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of a drug store; a young man preferred. Apply corner Bridge and York sts., Brooklyn.

FIRST CLASS CLOAK SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE manufacturing house wanted—One who has a trade of his own. Address for three days CLOAKS, box 127 Herald office.

TWO FIRST CLASS DRESS GOODS SALESMEN wanted; also two cash boys. Apply to T. CAHILL, 242 Bowery.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, in the drug business; unmarried and an American preferred. Apply to J. C. RUSHTON, Broadway, corner 25th st., Monday evening, after 7 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, QUICK AT ACCOUNTS a situation as correspondent, invoice or general clerk; has had several years' experience in first class insurance offices; no objection to the country. Address W. SAUNDERS, Franklin av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN A REtail jewelry store; one who has had some experience and can give best reference as to integrity and ability. Address BAILEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A hosiery and white goods house; could command a first class trade in Connecticut. Small salary at first. First class references. SALESMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Apply at DICK'S new dry goods store, 5th st., Morrisania, N. Y.

WANTED—A CAPABLE YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of a country hotel, either as clerk or an interest given; $500 to $1,000 cash. Reference required. Address COMPETENT, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY—BY THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

A FIRST CLASS PATENT AGENT WILL FIND A good opportunity for selling territory by addressing E., box 141 Herald office.

A BOY WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE AND to take care of a horse; wages $5. Apply at 143 East 59th st., from 10 to 12.

ELASTIC HAND STAMP AGENTS EVERYWHERE should sell the best; new inks, improved pads, durability guaranteed; cheapest offered; largest commissions; also ladies for indelible linen markers. Manufactory 548 Broadway.

MEN WITH $3 CAPITAL TO SELL AN ARTICLE wanted in every family; large inducements. CHAS. B. HOLMES' General Sales Agency, 176 Fulton st.

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS TO SELL—COSTS nothing to call and see us at the General Bureau Agency office, 119 and 121 Nassau street, room 37, fourth floor.

TWO GOOD BOOK CANVASSERS WANTED.—APPLY from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. JOSEPH PRICE, 116 Nassau st., rooms 9 and 10.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for five years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PANORAMA LECTURER experienced in visiting schools. Address MILTON, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO SELL AND DEliver crackers; must understand the business, know how to drive and come well recommended. Address BAKERY, box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISHment. Apply to 295 Broome st., first floor.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER IN A SUPPER room restaurant; must understand his business. Inquire at 115 Macdougal st., in the coal office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE YOUNG MEN IN the office of a civil engineer, as pupils and assistants; those acquainted with the elements of geometry and algebra will be preferred. Address E. S. OLMSTEAD, Rye, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR WHALING VOYAGES, COOPERS, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and 50 seamen and green hands. Apply at once to J. MORRISON, Shipping Agent, 109 South st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS DRAWING soda water; must have the best of city reference. Apply at The Spa, 169 Broadway.

WANTED—SIX DINING SALOON WAITERS AT Greeley's, 15 Greenwich avenue; also a stout boy to build fires, take care of a horse, &c.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OF GOOD ADdress, who wish to make from $2 to $12 per day; business genteel and pleasant. 615 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 1.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed underfeed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

MUSICAL.

AN ITALIAN TENOR SINGER TEACHES PIANO AND Singing during summer months at $6 per month. 117 West Twenty-seventh street. Hours from 10 to 6.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—ACknowledged the best instruments of the class in the world. Winners of the Paris Exposition medal and seventy-five others.

New styles, in Resonant cases, with Euphone and other most recent improvements. Prices reduced. $50, $75, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $250 to $1,500 each. Second hand Organs of our own and other makes at low prices. Organs to rent. Warerooms 595 Broadway, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth street. OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Now on exhibition in the Museum the largest and the smallest woman in the world.

Miss HANNAH DUKE, weighing 600 pounds,

and

LITTLE LULU, who is 24 inches high and weighs 13 pounds.

The wonderful mechanical sensational spectacle of the

INFERNAL REGIONS,

conceived and executed by PROFESSOR JUKES, is now open to spectators who have a taste for the ingenious, the diabolical and the terrific.

One million curiosities, including wonderful moving Wax Figures, Automatic Trapezists and Trumpeters.

BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,

and dead and living specimens of natural history always on exhibition.

THIRD WEEK of the MARTINETTI TROUPE,

who will appear every day and evening during the week in the serio-comic pantomime of

JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE. Mr. PAUL MARTINETTI as JOCKO,

as performed by him 800 times in all the principal cities in Europe and America.

First appearance of the talented, young and beautiful protean actress, LITTLE NELL, THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND, in the protean farce, expressly arranged for her by Mr. J. H. Barnes, entitled POPSEY WOPSEY. Little Popsey Wopsey, Miles O'Reilly (an Irish Boy), Katrina, a Dutch Girl, Master Skelton, LITTLE NELL With Songs, Irish Jig, Dutch Wooden Shoe Dance, Drum Solo and Banjo Solo.

Matinee at 2 P. M. Evening at 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE .... Manager
Notwithstanding the undiminished attraction of the Grand Spectacular and Operatic Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
the management feel compelled to announce its
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
in consequence of the engagement of the celebrated MADAME LANNER'S VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE, numbering 28 beautiful Dancers, who, having created the wildest furor in every principal capital in Europe, are now en route to the United States, and whose first appearance will be shortly announced.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
Seats secured in advance at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT tendered to
J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.
On which occasion the following talented artists have kindly volunteered their services:—
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. S. Macauley,
Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. F. G. Maeder,
Mr. W. L. Street, Mr. J. L. Street,
Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. G. W. Carlisle,
Miss Annie Ward Tiffany, Miss Caroline Carson,
Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Lillie Eldridge,
Miss Marian Mordaunt, Miss Viola Plunkett.
SIGNOR OPERTI and NIBLO'S GARDEN ORCHESTRA, ASSISTED BY OVER 100 VOLUNTEERS.
The performance will commence with the Romantic Play entitled the
MARBLE HEART;
Or, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
PHIDIAS, the Sculptor; RAPHAEL, the Artist .... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
MARCO .... Miss CAROLINE CARSON
After which
MR. HENRI DRAYTON,
THE GREAT AMERICAN BASSO, will sing Shiel's great Dramatic Scena,
THE WOLF.
To conclude with the favorite Drama of
KATY O'SHIEL.
KATY O'SHIEL .... ANNIE WARD TIFFANY
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1870, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1870,
STAGE MANAGER VINCENT'S BENEFIT.
DRAMA, COMEDY, FARCE, SINGING, DANCING.
GREAT TALENT WILL APPEAR.
BOX SHEET OPEN NINE TILL FOUR.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock. Concludes at 10½ P. M.
SUMMER SEASON.
Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MARKED SUCCESS and ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
awarded by CROWDED HOUSES to his new Drama of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Annie Judge," and entitled the
RED LIGHT; RED LIGHT; RED LIGHT; RED LIGHT;
Or, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING until further notice
and
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
WITH AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.
WHAT IS SAID OF THE RED LIGHT:—
PHILADELPHIA—"The hit of the season!"
NEW ORLEANS—"An undoubted triumph!"
CINCINNATI—"A powerful attraction!"
SAN FRANCISCO—"A grand success!"
CHICAGO—"A perfect work!"
ST. LOUIS—"The best!"
THE NEW YORK PRESS AND PUBLIC pronounce it BROUGHAM'S CHEF D'EUVRE.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
THE RED LIGHT.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
THIRD WEEK OF FERNANDE!
FERNANDE, THE BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION, EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Original music by STOEPEL; superb scenery by ROBERTS. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Fanny Davenport, Amy Ames, Roberta Norwood, Emelie Kiehl, Mr. George Clarke, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere and others.
FERNANDE. The HERALD calls FERNANDE "the crowning success of the season." The TIMES says:—"Judged by every histrionic standard it is the best play of ten years." The WORLD calls FERNANDE "the most fascinating dissection of a pure girl's love and a dangerous woman's jealousy." The TRIBUNE:—"It thrills the spectator and absorbs the attention from the first sentence to the last." The SUN:—"Houses overflowing in this summer weather attest the great success of FERNANDE."
THIRD MATINEE OF FERNANDE Saturday next at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured twelve days in advance.

GRAND JUVENILE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL BY THE Tenth Ward Schools. The second Concert will be given at
STEINWAY HALL,
June 29. Miss Alida Wood and Mr. McDonald will appear. Holders of red tickets only will be admitted.
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had only of the Children of the Schools, and at the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit. 618

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL—UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TRADES.

AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN BOY (16 YEARS) WHO resides with his parents, wishes to learn some respectable trade. Call at or address 295 av. A.

A JEWELLER, DESIGNER AND MODELLER wanted—On solid and die work. Address G. S. & O., box 1,984 Post office.

A FOREWOMAN WANTED—BY A LARGE MANUFACturing house in Troy, N. Y.; one competent to take full charge of the ladies' underwear department; good wages and first class position. Address TROY, Herald office.

GLASS STAINER AND ASSISTANT WANTED—THE former to be a first class man in all the several departments and the latter to have had two or three years' practice. To competent parties liberal salaries and constant employment will be given. Address, stating experience, CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS, box 252 Post office, Toronto, Ontario.

JAPANNERS.—WANTED, GROUND WORKERS AND stripers. THE HEATH & SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Murray st.

JAPANNERS WANTED.—ORNAMENTERS, STRIPERS and ground workers on tin ware. Steady employment and good wages. The Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, 44 Murray st.

TWO HARNESS MAKERS WANTED—TO GO IN THE country. Inquire at the saloon, 127 6th av.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the manufacture of the commercial extract of logwood. Apply to 22d inst., between 10 and 1, at 64 Exchange place, room No. 6.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BAKER'S CONFECTIONER. Apply early this morning at 205 Greenwich st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ESTIMATES FOR KALsomining a large hall; also for furnishing window shades for the same. Call at 24 West Twenty-ninth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20,
SIXTH WEEK OF THE
OATES TROUPE.
The celebrated burlesque by H. J. Byron, Esq., founded on the meeting of the French and English kings in the Forest of Ardennes, in 1560, and entitled the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Earl Darnley, a banished English peer, his character misrepresented at first, but having full justice done at last by the Miss-representation .... Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
Lady Constance de Gray, an English heiress and a ward in chancery, a living ward in a dead lock, making a bolt of it (her original character, for which she is expressly engaged) .... Miss GEORGIE DICKSON
Henry III., of England, surnamed the "Bluff King Hal," on a visit to France, English sovereigns being always welcome on the Continent (his first appearance at this theatre) .... Mr. J. DUNN
Francis I., of France, a monarch who only in reality a French franc, thinks himself quite equal to the English sovereign above alluded to .... Mr. F. W. FISKE
Queen Katherine, one of King Henry's "better halves," who, when aggrieved, thinks it were better to halve it out .... Mr. H. T. ALLEN
The Duke of Suffolk, Master of Ceremonies to the English court, a "heavy swell," such as is often met crossing the Channel .... Mrs. PAULINE HAYDEN
Sir Guy, the cripple, a hunchback, denounced by Constance as crookeder in mind and body, and denounced by Darnley as a traitor .... Mr. W. R. HAYDEN
Tete de Veau, High Constable of Calais, with a staff of specials improvised by himself, the materials for his constable's staff produced out of his own head .... Mr. J. P. JOHNSON
Von Schlasher.. Von Kruscher.. Von Smascher.. (members of a German band, and therefore of necessity producers of all sorts of discords) Mr. H. H. PRATT, Mr. J. H. JONES, Mr. P. BERGER
Block, a citizen of credit and renown .... Mr. A. HORNE
Anne Boleyn, chief maid of honor—destined to succeed Katherine as Queen, and it is hoped no less as .... Miss LULU PRIOR
Special constables, Lords and Ladies in waiting, gold, silver and other sticks, guards, rogues, vagabonds, &c.
During the Field of the Cloth of Gold scene and the Grand Tournament scene, Hernandez's Imperial Japs, Hernandez's wonderful Guitar Solo, the French Dancing Master, the Tumbleonicon, by Professor O'Reardon, who has been re-engaged for this occasion.
Matinees—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The management is pleased to announce the gratifying success of
THE HUGUENOT,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, with its
FINE SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, MUSIC, PROPERTIES, MACHINERY, &c., AND A POWERFUL CAST.
NOTICE.—The public are informed that Tickets purchased of speculators on the sidewalk, on and after Tuesday, June 14, will be refused at the door.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE HUGUENOT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE HUGUENOT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE HUGUENOT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE HUGUENOT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE HUGUENOT.
NOTICE.—The public are informed that tickets purchased of speculators on the side-walk, on and after Tuesday, June 14, will be refused at the door.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WILLIAM B. FRELIGH .... Manager.
FIRST NIGHTS of Mr J. B. STUDLEY.
Second Week of Miss FANNY HERRING.
First Nights of the new Drama of
CADET LE PERLE;
OR, THE OWLS OF FRANCE.
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY as CADET LE PERLE.
Miss FANNY HERRING as HILDA DREMER.
New Scenery, Mountings, &c.
The GREAT CARLETON
For a few nights more.
Drama of the SOLDIER'S RETURN.
Friday Evening, Benefit of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
R. W. Butler & G. S. Gilmore .... Managers and Proprietors
STILL MORE ATTRACTIONS AND NOVELTIES.
ENTHUSIASM UNBOUNDED.
A continued succession of triumphs nightly mark the career of the great host of artists now concentrated at this favorite place of amusement.
AN EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
The great Pantomimist of the age, CHARLES ABBOTT, will appear in the new comic trick and fairy Pantomime,
HUNKY DOREE; Or, THE FAIRY'S GIFT,
COMIQUE PANTOMIME TROUPE.
THE GRAND BALLET,
under the direction of the renowned maitre de ballet,
MONS. GROSSIE.
JOHNNY THOMPSON, MASTER BARNEY,
J. C. STEWART, JOHNNY QUEEN and
R. WEST,
the leading Negro Minstrels of the present day.
Miss KELSEY and Miss HARDY.
ALL THE GREAT COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
See small bills. Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission—Family Circle, 25c.; Parquet and Dress Circle, 50c. Box Office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who is engaged for six nights only, will appear as
HAMLET.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY,
THE COOLEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
Windows on every side. Cool breezes throughout.
INAUGURATION OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
NEW COMPANY. NEW FACES. EVERYTHING NEW, AN ENTIRE AND COMPLETE CHANGE.
THE KATE WILLIAMS BURLESQUE TROUPE.
13—13—13 THIRTEEN NEW STARS, 13—13
13—13—13 THIRTEEN NEW STARS, 13—13
13—13—13 THIRTEEN NEW STARS, 13—13
IN THE NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE.
13 STARS. 13 STARS. 13 STARS. CINDERELLA; 13—13
OR, THAT LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER
A full and powerful Dramatic Company in the new Drama,
THE PATRIOT'S BRIDE;
OR, THE BLACKSMITH OF MOSCOW,
and other attractive and novel entertainments.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
The CHEAPEST, BEST and COOLEST SHOW in New York.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
720 Broadway.
KELLY & LEON'S. THE LAST SENSATION.
KELLY & LEON'S. The Wrong Man.
KELLY & LEON'S. The Soft Dew is Sleeping.
KELLY & LEON'S. I Would Not be a Flirt.
KELLY & LEON'S. They Call Me a Ragamuffin.
KELLY & LEON'S. She's the Sweetest Ever Seen.
KELLY & LEON'S. Not to be Shook.
KELLY & LEON'S. The Fellow that Looks Like Me.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, 745 BROADWAY,
New York—also London and Paris—will shortly be open. For gentlemen only.
THE GREAT CIRCULATION FIGURE.
THE ANATOMY OF FLOWERS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
THE DYING SOLDIER ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.
THE BEE AND BEEHIVE.
NO NEED FOR THIS GREAT INSTITUTION TO BE ADVERTISED.
The Anatomy of Everything in Creation, from the smallest Fly to the great Elephant.
One visit will bring ten thousand others. Intense excitement. Grand opening day to be duly announced. A hundred thousand Curiosities never seen in the United States before.
ANTIQUITIES FROM THE RUINS OF POMPEII.
DUPLICATES FROM THE TOWER OF LONDON AND THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
CROWN JEWELS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
DAY OF OPENING SHORTLY TO BE ANNOUNCED.
745 Broadway (opposite Astor place), New York.

"SEE ROME AND DIE."—BUT LIVE TO SEE DR. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway (opposite Astor place) New York; also London and Paris.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND OPENING OF DR. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway (opposite Astor place) New York; also London and Paris.

EARTHQUAKES
Are nature's convulsions,
But to see nature's beauties
SEE
DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
LONDON AND PARIS,
745 BROADWAY,
Opposite Astor place, New York.
OPENING DAY WILL SOON BE ANNOUNCED.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, Chicago, Ill.
To rent for all first class entertainments. For terms address
TREASURER, Crosby Opera House.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE annual commencement of this institution will take place on Thursday, the 23d inst, in the Grand Opera House, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue; exercises will commence at 10½ A. M.; candidates for admission to the Classical, Scientific or Eclectic course of study will present themselves for examination in the Council room on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 9 A. M.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; private instruction; ladies' department; terms low; open all summer.

ALL VACATION PUPILS REMAINING IN TOWN during the summer months should take a course of writing lessons of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. College, Booth's Building.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING wishes to obtain a situation. Address S. ADDISON, Herald office.

AT 62 BOWERY, PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND Classical and English Academy, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, French, Latin, taught privately, days and evening throughout the year. 24 writing lessons, $2 50; ladies' department.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 675 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, remains open day and evening all summer; ladies receive special attention in fashionable, stylish handwriting. Gentlemen or boys prepared for business in a superior practical manner. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD AND TUITION.—A GRADUATE OF a European University, who has ample proofs of great success in preparing young men for Yale, Cornell, &c., offers Tuition and first class Board in a fine house during vacation. Apply to PRINCIPAL, Tenafly, New Jersey, 16 miles from New York; most salubrious and beautiful. Also select Boarding School for boys opens September 6, 1870. Abundant and convincing recommendations.

ONLY $10 PER QUARTER DURING THE SUMMER.—French, German, Spanish and English thoroughly taught, with pure pronunciation, by Professor J. WUNDERMAN, 651 Broadway and 23 East Fifty-fifth street.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—150 clean beds and Rooms at 35 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $3 50 per week; at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—FRANKFORT HOUSE, corner of Frankfort and William streets.—A few Rooms on first floor, $6 and $5 per week; light and airy.

1 ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR; ALSO other Rooms, for families or gentlemen, with first class Board; terms moderate for the summer. 46 West Twelfth st.

1 BLOCK ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE, 93 FIFTH avenue, corner Ninth street.—Elegantly furnished Suit of Rooms, on the second floor, with Board; also Rooms for gentleman and their wives. A garden surrounding the house, making it very cool in summer; references.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY—TO LET, NICELY furnished Room, for family or single gentlemen, with first class French table. 23 Waverley place.

1 VERY HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished and well appointed in every respect; bathroom and closets attached. French male cook and good attendance. 26 West Thirty-second street.

1 FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 44 West Twenty-sixth street; large Rooms $8 to $10 per week; Board or use of kitchen; permanent or transient.

2 NIELSON PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND WAverley places, one block west of Broadway.—Desirable Rooms, with or without Board, for family or single persons, with satisfactory references. Prices moderate.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN obtain Board and Rooms, also table boarders taken, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—VERY DESIRAble Rooms for the summer, cool, airy and handsomely furnished; table Board; references exchanged.

13 BOND STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—FURnished Rooms for gentlemen only; Suit of Rooms on second floor, for two, $10 per week; two large Rooms, suitable for four, $12 per week; no meals.

18 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN UNION square and Fifth avenue.—A suit of Rooms on second floor, without Board, to gentlemen only.

18TH STREET.—A LARGE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; also a Hall Room, to let, with Board, at 322 West Eighteenth street. Terms moderate. House has bath, &c.

19 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with superior Board, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References required.

19 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. Summer prices.

19 IRVING PLACE.—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT Room, with Board, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Also a hall Bedroom. References.

20 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentlemen only, at $3 per week; family private.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—MRS. M. M. BRAINARD has a handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms to let, with Board, for the season or year; references required.

21 BREVOORT PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—To let, unfurnished, a pleasant large, and small front Room, to gentlemen only.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Rooms on second and third floors, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

33 WEST NINTH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without Board. References required.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, to let, to gentlemen, either separately or connected; also Hall Room, third floor, with or without Board.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVEnue.—Rooms, elegantly furnished, with or without Board, for single gentlemen or families. Summer prices. Transient Boarders accepted.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also Rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

46 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen and their wives; Board for ladies only.

47 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board, for single gentlemen; also Room suitable for gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—SOUTHERN AND EUROpean families arriving in the city can be accommodated with Board and furnished Rooms. Also single Rooms.

55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—JUST FURNISHED NEW, choice of Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms low for the summer.

61 WEST NINTH STREET.—ROOMS ON THE FIRST and second floors to let, with or without Board, for families and single gentlemen. Day boarders taken. Terms moderate.

70 IRVING PLACE.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; house has every convenience; location desirable; near Gramercy Park.

74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, IN IMMEDIATE VICINITY of Union square, Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Splendidly furnished Rooms, without board, at greatly reduced prices. References exchanged.

87 AMITY STREET.—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain a handsomely furnished Room, with Board, in the family of a widow.

100 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER OF Fourth avenue.—Desirable Rooms, with first class Board, for families and single gentlemen; also transient and table boarders. Mrs. S. CUNNINGTON.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A handsomely furnished front Parlor and hall Room, with or without private table; board first class. Also a handsome hall Room.

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DOUBLE AND single Room, on second and third floors, to let, with Board at reasonable prices. Reference required.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A pleasant front Room on second floor to let, with Board; also one on third.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Breakfast, closets, gas, bath, &c. References.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYeighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—To let, with or without Board, handsome furnished Rooms; Southerners accommodated for the summer at moderate prices.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A SECOND STORY front Room to let, with good Board, to a permanent or transient party for $16; also single Rooms, $5 and $7; one Room for $12, two persons.

139 EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; also Reception Room for an office.

140 ELM STREET, NEAR GRAND, DOWN TOWN.—Furnished front Rooms and Bedrooms to let, with water in rooms, suitable for housekeeping, for families, $3 to $6 per week.

147 SIXTH AVENUE.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, living alone, has a handsome furnished Room to let to a gentleman, where he can enjoy a quiet home; house pleasantly located.

169 WILLIAM STREET.—A FEW RESPECTABLE young men can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms.

207 EAST BROADWAY, BETWEEN JEFFERSON and Clinton streets.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms, and at moderate terms. Call for three days.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—A handsome back Parlor, fine Alcove Room (second floor) and two other Rooms, furnished, with Board; modern improvements; good location.

247 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with or without Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; no objection to a few respectable ladies.

257 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH av.—Neatly furnished front Rooms to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Summer price $8. References exchanged.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A few more boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family. Terms moderate.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR EAST of Second avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; house modern; terms moderate.

318 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, suits or singly, to gentlemen only. Inquire of Mr. BABBITT, 47 Murray street, or 318 West Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

319 LEXINGTON AVENUE, THIRD HOUSE ABOVE Thirty-eighth street.—A Room on the second floor, also back Parlor, to let, furnished, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References required.

323 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let.

434 ELEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, suitable for single gentlemen, or gentleman and his wife.

1,179 BROADWAY.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A suit of three Rooms, connecting; bath and every convenience on the same floor; breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE TO BOARD A gentleman and wife; house first class, brown stone front, modern improvements; neighborhood unexceptionable; west side; convenient to cars or stages; references exchanged. Address A. S., box 197 Herald office.

A NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM IN A private family occupying their own house, on Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; price $25. Apply at Real Estate Office, 1,491 Broadway.

A PLEASANT HOME.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS to let, with first class table, singly or en suite, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms moderate. 83 Macdougal street.

FIRST CLASS BOARD—WITH THREE ROOMS, EN suite or singly, at very moderate price for the summer, upon immediate application at 13 East Seventeenth street.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, with or without partial Board, in a private family in Henry street. References exchanged. Address box 115 Herald office.

HARLEM—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife with pleasant Rooms and Board; every convenience; terms moderate. 147 East 121st street.

MADISON PARK, CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-second street.—Elegant Apartments for families and single gentlemen; French table; liberal arrangements made with families. French, Spanish and German spoken.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD FOR GENTLEman and wife or a few single gentlemen in a small genteel family; location pleasant and convenient; terms very moderate. 45 Jane street, between Hudson street and Eighth avenue.

ST. HONORE, NO. 72 WEST FORTIETH STREET, overlooking Reservoir Park.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen. French and Spanish spoken.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS, SPLENdidly furnished, on second floor of 321 East Seventeenth street, opposite Stuyvesant Park, to a gentleman and wife; Board for the lady only; private family and no other boarders in the house.

WON'T YOU TAKE A STEP OF WHICH YOU WILL always be glad? If so, call at 215 West Fourteenth street, where you will find splendid Rooms and Table, at summer prices.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in or near Fifth avenue. Good table and attendance and modern improvements required. Address with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, MALCOLM, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE OR two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, in a first class location; price about $75 per month. Address M. M., box 181 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

100 THIRD PLACE, HALF A BLOCK FROM FULton ferry cars.—Two handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without partial Board; gas and bath. Terms, $2 50 and $4.

184 HIGH STREET, BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with neatly furnished Room, with or without Board; terms low.

HOTELS.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST from City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets.—Light, airy, furnished Rooms, on first floor, $3 to $5 per week.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, FORTYfirst and Forty-second streets.—New and elegantly furnished Rooms in suits or singly; family restaurant best and cheapest in the city. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house).—On European plan; rooms by the day, week or month; all beds spring mattresses. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN WITH THE BEST OF REFERENCES, professor of the German language, who has been for several years engaged in the most prominent classical schools in Brooklyn, desires to spend his summer vacation at a resort where he can have an opportunity to teach the language. Address M. B., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

AT WATERSIDE, STAMFORD, CONN.—FIVE MINUTES from cars and boat, first class family Boarding House on Henry street, near Atlantic, now open; best reference.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, NEW Brighton, Staten Island, now open; fronts the bay; salt water bathing; 30 minutes from Cortlandt street; 3 from landing; fine view.

BOARD AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—IN A BEAUTIFULLY located private residence, near water; convenient to cars and steamboat; commutation low, and good on either. WALLACE, box 3,107 Post office, New York.

BOARD—AMONG THE HILLS AND MOUNTAINS of New Hampshire, can be had in Campton village, at reasonable prices; best of references given. JOSEPH COOK.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A FARM HOUSE near Unionville, N. Y.; pleasant location. Inquire of S. W. HOYT, 141 Chambers street.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, Westchester county; large, airy rooms; table well supplied with fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., from the farm; 45 minutes from Twenty-seventh street, on New Haven Railroad; beautiful drives, livery stable attached to hotel. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEST OF BOARD CAN BE obtained at Montclair, N. J., one hour's ride from the city; the situation is most healthy and delightful. For particulars address H., box 501 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE ORANGE MOUNTAINS, N. J., 3½ miles from depot, in a large farm house, with piazza on three sides; location healthy; plenty of shade, milk, eggs, vegetables, &c. Inquire for particulars at 29 John street, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, four children (13, 12, 4 and 1 year) and nurse, want first class country Board in a well shaded, high and healthy situation, within one hour from New York. Address W., box 165 Herald office, stating facilities for reaching New York, location, terms, &c.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD—TWO MILES BEyond New Rochelle; Rooms large and airy; spacious grounds; bowling alley, billiard room, bathing, &c.; prices moderate. References given and required. For further particulars inquire of F. R. MYERS, 412 Broadway.

PATERSON OPERA HOUSE HOTEL, PATERSON, N. J., has been newly furnished for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen with Board; moderate prices; only 16 miles from city.

SUMMER BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN BE accommodated with large, airy Rooms at one of the most desirable country seats at Summit, N. J. Apply at Post office, or 165 Madison avenue, New York.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THREE ADULTS IN SELECT family, near New York; terms very moderate. Address H. C., Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ROOMS BY DAY or week, at moderate prices; restaurant and private dining rooms; fine sea bathing. Steam cars from Greenwood stop at the door.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., IS now open for company. D. A. CROWELL.

BOARD ON CATTSKILL MOUNTAINS.—MAPLE GROVE House, I. P. Peck, proprietor, is now open.—An early application is necessary to secure choice of rooms. Address P. PECK, Palenville, Greene county, N. Y., or 110 William street, New York.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished; boating, fishing, fine drives; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; terms reduced to $3 per day; gas and bells in every room; families taken for season at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL—LOCATED DIRECTLY ON the line of the New York Central Railroad—in connection with the celebrated compressed air, mineral and Russian baths. This extensive and magnificent establishment is now open for boarders and pleasure seekers. L. B. HOTCHKISS & CO., Proprietors. N. B.—Circulars sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS—SEA SHORE HOUSE AND Grove, delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., 25 miles from New York. Terms moderate. H. B. KENT, Proprietor. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 7 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., NOW open; is desirably situated on high ground, near the ocean; large grounds, well shaded; good stabling; stages run to beach and cars cheap; terms moderate. For particulars apply at 20 West Fourteenth street.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THIS beautifully located hotel is now open; 60 trains daily by Central Railroad, foot Liberty street, and steamboat T. P. Way, 10½ A. M., foot Barclay street. JNO. G. ARMOUR.

LONG BRANCH.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. S. LAIRD & BROTHER, Proprietors.

LONG BRANCH.—TWO SUITS OF ROOMS CAN BE had for the season in cottage delightfully located on shore; bathing houses and stabling for horses. Apply on premises, second cottage north Metropolitan Hotel.

MANSION HOUSE, YONKERS.—DESIRABLY SITuated, cool and pleasant Rooms; newly furnished throughout; ten minutes from depot and boat landing; large piazza, lawn, shade and first class table; stabling on premises. JANSEN & EVANS.

MONT EAGLE HOUSE, AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara, N. Y.—This elegant and commodious house, which has a full view of the falls of Niagara, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient guests; sulphur baths in the house; parties can now engage board from $10 to $15 per week. W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, NOW OPEN; distance 17½ miles per New Haven Railroad; trains most every hour. W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I., NOW open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's bay, only a moment's walk from the water; sea bathing, driving, fishing, &c.; terms reasonable; reached by steamer Eastern City, from pier 26 East river. M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

OSCEOLA LAKE HOUSE IS NOW OPEN; TERMS moderate. Families wishing to secure Rooms will please address JAMES H. JACOBS, box 26 Peekskill.

ORANGE.—SPLENDID FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE new, elevated, cool; 30 miles' view; 60 minutes from city; five, plank walk, from Montrose station. J. D. PALMER (late of Mountain House), South Orange.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y.—THIS splendid new summer resort is now open for the season. Terms moderate. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE, MADISON, N. J., FIVE MINutes' walk from depot.—Parties desiring large airy Rooms, newly furnished, address J. SPENCER MOORE, box 4,110 New York Post office.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., FRONTING ON De Mott Park.—First class summer Board at moderate prices; city and country combined; more convenient and accessible to lower part of city than even Fourteenth street, and conveyances much more comfortable; eight minutes from Jersey City ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses street); 29 trains daily; New Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; first class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

SOUTH ORANGE HOTEL, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This hotel situated on the line of Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from City Hall, New York, not two minutes walk from depot; being finely situated, commanding a fine view of the Orange mountain and surroundings; thirty trains daily. Families wishing to secure Rooms or Board will please address JAS. SHERIDAN, South Orange, N. J. Terms moderate.

WOODSBURGH HOUSE, WOODSBURGH, L. I.—THIS new Hotel, situated eighteen miles from New York on the South Side Railroad, one hour from City Hall, not three minutes' walk from depot, will be opened on or about the 25th of June; has gas and water throughout, and is furnished in the best manner. Trains leave foot of Roosevelt street, New York, at 8 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.; returning, leave Woodsburgh 5:42, 7:44, 8:29 A. M., 2:15 and 6:19 P. M. Rooms can be secured from the proprietor, J. P. M. STETSON, at the Astor House, daily. Cottages, furnished or unfurnished.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WYANDANK HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—OPEN for transient and summer boarders; thankful for former patronage; shall be happy to meet my friends again; good bathing, boating and fishing; drives unsurpassed. DAVID TAYLOR, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

A.—SAFES, SAFES.—THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFES in the world, new and second hand, are now selling at reduced prices at No. 35 Cortlandt street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABlished English Public House; best location in the city; now doing a fine business; long lease and low rent. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN EITHER new or second hand Safes, don't fail to examine our stock before purchasing. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO., 300 Broadway.

A CORNER GROCERY STORE, DOWN TOWN, WITH Real Estate, for sale; building all rented; small amount of cash down; long time on balance. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, FINE Drug Stores, Stationery Stores, Bakeries, Crockery Stores, Groceries, Oyster and Liquor Saloons, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Meat Markets, Butter Stands, Country Stores, Country Drug Stores, Express, Business, Cigar Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

A RARE CHANCE.—RESTAURANT AND OYSTER Saloon for sale very cheap. Must be sold in two days. Inquire in the restaurant, corner Twenty-seventh street and Second avenue.

A STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH LEASE. APPLY to T. RILEY, 1,091 First avenue.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE ON THE westerly side of town, in Twenty-second ward, with lease of house; rent moderate. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, 225 Bowery.

A FIRST RATE INDIAN FIGURE FOR A CIGAR store for sale. Cash, or will take cigars in trade. "The Drive" Billiard Room, Sixth avenue and Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE; PRICE $1,000; LARGE trade in imported cigars; retiring from business. Address MAYFLOWER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE IN South street, with long lease. Inquire of H. M. MUSER & CO., 406 East Twenty-sixth street.

FIRE ESCAPE FACTORY FOR SALE, WITH TOOLS, Machinery, two Wagons, Horse and good will; doing a large business. Apply at 81 East Houston street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A corner Liquor Store. Five years' lease. Nicely fitted up. Good reasons for selling. Inquire in the store, 252 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD established stationery and variety store, now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 945 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET OF TOOLS FOR MANUFACturing Paper Boxes, in perfect order, cheap. Inquire of SCHRODER & SEAVERS, 109 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—UNTIL JULY 1, ENTIRE STOCK NEW and second hand Showcases, Counters, Shelving and Desks, Office Fixtures, Looking Glass, &c.; must be sold. Apply to JAMES HODGE, No. 9 Vestry street, 527 and 316 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A RECTIFYING ESTablishment containing Copper Still, French Column, Worm, Copper Tanks, &c., in complete order, also large first class city Liquor Trade; Building to let. Address R. S., Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONery and Ice Cream Saloon; good reasons given for selling. Inquire at 675 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, DOING A cash business of $10,000, as the present owner does not understand the business; if not sold will be disposed of by auction on Wednesday, June 22. Inquire at 193 Hester st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAIRS OF SCALES. APply at 98 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE CIGAR AND OTTAWA Beer Store, doing a good business. Inquire at 271 Fulton street, Brooklyn, fourth door from theatre.

MILK—FOR SALE, SMALL UP TOWN ROUTE CHEAP. Inquire at 29 Spring street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—FOR SALE CHEAP—FOR WANT OF use, one whole size, one half size and one small four picture Camera. Apply at 131 Stanton street.

RARE CHANCE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of nice Grocery, with back Rooms, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at once at 466 West Thirty-third street.

TO PRODUCE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the Stand 237 Country Row, West Washington Market. Inquire of C. MUNDORF, 194 Duane street, near Washington.

$150 WILL PURCHASE THE LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures of a well located Confectionery and Fancy Store in Williamsburg, with Rooms. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

MACHINERY.

A.—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, SHAFTING, Belting, Tools and Machinery, new and second hand bought, sold and exchanged. HOFFMAN & FINNEY, 167 Water street, Brooklyn.

A STEAM BOILER AND A CALENDAR FOR SALE.—Boiler 8 horse power, upright. Call and see, in the forenoons, at WM. ZAISSER'S dye house, 233 West Fifty-second street, near avenue C.

BOILERS.—FOUR SHELLS, 36X6 FEET; ALSO FOUR shells, 36x3 feet; also Locomotive, Tubular, Flue and Cylinder Boilers. JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

100 HORSE POWER ENGINE, WITH BOILERS complete, for sale cheap—Can be seen running at 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn. Also Rooms of every description, with steam power, to let. H. W. GREENE.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of Born & Grimon is this day dissolved. Fred. Born will sign in liquidation, and all demands against the above firm are to be presented to him at 359 Greenwich street by the 1st of July. FRED. A BORN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of Brody & Goldstein, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. SAMUEL BRODY, PHILIP GOLDSTEIN.
June 15, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HERETOFORE BEEN associated under the firm name of Spofford, Tileston & Co., hereby give notice that from and after this date their business will be continued under the name and style of Spofford Brothers & Co.
PAUL N. SPOFFORD.
JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD.
GARDINER S. SPOFFORD.
CLINTON HUNTER.
NEW YORK, June 15, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED PERSON—WHO CAN furnish the highest references and invest $10,000 in the business, can have the position of bookkeeper, with a good salary, in a manufacturing establishment, situated in a pleasant country village near New York, and doing a safe and profitable business, which is steadily increasing. Address C., box 171 Herald office.

A.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO ARE LOOKing for business to call and examine the Champion Cow Milker, patented April 5, 1870. It milks the four teats of a cow at once, it imitates the calf, draws and stops drawing to swallow; milks three teated cows as well as any; is more agreeable to the cow than hand milking. A rare opportunity is now offered either to travel or locate in city or country. NEW YORK COW MILKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 267 Broadway.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO take an interest in an old established jewelry business; first class location; no risk and profitable investment guaranteed. Address M. O., 344 Fourth avenue, New York.

A.—TO LEASE, FOR A FRUIT STORE AND FINE groceries, Half the Front of 187 Broadway, connecting with elegant wine and lunch rooms, newly fitted up; location unequalled; success certain. Apply immediately on the premises.

A MANUFACTURER, WITH A WELL ESTABLISHED, profitable and increasing business, now located in this city, and who is about moving his factory into the country, wishes to find a thoroughly competent person who can invest $20,000 in the business and take charge of the New York office and salesroom. Address B., box 118 Herald office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, WORKING ITS full force, for sale.—Has orders ahead amounting to $15,000; profits large; business staple; 10 years lease of building. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, HAVING FROM $1,000 TO $1,500 in cash, or available property, can engage as equal partner with the advertiser in a legitimate and exceedingly profitable cash business. References exchanged. Address L., New York Post office.

A VERY PROFITABLE AND WELL ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Business can now be purchased for $2,000. Rare opening for an active business man. MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH A nice front furnished Room in a private family, at reasonable rates. References exchanged. Call at 319 Second avenue, near Eighteenth street.

A PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A man of small amount of capital to get right into business in one of the best established meat markets in Brooklyn. Inquire, after 5 o'clock, at residence 17 Prince street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STOCK, TOOLS AND Machinery, consisting of Punch and Cutter, Drill Press, Forge and Tools, Blower, Shafting, Vices, Hammers, Chisels, &c., all in good working order. This is a splendid chance for any one wishing to engage in any manufacturing business. Apply at iron works, corner State and Boerum streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LARGE WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS; Stock and Fixtures complete; sales $256,000 per annum. Address H., St. Nicholas Hotel, on 22d and 23d of June.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A MILlinery Store, now doing a good business. Apply at 161 Sixth avenue.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED MANUfactory protected by letters patent, paying large profits; worthy the attention of capitalists; an investigation invited. Apply at 569 Broadway, rooms Nos. 2 and 8.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AT ONCE.—Must have $500 cash; must understand bookkeeping; steady employment and good wages. Address W. & B., Herald office.

$500 READY MONEY WILL BUY A BUSINESS that pays $10,000 net profit per year in it; I can prove this. Address READY MONEY, Herald office.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—IN A PERMANENT and profitable business. Very large profits. No risk. Call on D. C. GREEN, 49 Murray street, N. Y.

RESTAURANTS.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS, THIS DAY, AT the London Chop House, 111 Nassau street. Old Brandies and very Old Port a specialty.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—420 FOURTH avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A LARGE CORNER HOUSE AND STORE TO RENT—Situated in a good business location in the Twenty-first ward; suitable for liquor or other business; rent only $2,000. Apply to JOHN FEPTRETCH, 464 Third avenue, near Thirty-first street.

A FRONT BASEMENT TO LET—AT 128 BLEECKER street. Good location for business.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, WELL FURnished; 17 Rooms; some boarders in it; suitable for private boarding house; the owner would board with the family. Address SELINE, Herald office.

A GROUND FLOOR FURNISHED FOR A SUITABLE person, who could take a few table boarders; other Rooms if required; some boarders to begin with. 318 East Fourteenth street.

BRICK FACTORY TO LET CHEAP—NO. 9 JANE street; 4 stories and basement; desirable location for any kind of a shop, laundry or store. Apply at 368 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE 528 CANAL STREET, FOR A BAKERY, tailor store or any kind of business; rent $600. Also Office and Lot 603 Hudson street. For particulars apply at 356 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BRICK BUILDING WITH store and basement and vaults, known as 24 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt street. Immediate possession. S. BUHLER, 243 West Eleventh street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TWO ROOMS, PLEASANTLY situated, at 34 East Twenty-seventh street; would be well suited for a dentist. Rent reasonable.

TO LET CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Saloon; 3 story brick Dwelling, Billiard Saloon, Concert Hall and Real Estate Office, all for $2,500; northwest corner 114th street and Third avenue. Apply at 366 Broadway.

TO LEASE—ON GREAT JONES STREET: SECOND building from Broadway (will be ready about the 15th of July), a fine new corner Store on first floor, about 27x65 feet, with iron front and plate glass windows; also the Second Floor, 27x137 feet, together or separately. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, 686 Broadway. Steam power if required.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET OR LEASE, IN WILLIAMSBURG, near the Grand Street Ferry, a large three story Factory, 100 x 60 feet, with first class engine of 25 horse power. Inquire of W. GREEN, 153 Fourth, near Grand street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to let, some of them very low for the summer; also in Brooklyn and country. Address N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE IN A CENTRAL location for a private family or a few boarders. T. ELLIOT, 151 Bleecker street, convenient to car routes. Call for one week.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE—ALL IN ORDER; central and pleasantest location in city; rent for summer or longer; rent moderate. Agents notice. Apply this week. 224 East Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 169 GREENE STREET, TO let. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—THE SMALL three story high stoop House No. 191 President street, opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location; desirable in all respects; rent moderate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 18 Second place, Brooklyn, or No. 3 Broadway, N. Y.

Unfurnished.

A DECIDED BARGAIN IF RENTED IMMEDIATELY.—Three story high stoop brown stone House, all newly painted and in beautiful condition, at $100 per month till May next, at 329 West Forty-eighth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, GOOD ORder, 138 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; has been used as ladies' boarding house several years; rent low.

FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—215 West Twenty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue; $125 a month; good neighborhood; newly painted.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NO. 8 HORATIO STREET, which is in good order; location good; modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply at 366 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR BLEECKER STREET AND SIXTH avenue Railroad lines, a small House, with every convenience; rent $800 per annum. Address C. C., box 127 Herald office.

TO LET.—A FINE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, Fifty-first street, near Tenth avenue, 25x50x100, just put in thorough order, has all modern improvements and will be rented very low. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, FIFTYfourth street, $1,000; three story brown stone, Second avenue, $1,200; three story brown stone, Fifty-eighth street, $1,400. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

UNFURNISHED—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, on West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, in complete order, to rent low to a good tenant; no agents need apply. Address HOMER, Herald office.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, IN A BROWN stone house, all improvements; immediate possession; rent $2,800. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson st.

A HALF OF HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping, or to a party of gentlemen; six to eight rooms, together or separately. 62 West Fourteenth st.

A FINE FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS—NO. 68 WEST FIFTY second street, corner of Sixth avenue; location unsurpassed; rent $55 per month. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner of Twelfth street.

A.—FURNISHED SUITS OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, from $20 to $60 monthly; first class Rooms for single gentlemen from $2 50 to $5 weekly; gas and bath. 318 East Fourteenth street.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR IN 205 EAST TENTH street, opposite Tompkins square; six handsome large rooms, extra gas, bath, dumb waiter, &c. Particulars at 200 East Tenth street.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—IN THE FAMILY OF a widow, private, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 445 Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street, third floor. Terms moderate.

TO LET—HANDSOME FLOORS, BROWN STONE, PRIvate House, 418 West Fifty-first street, six fine rooms each; improvements and gas fixtures.

$5 50 WEEKLY, GOOD SIZE, WELL FURNISHED Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; sink, hot and gold water, bath and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

7 GREAT JONES STREET.—A FURNISHED FRONT Room, also Hall Room adjoining, to let, together or separate; would suit two; gas, bath, &c. Apply to dressmaker.

13 ABINGDON SQUARE.—SECOND AND THIRD Floors, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements. Suitable either for private family or for business purposes. Rent $50 per month. References exchanged.

17TH STREET, WEST, NO. 124, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, in a private family.

405 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—A PLEASANT third story front Room to let, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen or light housekeeping; $4 per week.

863 BROADWAY, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—FURnished front Rooms on the third floor to rent, without board, terms moderate.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTES ARE SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the prize medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

AT HALF PRICE—PIANOFORTES FROM $50 UPwards; Steinway, Chickering and other first class makers. Don't buy until you examine our Pianofortes. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A.—CHICKERING GRAND AND OTHER SPLENDID Pianos to rent for the country or city, or for sale at low prices for cash or by monthly payments. T. S. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

A MAGNIFICENT PIANOFORTE FOR $150; ROSEwood carved legs and case, 7 octave, overstrung bass; celebrated city makers; 5 years' guarantee; nearly new. Apply at residence, 112 Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte, made to order for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A SUPERB SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO forte for sale—Richly finished, with four round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, triple mouldings, made by the most celebrated city makers, with warrantee for five years; has full iron plate, overstrung bass, patent agraffe attachment, beautiful rich tone; made to order, is new and magnificent; wareroom price $800; will be sold for $475, with box for shipping. Apply at No. 690 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Will be made an object for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes, the finest and most reasonable instrument offered the public, can be found at the Factory and Warerooms of JENNY'S & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A LADY GOING IN THE COUNTRY WILL SELL FOR $90 handsome Pianoforte, Stool and Cover, modern style and improvements, splendid tone; celebrated makers. 28 Third street.

A.—THE BEST NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300; sale and rent $4 upwards. At WILLIAM CANDIDUS', 36 Bleecker street.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO, $95; magnificent 7 octave, having carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe, with all modern improvements, extraordinary bargains. JAMES GORDON, 22 Sixth avenue.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square; sold on instalments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE MODERN IMPROVED Piano, with agraffe treble, at a sacrifice. New Pianos at reduced prices. 126 Macdougal street, near Amity. H. HARDMAN.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—CELEbrated maker, fully guaranteed; cost $700, for $225; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Brussels Carpets; property of family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

SCHROEDER'S PIANO WAREROOMS, 64 UNION square now No. 21 Fourth avenue.—Pianos for hire and sold on instalments. Agents for the celebrated Arion Pianos.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A SACRIFICE OF $10,000.—HOUSE FOR SALE ON Madison avenue, 20x60x95; four story and basement, finished in the best manner, with all the late improvements; must be sold; half cash. Parties wishing to get a well built first class house address B. C., station F.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House 142 East Fifteenth street; parlors painted and frescoed; halls painted; heater in front basement; hot air range in kitchen; first class order throughout; will be sold low and on very easy terms. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM ONE OF THOSE NICE TWO story frame and Mansard roof Houses filled in with brick, 12 Rooms, basement and sub-cellar, with all modern improvements, on 118th street, between First and Second avenues; woodwork and trimmings solid black walnut, the gas fixtures and window shades included; nice arbor, with plenty of grapes; very cheap; or to let at $66 per month. For further particulars apply to the owner, THOMAS McGUIRE, 192 Elm street.

West Side.

AT 111 BROADWAY.—STANLEY DAY, AGENT FOR the sale of west side Real Estate. Call for his printed descriptive price list, or sent free by mail upon application.

A SUPERIOR FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, 163 West Forty-eighth street; walnut woodwork; extra plumbing; 20x50x100; price $28,000; terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN Twenty-fifth street, near Eleventh avenue, five Lots of Ground, including the Buildings thereon, as they now stand, together with the Boilers, Engine; well and reservoir; suitable for printing and bleaching fabrics; or will make arrangements to rebuild the front building to suit the tenant. Communications addressed to box 66 Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, 27 Park place, will receive prompt attention.

$2,500 CASH ONLY ON A $20,000 HOUSE; 26x50 x100; balance on long time. Address VERY EASY TERMS, Herald office.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, a gentleman's Residence, one mile south of the depot. The house is built of brick in the most substantial manner by the former owner for his own use, and is in excellent order throughout. It is tastefully painted, has wide piazzas on three sides, French windows and all city improvements, such as gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, stationary basins and wash tubs, &c.; spacious hall, parlor, dining room, library, butler's pantry and two storerooms on first floor, five good sized sleeping apartments on the second and third floors, each with numerous closets. The outbuildings are a gardener's cottage, brick stable, carriage house, covered sheds, tool house, cow house, chicken house, &c.; an abundant supply of pure spring and rain water for the house and stable.

There are four acres of excellent land in garden and lawn, with choice fruit, ornamental and elegant maple shade trees, shrubbery, fine strawberry and asparagus beds; garden all made and planted for the season; roads gravelled and walks flagged.

Two fine cut stone gate entrances.

This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson river and surrounding country.

Neighborhood first class.

The above description is true in every particular, but the place to be fully appreciated must be seen and examined. Price $20,000 and no less, which is far below its value and about one-half the asking price two years ago by the former owner, J. Butler, Jr. Terms easy and immediate possession given. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, sole agent, or to the gardener, on the premises.

AT AUCTION.

Ninety-seven beautiful Building Sites,

at Tarrytown.

MALLORY & BLACKWELL

will sell that portion of the well known

BENEDICT ESTATE,

east of Broadway and south of Benedict avenue.

This property is beautifully located in the heart of Tarrytown, has been in the Benedict family over forty years, and heretofore never for sale, is now offered in plots of from 3 to 6 city lots.

The advantages of Tarrytown are well known.

It is less than an hour from New York by numerous trains on the Hudson River Railroad, and has communication six times a day to and from the city by ELEGANT STEAMBOATS, including the Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard. It has churches of all denominations, best of schools, unsurpassed society, and celebrated for its healthfulness; and it is an acknowledged fact that it is the finest historical town in America. The property now offered is situated in the midst of the very finest improvements, within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches, schools, stores, &c., is surrounded by many of the elegant residences for which Tarrytown is celebrated; is located on high ground, commanding unsurpassed river views, and is, without doubt,

THE FINEST PROPERTY

ever offered at auction

ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

Further particulars at office of Auctioneers,

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,

55 Liberty street.

A.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22,

at 4 P. M., on the premises,

Absolute Sale at

Tarrytown,

Plot of five acres, beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views on the Hudson river and surrounding country for 40 miles, with the new and well built

Residence,

containing 16 rooms, all finished in modern and most approved manner, with hard wood doors and trimmings on main floor; marble mantels, marble top washstands, with plumbing complete in all the chambers, with bath, water tank, dumb waiter, gas pipes, &c.
Fine carriage house and stables.
Seventy-five per cent can remain on bond and mortgage.
Immediate possession can be given.
Carriages will meet the train leaving 30th street at 2 P. M.
Sale positive; in the house if stormy.
Further particulars of auctioneers,
MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty street.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON WARBURton avenue, Yonkers; ground 50 feet front, 200 feet deep, running through to Woodworth avenue; house 36x37; 15 rooms, with gas fixtures, bath and all improvements; heated with furnace throughout; terms easy. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street, New York, or 22 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers.

ANY PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE A FINE, healthy location, with splendid building sites and view of the Hudson river, comprising about 13 acres of land, for a lunatic asylum or any other institution, location quiet and retired, address WILLIAM POOLEY, 24 Dey street.

A NEAT TWO STORY COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, partially furnished, at Pleasantville, on Harlem Railroad, 30 miles distant, very healthy location; garden, fruit trees, &c.; rent $300; or for sale, $3,000. W. MYER, owner, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A CHEAP HOME.—$200 CASH AND $10 MONTHLY, instead of rent, will buy House and full Lot, five minutes from depot, at Elizabethport, N. J.; price $950; an extra lot if wanted. E. R. KELLOGG, Second street, Elizabethport, or No. 3 Broadway, New York.

ATTRACTIVE, MODERN BUILT SUMMER AND WINter Residence for sale very cheap—Containing eleven rooms; one acre of high ground; plenty of shade and fruit; commutation by rail $60. Inquire of C. F. COMBS, No. 170 Broadway.

A FRUIT FARM IN NEW JERSEY FOR SALE—OR exchange for Brooklyn or suburban property; location healthy; no malaria; two and a half hours from New York; five minutes from depot. Price $7,000. Inquire of Mr. KELSO, 18 Fourth avenue.

A NEW HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—CONTAINING eight rooms, lot 62x175; on Fifth street, near William street, city of Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of FINTON HIBBETS, next house.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE DELAWARE, AT BURLINGton, N. J., for sale or exchange—30 acres in high condition; full of best standard and all other fruits, all in bearing; good house, with eight rooms; fine shade, river view, gunning and fishing; beautiful location, a mile from the post office; price $10,000; half on time and half in New York property. Full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM COMBINED—85 acres; finest property on New Jersey Central Railroad; buildings replete; grounds unsurpassed; would exchange for city property. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEman of moderate means; 5 rooms, ½ acre land; fruit, shrubbery abundant; north shore Staten Island; price $3,500, part cash. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COTTAGE, ONE ACRE OF Land and barn, half mile from landing, north shore of Staten Island; plenty fruit; $3,500, $1,500 on mortgage. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—JUDGE FONDA'S LATE RESIDENCE IN Rockland county, about 25 acres; dwelling 30x40; greenhouse and necessary outbuildings; one mile and a half from the Hudson river. Address JESSE FONDA, Esq., 40 Wall street.

FOR SALE—BEATIFUL VILLA SITES AT LLEWellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Inquire of J. A. MAPES, 119 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 120 ACRES, 20 MILES from New York; one mile from railroad depot, on Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars address L. B. SALMON, Boonton, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LET, NEAR DEPOT, MOUNT VERNON, modern House, all the modern improvements. Lot 100x130; $5,000. Immediate possession given. W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUATED ON Gordon street, Perth Amboy, N. J.; a Mansard roof Cottage, containing seven bedrooms, two parlors, dining room, kitchen and cellar, possession given immediately. For terms apply to WILLIAM KING, 259 Pearl street, New York, or to GEO. W. SLAUGHTER, Perth Amboy, N. J.

HUNTER'S POINT.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, A beautiful first class House, new, well built, 9 rooms, 8 large closets, high stoop, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen; good neighborhood; price $4,700; terms easy, near ferries, fourth house in East Fourth street, east side of East avenue.

NEW SUMMER RESIDENCE—12 ROOMS, FIVE acres of land; 10 minutes from depot; location fine; living 20 per cent cheaper than in any city the same distance from New York. A. D. NEWELL, M. D., New Brunswick, N. J.

ORANGE.—RENT FURNISHED FOR SUMMER, $150 per month; elevated ground; Montrose station; good house, 10 rooms; 2 acres; fruit, shade, stable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street.

SEVERAL FINE FARMS IN VIRGINIA—MUST BE SOLD or traded in the next six days to realize money. Will sell at less than half their values. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, room 11. ROBERT F. MORRISS, No. 5 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

STONE MANSION TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS, completely furnished, situated near Hastings, on the Hudson; for purity of air, elevation and scenery unsurpassed on the Hudson; twelve acres, with stabling for six horses; good vegetable garden. Apply on the premises, Rockridge, between Yonkers and Hastings, or at 409 West Twelfth street, New York. EDWARD MARTIN.

THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION WILL SELL their few remaining Building Sites in the Passaic Valley, 40 minutes from New York, at reasonable prices. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, Agent, 10 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES AT ISLIP, LONG Island, near Pavilion Hotel. Inquire on premises, or of M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine street.

TO LET—NEAR THE BAY VIEW HOTEL, CANARSIE, the House of the late Jer. Schenck, partially furnished; or would let Rooms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—VERY LOW, IN GREENWICH, FOR THE summer months or longer, a Farm House, new, eight rooms, stable and carriage house; fruit and shade trees in abundance; garden planted, good water, &c.; near railroad depot. Apply to J. W. MARSHALL, 158 Broadway, Williamsburg.

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORY AND BASEMENT House and Garden; range and heater in the house; only 20 minutes from Liberty street, in Greenville, N. J. Price $600 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM F. ROTH, 400 Sixth avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF HENRY Mason, Esq., at Rosseville, S. I.; the grounds, comprising about 20 acres, are well laid out and have an extensive water front; the house is large, in good order and fully and handsomely furnished; communication several times a day by boat and railroad. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, 65 Broadway.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, VERY DESIRABLY located on New Haven Railroad; fine garden, abundance of small fruit; completely furnished; $250 for the season, or $600 for the year. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THREE MONTHS OR longer, an elegant Country Residence, one hour on Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Address W. S. H., Herald office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE—SMALL COTtage near depot, $2,500; nice Place of 18 acres, $4,000; one 50 acres, $8,000, one 100 acres, $10,000; fine Place, 39 acres, water front, $13,000. A large number at higher prices. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR ONE IN New York; also one for Farm in New Jersey; Cottage to let, cheap, in New Jersey. E. H. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE A FINE RESIDENCE ON Brooklyn Heights, with Ground, 100 feet front; will exchange in part for improved Brooklyn property. Address box 5,109 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FOUR STORY BRICK Store and Dwelling on Third avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets; Livingston lease, 21 years, with two renewals; rent $1,800; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES J. HARTMANN, 92 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—500 LOTS NEAR BROOKlyn city line, ten minutes from Prospect Park; good Railroad Bonds or other available securities taken for equity. T. W. ABBOTT, 19 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR A CITY OR Suburban House—A splendid Farm of 100 acres, one hour in New Jersey; also many other places. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR BROOKLYN HOUSE, an elegant Country Residence; all modern improvements; price $35,000; mortgage $10,000; one hour in New Jersey. Address owner, WILLIAM H. H., Herald office.

ICE CREAM.

M. J. DIXON, 255 BLEECKER STREET, FURNISHES hotels, restaurants, confectioners, fairs and excursions with his celebrated Steam Ice Cream of all flavors at 40c. per quart.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT 838 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c., &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street—M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c., &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at my branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the numbers as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 246 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR ABOVE Twenty-fourth street.—Received $60,000 cash to purchase Wearing Apparel and Household Furniture for the Western market; promises to pay 50 per cent more than any one by calling on or addressing Mr. and Mrs. ROSENBERG.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., having a large order for Gonzales, Texas. We shall pay for Dresses from $15 to $50; Overcoats, $7 to $20; Pants, $4 to $8. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. FLATTO.

AT 178 SEVENTH AVENUE.—LADIES AND GENTLEmen will be surprised at the prices J. ANHALT pays for Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $7 to $40 for Silk Dresses; for Coats from $4 to $15; for Pants from $2 to $5, by calling, or a note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. ANHALT.

ATTENTION.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN establishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the utmost value paid for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Having a great demand for them I guarantee to give satisfaction to all parties by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 141 SIXTH AVENUE—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will be surprised at the prices E. MINTZ pays for Cast Off Clothing, Jewelry, &c. Please call on or address, Mr. or Mrs. E. MINTZ, 141 Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

ASTROLOGY.

A WONDER.—GREATEST EUROPEAN BUSINESS and Medical Clairvoyant and Spiritualist. Reveals all wants through life; tells the object of your visit as you enter the room. 145 West Thirty-seventh street. No gents.

A.—$100,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON WHO CAN equal the great independent medical and business clairvoyant, Madame CLIFTON. All diseases cured. She can allay trouble, no matter how serious. If you are sick or in trouble call on her before going elsewhere. Office 191 Bleecker street (old No. 121), second door west of Macdougal.

DR. AND MRS BROUGHTON CAN BE CONSULTED on all affairs of life at 421 Broome street. Fee $1 to $5.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

ALWAYS PRIVATE DISEASES CURED SUCCESSfully, without mercury. Ladies in anxiety relief sure; honorable treatment. DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY. Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. Evans' Magic Invigorator; lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes. Call or write.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR—DR. EVANS, NO. 94 Chatham street. His powerful, safe Medicines; price $5. Also gentlemen treated. Private diseases cured. Manhood restored.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A.—DR. OLIN, A REGULAR GRADUATE OF MEDIcine, continues to successfully treat nervous debility, partial impotency and all private diseases of either sex. Age, with experience, can be relied upon. If desiring perfect cures and fair charges, call; his opinion costs nothing. Patients see the Doctor in person privately. Send 5 cents for (sealed) Pamphlet, describing the diseases of his specialty. Office and parlors embrace every convenience; are respectably and centrally located. 27 Bond street, New York.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (medical college) and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on diseases. A practice of 35 years, 4 of which have been in the hospitals of this and European cities, enables him to guarantee permanent cures. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, No. 29 Centre street, near Chambers.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL FEMALES IN TROUBLE RELIEVED BY DR. PARKER, at one interview. 83 West Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 52 Sixth avenue.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicines; at one interview, his powerful, safe Female Pills and Compound; price $5.

DR. WATSON, THE OLD PRACTITIONER HIMSELF, cures recent cases in a few days, and perfectly restores the debilitated; consultations free; charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. 638 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, in one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MADAME PARSELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS handsomely furnished rooms for ladies through sickness, with medical attendance. Address, No. 54½ West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth av.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MADAME WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Elegant Rooms before and during confinement. Charges reasonable.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

RELIGIOUS.

THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

Public Celebration of the Festival in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

The Ecumenical Council—Papal Infallibility—The Power of Prayer as Preached in the Pulpits.

Sermons by the Rev. Drs. Storrs, Houghton, Foss, Deems and Hepworth, Henry Ward Beecher, O. B. Frothingham, Fathers Hecker, Everett and Others.

The attendance at the churches yesterday was visibly affected by the weather. Fine enough to induce the butterflies of fashion to appear in their most gorgeous toilets and costumes, it was too warm to allow any extra dressing, and so oppressive as to forbid almost any attempt at display. The result was that the churches generally were very poorly attended. In the Catholic churches, this being in the octave of the festival of Corpus Christi, the services were peculiarly fine. The sermons in a majority of the churches were out of the ordinary orthodox style, and from the reports given below will be found to be interesting, instructive, and in some cases quite novel.

ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Return of Father Hecker from Rome—Progress of the Ecumenical Council—Discourse Upon the Present State of Affairs in the Holy City—Impressive Ceremonies.

The return of Father Hecker from Rome, and the announcement that he would deliver a discourse upon the condition of affairs in that city, attracted to St. Paul's church yesterday a vast congregation. Moreover, the solemn festival of the Forty Hours Adoration was being brought to a close, so that everything considered the occasion was one of considerable interest to the faithful, and long before the proceedings commenced the spacious though unpretending temple, which is situated on Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, was crowded to the doors. Hotter, if possible, than any day that preceded it, the oppressiveness of the weather yesterday doubtless deterred many from venturing out of doors; yet during the long three hours of worship at St. Paul's the crowded asssemblage paid sincere tribute to the Creator with unmistakable earnestness. Every one seemed to appreciate the grandeur and solemnity of the ceremonies, and with a reverence and respect that spoke volumes for their feelings the congregation bowed in heartfelt devotion, while the burning rays of a dazzling sun streamed through the windows of the church. At half-past ten o'clock

THE PROCESSION

issued from the vestry. The spectacle was highly imposing and when the strains of the organ broke softly upon the ear as the long array of clergymen, acolytes and assistants slowly surrounded the altar the effect was such as to arouse the religious feelings of those present. Solemn high mass was then commenced, the Rev. Father Spencer officiating as celebrant, the Rev. Father Lake as deacon, and the Rev. Father Dwyer as subdeacon, and the Rev. Mr. Brady as master of ceremonies. The altar was brilliantly illuminated with many lights, while its handsome architectural beauty was much enhanced by a tasteful display of the choicest flowers. Haydn's Mass No. 2 was performed with fine effect, a large and efficient chorus giving a splendid interpretation to those portions of the composition where strength and harmony were most required.

FATHER HECKER'S SERMON.

At the termination of the first gospel the Rev. Father Hecker ascended the altar and, amidst the most profound silence, proceeded to deliver his discourse. The reverend gentleman took his text from the gospel according to St. Luke xiv., 16 to 24, which sets forth the excuses made by those who had been invited to supper, one having bought a farm, another having purchased oxen and a third having married a wife, and descriptive of the master sending for a his servant to the highways and bringing to the banquet the poor and the maimed and the halt and the blind. The concluding verse of the text being "For I say unto you that none of those men which were bidden shall taste of my supper." Father Hecker also added a text from the Acts of the Apostles, xv, 7, "and when there had been much disputing Peter rose up and said unto them, Men and brethren, ye know how that a good while ago God made choice among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the Gospel and believe." In his introductory remarks Father Hecker returned thanks to the congregation for the prayers which had been offered up for him during his absence of nearly eight months. He trusted he had returned renewed in zeal, renewed in his resolution to labor more faithfully, and he hoped with more strength to perform his duties. His purpose now was to make a few remarks—few remarks because of the heat of the day and the length of the ceremonies—and those remarks would contain some reflections concerning

THE PRESENT STATE OF THINGS

in the Holy Council. If any one should have said fifteen or twenty years ago that a great event, one of the greatest events, perhaps the greatest event, of our age, would be the General Council of the Catholic Church in the city of Rome, such a man would have been regarded as an idle dreamer or a religious enthusiast. At that period or about that period revolution was triumphant in the Holy City. The Pope was in exile, sectarian ministers were predicting the downfall of the whole Church and her enemies had begun to sing the song of victory and joy over the dead body of Catholicism. But the fact now stared one in the face that no event of this day had so taken hold of the public attention, absorbed its interest, as the Vatican Council in the Holy City of Rome, opened by Pius IX. on the 8th December, 1869. And was this to be wondered at? He thought not when the limits that constituted it were considered. Some imagined they could pass by the Council of the Holy Church as something insignificant. Nations dreamed that it was of no importance, but somehow they had entirely changed their tactics. Even Protestant nations had thought so much of

ITS GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

that they had even ventured to threaten the Council, in case it should undertake to abridge the liberty of the Holy Church. And no one took more interest in what was going on in the Holy City than the prime ministers of Protestant nations, and especially the one of England. Had they considered the limits of the Council they would not have been deceived, because if they looked at the numbers of the Council; if they looked at their education, supposing they had a common amount of intelligence; if they looked at the great interests the members of the Council represented—if they regarded the number of persons and the extent of territory they represented—it must be acknowledged that the Vatican Council was

THE MOST AUGUST ASSEMBLAGE

that there was any knowledge of in the history of men. No other assemblage in the present century could bear any comparison with it. Consider, then, the elements of the Council; consider, also, the work in which its members were engaged. Putting those matters together, the Council had done already a very great and important work in removing the tendencies to scepticism. They were occupying every avenue of imparting knowledge to the world. Concerning the Council, at Rome. The press was teeming with books and pamphlets discussing questions before the Council. The telegraphic lines and cables across the Atlantic, the newspapers, the pulpits, all the avenues of imparting knowledge were in a good measure occupied with religious truth. And if the Council had no other effect on the outside world than that, he augured from it a happy conclusion. And why? Because men's intelligence was made for truth. Once get a man's mind turned towards it, once get him to recognize it, and that recognition would bring the aspiration to his will and the affection to his heart, and might it not be hoped that

ONE OF THE GREAT RESULTS

of the Council would be great conquests outside the fold of the holy Church. Again, when the great work that was doing was considered, the great fruits borne to the bosom of the Church were apparent. One of the greatest works before it was to discover, to divine and to disclose those truths which the blessed Lord once and for all had given to His Church and left in her keeping. Now for that work what was done?—Investigation. And why? First to find out whether the truth was contained in the written word of God, and secondly whether it was confirmed by the belief of all the faithful during all time and everywhere. Now, imagine for a moment seven hundred men of education, their whole attention directed to and absorbed in this great work. People could easily imagine what amount of intellectual activity and what amount of light must all flood on those questions before them. What had they to do? They read, they studied the Holy Scriptures. He could assure the congregation that from his own personal experience that the Holy Scriptures were read, were studied with care and with the greatest earnestness and sincerity by the Fathers of the Council; and if there were any Protestant friends now present in the church they would at least approve of the fact of the Council reading the Bible as a most hopeful event. Secondly, they studied the early writers of the Church, all the fathers. They studied the doctrines of the Church, the theologians of the Church. And why? Because they all had had their light from God. They all had had their intelligence, and, living as some of them did, nearer to the beginning of the Church, these works were consulted as aids in order that the true meaning of the Holy Scriptures might be ascertained. They took testimony of Churches concerning every belief. They were not, however, finding out what this one and that one fancied. They were not finding out what might be their various convictions, but

THE DIVINE TRUTH

revealed by the blessed Saviour, communicated to His Church from the beginning and from all time. Considering the great intellect involved in the investigation, he thought he was safe in predicting among the results of the Council would be a new era in theological science. Some complained that the Church had lost its grasp upon the active intellect of the age. But the very contrary was the truth, since the Church was the very centre of progress. Again there were those who asked were there no disputes in the Council—was there no opposition? Why, of course there was, and none for a moment should have imagined otherwise. Consider that the Fathers came from different nationalities. They had been accustomed to different ways of thinking, and many of them had been accustomed to think their own way. They had different interests, different habits. There were seven hundred of those men together, and could it be imagined that all at once there should be harmony and unanimity? It was most absurd. No one for a moment could think that once a man became a Catholic he at once lost his human nature. It was no less true in regard to the hierarchy. It was true in regard to the priest, the bishop, the cardinal or the Pope—all carried their weaknesses and imperfections. There were some, doubtless, whose faith was a little tried when they discovered that those to whom they had looked up disputed with each other on the great questions before the Council. But there was no other way to ascertain the truth. Some had their faith shaken, but men passed from a state of infancy to manhood in their faith. He must confess, even if it were a fault, that when he heard those disputes and those discussions he felt a certain degree of joy. The opposition to truth made one feel strong and the Church could not be

KEPT IN A BANDBOX.

She must go into the world and meet the intellect of the age, and if there was a contest at the beginning so much the better. And what had the contest already done? It had caused men to speak out freely, and to give utterance to the convictions of their hearts. He admired that, for how were men to be convinced if their thoughts were concealed—how win them them to truth unless they were openly asked? He was also pleased for another reason. Some said that Rome was the centre of despotism. He said to himself, "Here within this very city of Rome, here within those walls of St. Peter, here men got up and spoke out freely their convictions in opposition to the great majority and even to the Pope himself." Does not that prove that the holy Church fears no freedom of speech? Where you find such men truth is safe in their hands. Certainly it is. He augured from this conflict, this trial of faith, strengthening of the heart, a renewal of that holy faith and increased energy in the Church. The blessed Lord gave the world an example of how faith was increased one day when going across a lake with His disciples. They were together on the borders of the lake, and went into a little boat, and when they got some distance from shore the wind came down and the result was a storm. The disciples began to fear, and at the time the Lord was asleep. They awoke him, saying, "Save us, or we perish." The Lord rebuked the winds and waves, and everything was calm, and, turning to his disciples, addressed them, saying, "Where is your faith?" And he (Father Hecker) felt that those words had application at this time to those who seemed as if something was shaking within them. Although the Holy Church was in danger, although the storm was threatening, the Lord was not aware of the danger. He believed it not. He opened the eyes of faith. Although the Lord might appear to sleep yet when the real danger came—if it should come—He would be there to calm the waves and still the rage of passion, bringing them to that harmony and unity which belong to His Holy Church, awakening acts of faith. Let there be no fears for the Council. The children of faith look above those disputes and contests, for the blessed Lord was always in the sleep of the Holy Church. According to the text which had been read there were disputes among the Apostles who were divinely inspired. It was in the nature of things, and, therefore, there was no reason to be discouraged. That very fact set aside many of the arguments that might have been made. Suppose the Council had

MADE ALL THE FATHERS AGREE

unanimously, perhaps by acclamation, to all that had been proposed. What would have been the crime? It would have been that Rome crushed out all independent support; that she admitted of no freedom of speech, and then dragooned her members. She had brought them into a senseless unanimity. What was the cry now? The cry was that disintegration had begun; but unheeding the clamor, the Holy Church went on with her work. Among the objects of the Council was to divine and declare the truth, while there were other questions to be determined, including the whole question concerning the discipline of the Church. The Council might yet last for one, two, or perhaps three years, and not the least important aim was to win, not conquer the whole world to the fold of Christ. Those were some of the reflections he thought proper to make to the congregation. There were other matters concerning the Council on which he would speak on another occasion. He alluded to the erection of a basilica in honor of St. Paul convenient to the church, and in concluding remarked that he was exceedingly glad the congregation had got on so well. He saw the church crowded, and the surroundings disclosed a healthy religious feeling. He was grateful for having been allowed to make the voyage to Rome, for he now returned a firmer Catholic. The reverend gentleman, who throughout was listened to with great interest and devout attention, added that countries abroad looked towards America as one of the greatest bulwarks of the Catholic Church. Let this congregation by their earnestness prove worthy the name and the holy Church would find her future a joy and a glory.

THE CEREMONIES

were then resumed, and the immense assemblage bowed in solemn silence. The scene was magnificent and well calculated to inspire awe and reverence. The *Credo* was well rendered by over fifty voices, and at the offertory a very beautiful selection was performed. Nothing could surpass the appearance of the altar and surroundings. To the right and left rows of appropriately attired assistants blooming with the roses of health, mild and pious looking young men—some joining in the responses, some holding large and handsomely shaped candelabras, having lighted tapers; others holding thurifers, from which curled forth the incense; but all had some office to fill, and reverentially did they perform their tasks. Solemn high mass having terminated those participating departed in twos from the altar, which immediately after their retirement was rendered additionally imposing by increased illuminations. The remonstrance, of solid gold, containing the Holy Eucharist, was placed on the tabernacle, and, amid the solemn peals of the organ, the procession, now largely increased, again issued from the vestry, and having surrounded the altar all knelt in the deepest reverence. The Rev. Father Deselim, bearing a large cross, accompanied by two acolytes, headed the procession, and was followed by a long train of clergymen and others. Being within the octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi it is the custom in the Catholic Church to carry the sacrament in solemn procession through the aisles. Having been arranged in order the cross-bearers, with the acolytes, led down the centre aisle, followed by a beautiful band, which consisted of brass instruments, and which, in conjunction with the grand organ, played a beautiful, sympathetic and most appropriate chant. Then came a large number of acolytes in twos; these were succeeded by choristers, who at intervals sang the responses incidental to the chant. And behind them came young maidens, wearing wreaths and attired in spotless white, having baskets of flowers, which they strewed upon the way. The thurifers were next, offering incense towards the Eucharist, which was carried by the celebrant, Rev. Father Spencer, accompanied by the deacon and sub-deacon. Two acolytes immediately preceded them and two were in the rear, while the members of a religious order carried the rich satin canopy under which the celebrant walked. Behind was a long array of young men, wearing badges and bearing lighted tapers. The spectacle inspired the deepest awe, and as the procession moved down the aisle the congregation knelt down in pious worship. Having slowly traversed the church the procession returned to the altar, where

THE SOLEMN BENEDICTION

was given to the assemblage, after which the proceedings were brought to a close. Altogether the display was most impressive. The music, under Mr. Ebenhard, the organist, was efficiently rendered, more especially were the services of the chorus brought into requisition. The ceremonies did not terminate till after one o'clock, and although the day was exceedingly hot no inconvenience was sustained, owing to the excellent ventilation of the church.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

Imposing Celebration—Mozart's Twelfth Mass—Sermon in Italian by Father Cucchiarini.

Yesterday was the feast of St. Anthony, a day of unusual interest for the congregation of St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street. Accordingly, unusual preparations had been made to worthily celebrate the festival. The church has been recently decorated with remarkably good taste, the designs being at once appropriate to the size and shape of the building and chaste in conception and execution. High Mass was celebrated yesterday and a full orchestra had been engaged for the occasion. Mozart's Twelfth mass had been chosen, and, to render it efficiently, some of the leading members of the Italian Opera Company had been engaged. There were Miss Marie Bavatti, Miss A. Leidecker and Miss Messenhauser, soprani; Signor Massimiliani and Herr Goller, tenore; D. Floreschelre, baritone, and Signor Garibaldi, basso. The orchestra was, taken all in all, effective; but the instrumentation was much too loud for a church of the size of St. Anthony's, and the effect, consequently, was occasionally anything but agreeable.

The pastors of St. Anthony's church and a goodly proportion of its congregation are Italians. The festival yesterday was one of peculiar interest to the Italian people, and, accordingly, they turned out in force, forming, indeed, the majority of the congregation.

High mass was celebrated with full and impressive ceremonial. The celebrant was Father Guerriri Girachino; Father Anschetely officiated as deacon, and Father Idoard as sub-deacon. Father Anthony Romana, from Hinsdale, Mass., was master of ceremonies.

After the Gospel Father Cæsar Cucchiarini, of Albany, ascended the pulpit and delivered in the mellifluous tongue of the land of Dante and Petrarch a discourse on the subject of St. Anthony. The speaker, from the beginning to the end of his sermon, which lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour, riveted the attention of his countrymen, and even those of the congregation ignorant of the softly beautiful language of Italy seemed spellbound by the expressive gestures and unflagging animation of the speaker. Little as they might be able to grasp of the meaning of his words, they were somewhat entranced by the beauteous accents of the language, which was the medium of Ventura's masterpieces of modern ecclesiastical eloquence.

The preacher detailed the life of St. Anthony; his birth at Lisbon; his lineage that of the royal family of Portugal; his relinquishment of the ambition and pomp of the world; his self-sacrifice, zeal and suffering as a member of the Church of Christ. Above all the preacher dwelt eloquently upon the heroism with which St. Anthony had overcome temptations in every form, and had set a bright example of virtue to the whole republic of Christ's church. In conclusion the preacher prayed that God would impress into the hearts of those present the zeal, devotion and self-sacrifice which characterized St. Anthony.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Unitarianism Defined by Rev. George H. Hepworth—A Discourse of Great Power of Argument and Brilliancy of Illustration.

It was evident, from the falling off in the congregation worshipping at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, at yesterday morning's services, that a goodly number of the fashionable people accustomed to attend here have already joined in the general hegira for the summer watering places. Nothwithstanding this, however, and the intense heat of the day, there was a large assemblage—an assemblage in size, intelligence and close attention any minister might be proud of preaching before, and which, if there be any fire or eloquence in him, should certainly draw it out. Beginning

THE MUSICAL PRELUDE

was a voluntary played on the organ by Mr. Howe, the skilled organist, which was followed by a "jubilate" by choir, with solos by Mrs. Ficker and Miss Rushby and trio by the same singers and Mr. Whiting, each of whom sang most exquisitely, and then the anthem "Almighty God," by Byrnes, sung by the whole choir. An organ solo by the organist, played with cunningly artistic fingers, and a congregational hymn wound up the musical prelude, and then came

THE SERMON,

by Rev. George H. Hepworth, the young, gifted and most popular pastor. The subject—"What Unitarianism is and what it is not"—was one of peculiar interest, and evoked not only his most searching power of analytical argument, but the brilliancy of illustration and flights of eloquent utterance that have placed him in the foremost rank of our pulpit orators. He took his text from St. John, xiii., 13—"Ye call me master and lord: and ye say well, for so I am." He began by saying that the lookout upon the future of Unitarianism is better now than it has ever been. Fifty years ago it was a little too far ahead of the age to claim a very extensive recognition. It contradicted so many of the religious prejudices of the time that it was compelled to wait for justice. Now, he was proud to say, the masses of the people, who are not exactly at ease under the rigid sectarianism of many other churches, are beginning to make inquiries concerning their belief and the work they propose to do. Scarcely a day passes without the receipt of letters from ministers and laymen inquiring as to the doctrines that are peculiar to them. The question is being asked from all quarters

WHAT IS UNITARIANISM,

and that question he proposed to answer as best he could. We have been suffering as a religious body for a long time past from the misapprehension of the unlearned and the misrepresentation of the knowing. The religious papers of other denominations have never done us exact justice. They have never stated our views or our peculiarities fairly, and, hence, the prejudice of many against us. It has been said of us especially that we reject Christ, a statement than which nothing can be more false. We believe of Christ what we think Christ believed of himself. And in our estimate of His person and mission we do not materially differ from some of the most learned of the Catholic Church and many of the advanced scholars of the Church of England. Every sect should be judged by the statements of its representative men. It is not just to take the writings of a few extremists, who are not regarded by the Unitarian body itself as in any degree representing its average sentiment, as the true and only exponents of its position or belief. We have men in our ranks who are not trusted theologically, who really belong outside of any distinctively Christian sect, and the sayings of these men are sometimes taken as representing the feelings and thoughts of the whole. We believe that Christ is simply what he so repeatedly said he was,

THE SON OF GOD.

We do not believe that he was very God, according to the Athanasian Creed; first, because such a dogma is not to be found in the scriptures, and second, because we think it does not accord with the reason and common sense of mankind. As the Son of God, he is the whole world's Saviour. How unjust to affirm that we believe in Him less than the other sects. We think we believe in Him more. He is the providential instrument through which God has revealed himself to mankind, and the book which contains the record of his life and teachings is the corner stone of our faith. He insisted upon it that they were more

STRICTLY BIBLE CHRISTIANS

than any other body. We interpret the book by the light of a right reason; we welcome to our aid all the research of science and all the zeal of philosophy, sure that neither the one nor the other can take a single word away which God has spoken. See how the world at large has come up to our position. Fifty years ago nearly all the world believed in the terrible dogma of total depravity, and not only the heathen in their blindness, but even little children, before a thought of evil had entered their lives, were supposed to be the

VICTIMS OF GOD'S WRATH.

You remember some of the horrible sermons on this subject that made the cold chills run all over you and made you wonder why men were made at all if they were so sure to be damned. Well, how silently that doctrine has crept out of our hearts. What a different idea of God we have now. Some of our brethren say that we have brought about this change. He thought not. We have been on the crest of the wave, a little in advance perhaps of the religious world, but we are not the power that is drawing the ocean up to the high water mark; the silver moon over our heads is the great attractive force. It is God who is lifting each age higher, and not us. What I want now is that Unitarians shall take some pains to make their views known. We have been asleep for a score of years. Let us publish our thought; let us show the world through some authoritative statement that we believe in Christianity as the one great redemptive force; let us dare to say what we believe. We are a part of the Christian world, and he believed that more than half of the people in New York city agree with us essentially. We have erratic minds among our number. He wished that they would form a sect of their own, lift a banner of their own, and fight their own battles in their own way, but the sect as such is firmly planted of Christianity and no power on earth can move it.

The sermon was listened to with the most earnest attention. Chaunting the Lord's prayer, a congregational hymn, and benediction terminated the exercises.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. David Mitchell—Christ's Claims to Man's Faith.

Yesterday morning public worship was conducted in the Canal street church, in Greene street, by the pastor, Rev. David Mitchell. The organ recently placed in the church was well played, and is evidently working a great improvement in the musical part of the service. The reverend gentleman announced as his text, John xiv., 2: "If it were not so I would have told you."

These words, he said, should be considered in their connection with the saying, "In my Father's house are many mansions," and they teach us that the doctrine of a heavenly state is to be received simply because Christ has taught it. As if He had said, it is enough for you that I have declared there are many mansions. Accept the truth from my lips, and

DON'T BE WASTING YOUR TIME

to prove that my words are true. Christ has thus revealed many other things to us, such as the Fatherhood of God, salvation through His own work and death, the immortality of the soul, not in a didactic way, not dogmatically, but naturally, as the breathings of His pious mind. Some say they would believe these doctrines if proved like a mathematical proposition. Now, what right has Jesus Christ to our belief in His words?

First—He has all the right that pertains to his being our brother, one of ourselves. A child with unquestioning faith believes his parent, a husband his wife, and in general a man his brother man, though he has never seen him before. If a stranger whom you met on the street directed you to some particular place, or told you your wife or child was sick, you would not, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, stop and ask whether the tidings could be true. We carry on business largely on this principle, and admit strangers to our hospitality. So with Christ. We believe in His humanity. His words appeal to our sympathies, because they are

THE WORDS OF A MAN.

Second—Christ has all the right to our belief in His words that pertains to one who is sincere. The last thing to give up is belief in a fellow man's sincerity. We may have our convictions shaken as to his judgment, or his common sense, or his genius. We naturally cling to the thought that however mistaken our friend may have been he was still honest. We must surely feel towards Christ in this way. If we could logically prove there is no Father, no Father's house, not many mansions, we would still look upon Christ as sincere in His statement. Sincerity does not guarantee accuracy and certainty, but it enters as a most vital element into our beliefs.

Third—Christ has all the right to our belief in His words that pertains to one who practices what he says. A man who tells you that honesty is the best policy and puts out his hand for an unlawful gain will be

A POOR PREACHER,

though his words were inspired, and the weak man will be felt a power if his actions are consistent with the principles he avows. Apply this to Christ; it increases the power of His every word tenfold.

To all who have lived after Christ there is the additional reason for believing his words that he sealed them with his blood. Such were Christ's words—their antagonism to the world—that He early foresaw His coming doom. Taking prescience into account, Christ is the crowning martyr spirit in the world's history. Others may have suffered as long and painfully, but not as much.

The simple question, then, as to our belief in any doctrine is, "Has Christ said it?"

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH.

Church Correspondence—Practical Temperance—Father Forgive Them—Sermon by Rev. Charles B. Smyth.

At the morning service in Masonic Hall yesterday the Rev. Charles B. Smyth dispensed the word of life to thirty-one souls. Shortly after eleven o'clock the reverend gentleman entered the hall and took up his position on the rostrum. He seemed haggard and weary. He cast a piercing glance around the hall, his eye lighting up at times as it fell upon some faithful follower; he then threw himself back in his chair as though controlled by some powerful emotion. After a few moments he proceeded with the usual services. Before the sermon the reverend gentleman referred to the aid he derived from the suggestions of correspondents when

HE SAT IN THE EDITORIAL CHAIR.

He believed that the same system could be carried into the church services with much profit and he would adopt it in his free church. He would reply from the pulpit to any letter he received provided the same were respectful and suited to the solemnity of the house of God. He quoted from several letters he had received since he left the pulpit of the Eleventh street church and replied to them in brief terms. He had received numbers of communications from friends in high position congratulating him on the independent course he had pursued and requesting an expression of opinion on the situation. To all such he returned the thanks of his inmost soul; he had not the slightest ill-feeling towards those who had hunted him down in the late trial; they would live long enough to know better and their ignorance of life was their excuse, and he would say with his Divine Master, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." He had received many invitations to deliver lectures in the city and vicinity. These he would hold under consideration, and would make his conclusions known in a few days.

At the request of several friends in whose judgment he placed implicit reliance, he had accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture in Steinway Hall on the 28th inst. on

"PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE

in Contradistinction to Teetotalism." He trusted that his friends would rally in strong force on the occasion, as the question was one that needed to be placed before the public in its true light.

The reverend gentleman took his text from St. Luke xxii., 19:—"This do in remembrance of me." He said:—You have heard that there are measures under way looking to the erection of a monument to that immortal literary genius whose light has just gone out—Mr. Charles Dickens. You know that from the beginning of the world all nations have shown a disposition to erect lasting memorials in honor of their illustrious dead; and we daily receive souvenirs and remembrances from absent friends or when we are about to depart from those whom we hold dear. Our Divine Lord, knowing the sympathies and tendencies of the human heart, treated His disciples after this established system when He was about to leave them. He took bread, and blessed it and broke it and gave it to them to eat, saying, "This is My body," and having taken the wine He blessed it and gave it to them and bade them drink, saying,

"THIS IS MY BLOOD;"

and having done this He looked on His apostles and laid on them the solemn command "This do in remembrance of Me," thereby instituting and perpetuating the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which is to be a continual bond of union between Christ and His Church. The Bible narrative is distinct in the fact that Christ is both God and man. He is perfect God and perfect man entire within the one person. Christ took upon Himself the nature of man that He might teach us by His example the true mode of withstanding temptations and bearing sufferings. He could have taken the form of an angel, but He preferred to show His sympathy with mankind by succoring them in their own form. But Christ is also true God. However men may differ in religious matters, all, even skeptics, admit that no discourse has ever been delivered on earth so full of deep, whole souled benignity and God-like precept as the Sermon on the Mount. Even the Jews, when they heard His silvery tones and the heavenly sentiments He uttered, declared that "never man spake like this man." His words and His deeds were alike. He went about doing good to all, healing the sick and comforting the afflicted. At the communion to-day we are especially required to remember Him, to reflect on His life and death and to gather from our meditations strength to walk in the path of the righteous during our earthly pilgrimage.

At the conclusion of the regular services the reverend gentleman proceeded with the inauguration services of his Free Church. He said:—To-day, beloved brethren and friends, with the approbation and blessing of God, we inaugurate the American Free Church. In so doing we are not instituting a new sect. There are sects enough already, God knows. We are merely establishing another congregation "upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone," which, so far from being an addition to the sects will be a liberal rallying point around which all members of any of the sects may gather who sincerely believe in Him. We have

NO THEORIES TO PROPOUND,

no course of procedure to advise but what the Scriptures always taught and the Westminster Fathers adopted and many of you have been accustomed to, more or less, from your childhood. We have not requested any to come with us or to join us who attended our late congregation. All who have come and joined have done so spontaneously, of their own free will and accord. And yet there are enrolled already about twenty-five communicants, a much larger number of persons than that with which many of what are now the most flourishing churches of the period were commenced. We trust that the nucleus of this congregation so constituted will be like the good seed sown in good ground, that will bring forth fruit in abundance, or like the acorn from which grows up the deep-rooted, wide-spreading and luxuriant oak. In the meantime let us all cling tenaciously to the truth as it is in Jesus, and zealously uphold, both in theory and practice, the grand principles of Christ's own Christianity, pure and entire.

The regular inaugural services were then gone through with according to the ritual of the Presbyterian Church.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Faith, Grace and Beauty—The Poor To Be Remembered in Warm Weather as Well as Cold—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Houghton.

A costly situated church is that of the Church of the Transfiguration, located in East Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. It is embowered amid trees and shrubbery, and one can sit within its quiet precincts and listen to the music of the birds who sit and sing in the branches of the surrounding foliage and almost imagine himself in the country. Nor is this novel characteristic an outside one alone. Within the edifice is low and built in that quaint, gothic style of architecture peculiar to country churches.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH

are comprised almost entirely of wealthy people. Situated in a locality where are the homes of many of the most prominent men, both in business and social circles, it has naturally drawn into its folds an unusual number of this desirable class. Yet the congregation are noted for politeness in accommodating strangers, and they thus display a kind and Christian feeling which is not always associated with wealth.

THE MUSIC

of the church is simple, yet it is of a quality that must always please even musically cultured ears. The organist of the church is Mr. Albert W. Berge, the eminent composer, and his reputation as one of our first organists has long been fully established. A paid choir has always been distasteful to the pastor of the church, so that the only vocal music ever heard within its walls is made by a number of theological students, who give their services without fee or reward.

The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, is a minister greatly beloved by his flock. He is a plain, unassuming man, and although he does a great deal of work it is performed in such a quiet way as to be scarcely known outside his own congregation.

The church yesterday was fairly attended for so warm a day. The day being Trinity Sunday the sermon preached was appropriate to the occasion. The pastor took his text from the first epistle of St. John, fourth chapter and the nineteenth and twenty-first verses. It was as follows:—"We love Him because He first loved us; and this commandment have we from Him, that He

WHO LOVETH GOD LOVETH HIS BROTHER ALSO."

The season which the day commenced was one of the most important of the year. It embraces twenty-five Sundays. The passages read for morning and evening prayer during this season are such as must claim most careful and serious attention. It will be noticed that the system of the Church is that of God himself. To believe in the Son of God must ever be the first step toward a Christian life, and another must be to keep His holy will and commandments. We should be faithful in all things, in faith, grace and beauty. The child should be first taught faith, and then he should be taught his duty—that is, what he should as a Christian do. He must be first taught that there is a God before he can be taught to obey him. He must be taught the prayers of the Church and then the first principles of Christianity—faith, grace and beauty. Grace is brought prominently before us during Whitsuntide. During the season of Trinity we are particularly to study duty. We have been taught how it was that Christ first loved us, and we are now to learn how we are to love him. Faith and grace are made the subjects of the first season of the year. They are undoubtedly of equal importance. But we are not to exalt any one of them; we are to study how to give each its proper importance,

EVERYTHING IN ITS DUE PROPORTION.

faith, grace and good works characterize the system of the Church. Trinity Sunday declares that love to a brother is love to Christ. To sum up all, the faith of a Christian is love, because Christ first loved us. Therefore we pray that God may bless us with His grace. The first principle of the Christian year is glory to God in the highest, and this principle should underlie every action of our life. As we go forth for the summer to our homes in the country let us do something for the poor. Let us remember that the poor we have always with us, and so help them, and God in our cool retreats will bless us, and we can take additional comfort from the thought that we have assisted those who are not so fortunate as we.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

The Love of God for Man and Man's Debt of Love to God—Sermon by the Rev. Father Everett.

The Church of the Nativity, of which the Rev. Father Everett is pastor, is situated on Second avenue, between Second and Third streets. Viewed from the outside its appearance is by no means imposing, and its architectural merits are not of the highest order. Its interior is equally unostentatious, and very little attention has evidently been paid to the ornamentation of the church. But if everything is plain, and the gorgeous embellishments to be found in other churches are wanting, there is an imposing air in the very want of these adornments which makes one feel that the structure is built for the worship of God, and that the one object of saving souls is the supreme desire of the pastors of the church, and that in that one object all others are forgotten. And that success has attended their efforts can be seen by the large congregations which attend services there. Yesterday, at the half-past ten mass, when the heat was almost unbearable, the number of worshippers which filled the church was a pleasing sight to behold, and the rapt attention with which the preacher of the day was listened to was sufficient proof that his eloquence and his labors were not without fruit, and that the word of God spoken from his mouth went to the hearts of his hearers and raised their thoughts on high.

The Reverend Father Everett, by whom the sermon was preached, is the pastor of the church, and is both beloved and respected by his congregation, to whom he has always been as the Good Shepherd to his flock—kind and gentle with the good, but stern and strict with the transgressor.

His text was from the gospel of the day, commencing at the seventeenth and ending with the twenty-third verse of St. Luke, sixth chapter—"And he came down with them, and stood in the plain, and the company of his disciples, and a very great multitude of people out of all Judea and Jerusalem, and from the sea coast, of Tyre and Sidon."

The reverend preacher spoke in glowing language of the

GOODNESS OF GOD,

of the love of God and of the great debt of love due him from Christians. God, the Father, had sent His only Son to redeem mankind from sin. That Son had come on earth in human shape; had suffered ignominy, contumely and death for our sake, and to open for us the road to heaven. He showed us by His life of humility and obedience to the will of His Father, how we should gain that end, and when, by his cruel death and

GLORIOUS RESURRECTION

heaven was secured to us He left to us, His teachings and His apostles to guide us from darkness to light, and, above all, He left us Himself in the blessed sacrament of the Eucharist, that we might want for nothing that would help to our salvation. God having thus done everything for us, ought we not give Him the little He asks in return? Ought we not offer up to Him that which we hold merely by His bounty—namely, our lives, our hopes, our hearts? He asks us for but little, and that little is ourselves. Father Everett concluded by exhorting his hearers to consecrate their lives to God by prayer and good works, and they would reap the benefit of it in the world to come.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Sketch of the Church—Importance of Salvation—How to Obtain Eternal Life.

This church is located in Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. It was built about twelve years ago for the erratic but very eloquent Professor Mattison, deceased. After a time he seceded from the Methodist Church altogether on the question of slavery, and set up for himself. So popular was he that a neat church edifice was promptly erected for him in Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, where, during the war, he uttered his earnest protest against "the sum of all villanies." When slavery ceased to exist, and the war, which had made the Methodist Church in the North less temporizing and more united in opposition to its cause, had closed, Professor Mattison again returned to the Church of his choice, joined the Newark Conference, and was stationed in Jersey City and Newark.

Trinity church has since had some eminent preachers filling its pulpit, among whom were the eloquent Alfred Cookman, J. L. G. McKown, Thomas F. Hildreth, and its present pastor, Cyrus D. Foss, a man who, it is confidently stated, has no superior, and few equals, as a pulpit orator. His sermons never fail to carry conviction to the understanding, though the hearts of his hearers may be steeled against their truths. He is a young man, about thirty-eight years of age. Some of his religious friends and brethren think so highly of him that his name has been mentioned in connection with the episcopacy as a fitting successor to Bishops Thompson or Kingsley, lately deceased. Yesterday morning his pulpit was supplied by the Rev. J. P. Herman, pastor of the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, whose subject was

THE IMPORTANCE OF SEEKING SALVATION.

The intense heat kept a great many away from church, and the congregation was very sparse.

The text was I. Peter i., 10—"Of which salvation the prophets have inquired and searched diligently." Humanity, he said, is divided, religiously, into two classes—those who search diligently after the things of God and those who care for none of those things, the interested and the uninterested. There are subdivisions in the first class; for all are not interested alike. The importance of salvation is seen in this, that the prophets inquired and searched diligently, and we are told that even the angels desire to look into the matter. This searching after salvation is an indication that God is in us, and to the extent that He occupies our hearts shall we be interested and shall we cherish the things of God. Salvation is simply God in us—moving, directing and inspiring us—and subordinating our natures and bringing them into harmony with His will. The study of divine things shows an appreciation of eternal verities. The bearings of

THE INVISIBLE FUTURE

upon the visible present cannot be disputed and should not be disregarded. If there is a heaven of joy or a hell of wo we ought to know it. If there is a Saviour offering free salvation to us we ought to accept it, that we may escape the one and attain to the other state and place. And by inquiring and searching diligently can we only obtain that knowledge and be made partakers of the grace of God. By faith in Christ all things are ours, because we are Christ's, and Christ is God's. The sermon closed with an appeal to the impenitent of the congregation to search and inquire diligently after these things. In the evening Rev. C. D. Foss preached to a large congregation.

ZION CHURCH (COLORED).

Calling Sin by Innocent Names—Sermon by Rev. W. L. Butler.

The colored church on Bleecker street was crowded yesterday in consequence of the return of the pastor, the Rev. William F. Butler, without whom the congregation is in a state of syncope. After the singing, which by the way is particularly good here, Mr. Butler came into the pulpit and began his sermon, taking as his text Kings, viii., 12. He commenced by saying that

MEN ARE IGNORANT

of the evil of their own hearts. They build themselves up in self-love and self-esteem, and do not care to inquire too carefully into the psychological phenomena of their own natures. They pass easily through life and believe that as long as they are not doing harm they are doing good. That is, they live in a state of passive absence from wrong and think this enough to serve God. The tendency of the age is towards calling evil by false names. They call infidelity and scepticism by the name of free thinking. They call adultery and sexual impurity

FREE LOVE,

and in every way endeavour to discharge their wrongs by giving them a nomenclature which sounds well to the heart, but which is as bad in God's eyes as if they called their sinning and their crime by the right names. It is thus that the worst courses of vice have small beginnings. It is like a small spot on the body, but which unchecked spreads over the whole system, and finally engulfs it in ruin and death. So is it spiritually. But the Almighty will hold us accountable for every iota of the sin we commit, whether we call it in our language black or white. Men would be overwhelmed with horror if they could see with the same eyes actions they did which they once would have considered

FEARFUL AND DAMNABLE.

It was all a result of yielding too easily to circumstances. If a man would be a Christian he must be strong and determined, not weak and pliable. This discourse was particularly strong and eloquent, and the fiery manner in which the preacher delivered it was most effective.

In conclusion, the reverend gentlemen took occasion to refer to the insult he had been subjected to on the steamer from Boston by some white brute, by the name of Hiram Young, who at a restaurant table had ordered him away and refused to serve him because of his color. Evidently the matter was an outrage on the part of the steward, and great indignation was expressed among the members of the church that such treatment should be offered to their pastor. It is very probable they will take some public action in the matter.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Music "The Language of the Soul"—Sermon by the Rev. H. D. Northrup.

The Twenty-third street Presbyterian church was very largely attended yesterday morning in spite of the intense heat, which, instead of preventing people from venturing out, seemed to be rather a capital excuse for the donning of cool, white garments, more or less expensive—the value being determined, as far as the ladies were concerned, by the amount of costly lace with which their dresses were decked. The gentlemen in white, ladies in white, children in white, babies in white—*vive les habits blancs*. The Rev. Mr. Northrup took for his text II. Chronicles xxix., 28—"And all the congregation worshipped, and the singers sang and the trumpeters sounded." He said that there are two general divisions under which all music may be comprised—the one secular, the other sacred; that it is universally admitted that there is music which would not suit the purposes of worship, and, on the other hand, that there is music adapted to our church services which would not be appropriate to some occasions. Hence he made the distinction of secular and sacred. It was not so much with

MUSIC AS ONE OF THE FINE ARTS,

or with music in its secular aspect, that he had to do. It was more especially of religious music of which he had to treat, premising, however, that certain things belonging to the other branch of the subject might fall out by the way. It is worthy of note, first, that as the world has a political history, as there is a history of science, of literature, of certain great principles, so there is a history of music. The world has never been without its "concord of sweet sounds." Creation was ushered in with song. Through all Scripture there runs a strain of harmony, and the history of man is in part the history of pipes and flutes and harps and timbrels and solos and choruses and hallelujahs. You watch the curious workmanship of Jubal as he makes the harp and reed a device worthy of mention in the Mosaic narrative; you examine the instruments constructed by David and Solomon to give expression to the temple worship; you hear the triumphant song of Moses celebrating the power and glory of Him who has overthrown the horse and his rider in the sea; you see the hand of Miriam, the prophetess, strike the timbrel as she treads on the jubilee; you hear singer answering singer and proclaiming that Saul has slain his thousands and David his ten thousands; and you listen to that combination of vocal and instrumental music at the tabernacle in Gibeon, before the ark in Jerusalem and in the service of the temple, when, as the text has it, "all the congregation worshipped, and the singers sang and the trumpeters sounded," celebrating the restoration of religion under Hezekiah. One whole book of the Bible is devoted to the psalms which resounded through the temple. When redemption is born you feel the air thrill with the midnight chorus of Bethlehem; you get near enough to hear the solemn hymn at

THE LAST SUPPER,

in the upper room—pathetic words, trembling on rugged, sorrowful voices, and, finally caught up in vision with the seer of Patmos, you hear the voice of harpers harping with their harps as they sing the new song before the throne. All history is musical; the world is musical; heaven is musical. The old Hebrew melodies, if they could be revived, would probably equal, if not surpass, the most renowned productions of modern composers. A public worship without song is one of the chief elements of attractiveness and power. Music may be said to exist in the nature of things. It is in some sense the language of the soul. The human heart could not utter all its emotions without it. There is something about the harmony of sounds which pleases the ear; something about noise, irrespective of time or tune, which has a certain charm and power. You see the effect upon children. Give a baby a rattlebox and you make it happy. A boy gets a whistle or a drum, blows and thumps with unabated vigor all about the house and crazes everybody except himself. He thinks it is delightful. Now, you take noise and make it musical and all the youngsters are charmed with it. A man comes along with an old hand organ, in the last stages of a decline—it does not matter—he has a crowd of children around him wherever he goes. A band of music marches through the streets—five hundred boys escort it—people rush to the windows—even the minister leaves his sermon—to hear some favorite air. They get up a great jubilee in Boston or New York; there is to be music on a grand scale; people flock to hear it by thousands and tens of thousands.

WHY IS IT?

Simply because when the sweet strain trembles on the air, when the magnificent chorus swells like the thunder, when many instruments unite their sounds in pleasing combination it moves the heart—there is something there in the breast which responds. Is it possible for any orator appealing to the understanding and the sensibilities, to outstrip the power of music in moving us both to smiles and tears? When no word is spoken, when only sounds are uttered which convey no thought, the deepest emotions of the soul can be awakened. Here Mr. Northrup said he had lived years in many moments while under the influence of "this great enchantment;" had had old scenes recalled which had long been slumbering; had caught again the vision of old faces which had faded like a summer cloud; had felt again the pulsation of joys and griefs which he had thought were buried forever. If the musical faculty is natural to man you will agree that we are as much responsible for its right and proper use as for the use of reason or the affections, and especially when it is God's intention that it be allied to the service of praise, and employed as an instrument in our religious exercises. We cannot ignore it or treat it with indifference. It becomes an important inquiry, therefore, what kind of music we shall patronize, and what kind of music we shall have in our sanctuaries. Regarded either as an entertainment or as an element in worship, we cannot overlook the idea of art. There is no occasion when poor music is to be preferred to good. It should be our study to have the best of everything. There is more sin in having poor music in church—music which limps and is likely every moment to break down and come to grief—than there is in a concert hall, where you pay your way in and utter loud execrations if the entertainment is defective. Mr. Northrup said his hearers might be wondering perhaps what he would say about the opera. That it furnishes some of

THE BEST MUSIC EVER COMPOSED,

he said, is undoubtedly true; that selections are sung in all our churches every day, while few suspect whence they come. He said he should not bestow unqualified approbation upon the opera, for its accompaniments are of such a character—the subject celebrated in song is such, being in many instances that form of love which borders on licentiousness—the words are such, so corrupting when translated in plain English, so villanously suggestive of immorality; the ballet, which in many cases is found to be a necessary accessory, is so damaging to purity; the whole thing is generally so untrue to life, unless it be the lowest form of life, that it will not do for a Christian minister whose high work it is to guard the morals of society and lift men up to a higher plane of living, to take unqualified ground in its favor. Some persons say, "We are not corrupted by the ballet and such like things." Then I say to such men you are

ROTTEN ALREADY,

and that is the reason you are not corrupted. Mr. Northrup said he never attended but one opera in his life, and did not know if he ever cared to attend another. He said it was part play and part music, and bad nonsense from beginning to end. Men gesticulated and shouted and screamed more like wild Indians than civilized people. The tenor and soprano seemed to be making a desperate effort to do something nobody could tell what. They were in one thrilling part, when in rushed a female who certainly looked as if something was the matter with her. She was terribly excited. Her hair flew in all directions. She was

DRESSED IN SHORT METRE,

and, as nearly as he could make out, was jealous of somebody. He said, It is a pity we cannot have good music without nonsense and vulgarity. Keep the music, but throw away its questionable and disgusting accompaniments. It is easy for the sense of delicacy and purity in the young to be blunted; a little thing will sometimes do it; one short hour can work a ruin which years cannot repair. The question to be decided lies between choirs and congregational singing. David did not say "Let there be three or four persons praise the Lord," he said "Let all the people praise Thee." Paul did not tell the Colossians to hire a quartet to sing with grace in their hearts; he told the people to do it. We are not told, at the Last Supper, that Peter and John sang a hymn—they all sang. The praises of the sanctuary belong peculiarly to the people. A quartet practically shuts the mouths of the people. We want the best kinds of music, and this is the very reason why we want good congregational singing, for it is the best. Some persons say that it must always be poor; that a large number of persons cannot sing artistically. They can. The Handel and Haydn societies, of Boston, can. There really ought to be music in every one of our homes There ought to be melody in every one of our hearts

ST. COLUMBA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Commencement of the Forty Hours' Devotions.

The Forty Hours' devotions, peculiar to the Catholic Church, were inaugurated at St. Columba's, corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty fifth street, yesterday, by the celebration of high mass, Father McAleer, pastor, being the celebrant. The devotions will close on Tuesday, the church being open during the intervening time for worship and adoration of the Host, day and night. The services yesterday, outside the high mass, were those usual on such occasions, and were conducted in a manner that was solemn and impressive. The young girls be

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

longing to the different sodalities attached to the church, bearing banners on which were inscribed appropriate mottoes and lighted candles and bouquets of flowers, formed a procession outside the church and marched along the aisles up to the altar, where they deposited their flowers and candles and sang the hymn,

Jesus, my Lord, my God, my all,
How can I love you as I ought?

The services were conducted by Father McAleer, assisted by Fathers Barry and Loughran. The latter clergyman is an Irish priest, on a mission to this country to collect funds to assist in liquidating the debts on St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, Ireland, which has been but lately erected. Father McAleer appealed strongly and with good effect to the congregation to contribute, according to their means, to the cause which Father Loughran represented. St. Columba's will be open day and night until Tuesday, for the purpose of worship and the adoration of the Host, which will be exposed for that object. There will be a high mass on this and to-morrow morning.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGER.

No Neutrality in Religion—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Deems.

Notwithstanding the great heat which prevailed yesterday a large and highly fashionable audience was present at the morning service at the Church of the Stranger, in University place, to hear a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Deems upon the subject of neutrality in religion.

The Doctor selected his text from Matthew xii., 30—"He that is not with us is against us." The preacher vigorously attacked the delusion of the thought that a man may be neutral in religion. Some men seem to think that they have a

RESERVED RIGHT TO BE SINNERS

as long as they please and take up the question of duty when they choose; that so long as they did not insult and blaspheme God and were not wanting in politeness to the devil neither party had any right to complain. But the fact is that it is wholly impracticable to postpone the decision of the question. It is one of those cases in which not to decide for is to decide against.

Concurrence with Christ was shown in four ways—one is hearty concurrence of the intellect in Christ's opinions, of the great fundamentals of spiritual life, and these Dr. Deems held to be the soul, sin, duty and God. He showed at large what Christ thought on all these points, what his undeniable opinion was, that which all men differing in their interpretations of other things agreed was Christ's opinion in these, and he urged his hearers to

EXAMINE THEMSELVES,

and discover whether they thought as Christ thought. Then there was to be concordance in sentiment. The affections are eminently concerned in religion. A religion which does not include the heart is worthless. Jesus was an earnest lover and a hearty hater. He was no sickly sentimentalist. He hated all meanness, injustice, inhumanity and sin. He loved all virtues in all shapes, and he loved all souls, even the souls of sinners and sneaks. That kind of hate and love one must have to be with Christ heartily. Then our lives are to be shaped like His life. His was a life of devotion to God and humanity. The men who intend to be with Christ must have this unselfish consecration. Above all, it was shown that personal spiritual

COMMUNION WITH JESUS

was necessary, and this was shown to be not a mystical pretence, but a reality, having its counterpart in common human intercommunism, and differs only as Christ surpasses in humanity all other men.

Those who are against Christ were described as those who received in their hearts and thought in their lives, in their maxims, in their policy, principles contrary to those which Jesus taught. It was shown how careful all people ought to be to have their opinions founded on what Jesus held to be the fundamental truths. Again, resistance to that spiritual discipline which Jesus, as King, prescribes the world is rebellion, and resistance to His spirit and rejection of His work as Mediator is systematic rejection and

OPPOSITION TO JESUS.

There is no third party in earth or eternity. The controversy between Christ and evil covers the whole ground of thought and sentiment and action; so that all men do is for Christ or against Him; every speech uttered, every dollar spent, goes for or against Jesus. And Christ asserts that this partisan-hip or opposition is active. "Gathering" was explained to mean not assembling as we sometimes speak of a congregation gathering, but as sticks are gathered to be bound in a bundle or grain to be garnered in a barn, and "scattering" does not mean simply separating and going abroad but as meaning what one does who throws seeds in the ground. Every man is gathering souls or scattering souls.

GOOD, EASY, CARELESS MEN,

who "mean no harm" they say, go through the world spoiling the spiritual things which Christ is working over and beautifying and striving to save. An appeal was made to the congregation. How can you be neutral on such a question? It is the cause of truth against all errors, the transcendant beautifulness of Jesus against the hideousness of sinfulness. Look at what Christ has been doing for the age! See what a leader he is! There is nothing so fine,

SO GOOD, SO GRAND AS JESUS.

Why would any man not be openly on his side, gathering the good things of the universe? You are not urged to decide, you are urged to change your decision, you are against Christ now, and not of a third neutral party. Wheel your forces to the side of the right.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Christian Righteousness—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

The fineness of the weather yesterday would seem to have had an effect upon the spiritual aspirations of the congregation which usually assembles to listen to the eloquence of Dr. Chapin. The audience was small; but, we may say, without any exaggeration, select, for it was composed chiefly of ladies and gentlemen of an age decidedly "experienced." The beauty of the day had doubtless an attraction for the youth and beauty of Fifth avenue, and many of those who were accustomed to meet in the Church of the Divine Paternity were probably asking what are the wild waves saying at Long Branch, or listening to the musical preaching of nature elsewhere. The reverend pastor, with admirable taste, appeared to appreciate the fact, and in his prayer at the opening of the services referred to the glories of the external world as affording not the least fitting temple for the worship of the Supreme. Amid a fluttering of fans, which, notwithstanding the dim, religious light which pervaded the interior of the church, gave it quite a cheerful and animated appearance, the preacher announced his text:—

"For I say unto you that unless your righteousness exceeds the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven."

THE CHARACTER OF EVERY GREAT TRUTH

he proceeded to say, is comprehensive and constructive. It embodies the truth of what preceded it and operates in harmony with it. No one truth contradicts another, but rather supplements its deficiencies and illustrates its power. Truth is not merely destructive; it developes the welfare of humanity and builds up the edifice of the divine kingdom. We can, therefore, see the force of Christ's words, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." He came, indeed, to destroy error, but to build up on its ruin the structure of everlasting truth and righteousness. Christianity was not an entirely new religion, as many suppose, but a continuation, an enlargement of the truth, which preceded it. Were it otherwise we should have to believe that no truth had been revealed before it, and that the world had lived in a state of complete spiritual darkness.

THE OFFICE OF CHRISTIANITY,

however, was, in the words of its Divine Teacher, to "fulfil," and to embrace more fully all truth that had gone before it. The New Testament did not, therefore, cancel or make obsolete the old—it supplied a want, and added the last glorious chapters to the volume which we call the Bible. By one class Jesus is regarded as a destructive radical; by others as an easy liberal—and what we call "liberal Christianity" is often looked upon as a mere dead shell, a godless faith, a thing of words, or, at best, of empty and pliant sentiment. This is a mistake of the formalist, who is in love with rules, and whose soul, slavish in its nature, has not learned to appreciate the free and generous spirit of Christ's teachings. The sanction on the Christian rests in the love of God, and this is intelligible to the humblest intellect, inasmuch as it means merely the love of goodness. We come now to the consideration of two points: first,

THE PROPER KIND OF RIGHTEOUSNESS,

and, second, the source or sanction of it. We must have a righteousness which exceeds that of the Scribes and Pharisees. We have still Scribes and Pharisees to whom the New Testament as aptly applies as to those of old. The New Testament is a practical work, and is intended for the people of every age. We have still Peters who deny and Judases who betray. In politics, in private life, in every department of society, we have illustrations of the evils which the authors of Christianity condemned. The scribes are the sticklers for the laws, the men of "knowledge," who go about crammed with texts inquiring after the opinions of others and in search of a controversy in which to exhibit their logic and zeal. The righteousness of the Pharisees we have still in all its phases. There is the righteousness of policy which we commenced when we say that honesty is the best policy; the righteousness which is respectable, and the righteousness which is without heart, but which is rigidly scrupulous in the observance of rules and ceremonies. Christianity, however, requires

A SPIRITUAL RIGHTEOUSNESS,

a righteousness of faith and of the heart, which does good, because it is good; a spiritual deliverance, which purifies the thoughts and elevates the motives of mankind. The sanction and source of right is then a love of goodness for its own sake; a love which is above the degrading influence of fear. The characteristics of true Christianity are humility as to ourselves and charity towards others. Our own struggles will cultivate this habit of mind. Thus shall we rise above the mere formalism of religion, and attain to a righteousness superior to the spirit and effects to the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.

Papal Infallibility—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Seymour.

The Rev. Dr. Seymour delivered a lecture on the above subject last evening at St. Ann's church, West Eighteenth street, to a moderate, but attentive audience. The preacher remarked that the Church of Rome had once possessed a power which none could withstand, but now her prestige was diminishing. When Christ was born it was confessedly by the head of the nations; it ruled Palestine and Britain, Arabia and the banks of the Rhine. During the first three centuries, while persecution assailed Christianity, she was shielded from danger incidental to her position.

HER POWERS WERE SHAKEN

at last, and she had never ceased to repel the attacks of supremacy which are now and for scores of years past have been assailing Rome. Levi, Gregory I., Lyons, Constance, Gregory VII. and others constantly maintained and promulgated the idea of supremacy. She claimed to be the see of all sees, and placed herself in competition with all other governing bodies. Rome in endeavoring to substantiate the dogma shows that

SHE IS WEAK,

and it will demonstrate her weakness in the future. Rome has been in the eddy for many a century, and it is now drawing in towards the abyss. The doctrine of Papal supremacy has been held for more than a hundred years. It is an unfinished theory, an incomplete system, a beginning that has no end. It has premises, but has no conclusion; it lacks something and that is infallibility. Whether the dogma be declared now matters very little. It was a mere question of time. It was a part and parcel of supremacy, and that by the law of thought must assent to infallibility and allow that the Pope is the successor of Christ, and thus invest the Pope with all ministerial, judicial and administrative functions; so that when he acts and speaks the Church acts and speaks. The Pope claims that without infallibility is to make

CHRIST'S WORDS OF NO EFFECT

when He says that the gates of hell shall not prevail against His Church. Infallibility was not a caprice of the papacy; it was a logical conclusion, and follows necessarily from the premises involved in the Roman supremacy which has ever been its pet theory. They would see that it was something to be looked for, and they need not be suprised at its promulgations. The crisis of the Church will then be at hand. When this dogma shall be formulated and declared to be *de fide*, it will be the

DOCTRINE OF PRACTICAL ERROR

which has been assailing the Patriarch at Rome. No one could foretell the crisis and suffering the Church will in future endure. She will receive such a blast as will ruin her for ages. The whole system was false and her fate will be the result of logical errors. It will justify the great Church at Constantinople and the Anglican Church in remaining aloof from her. In 1854 the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was promulgated *ex cathedra*, and this error would also be sent afloat. The Pope could not be infallible against sin and could never be proof against error, for all the saints and patriarchs grievously fell and continued to transgress. There were Abraham, Solomon, Peter, John and many others, who, above all, should have been infallible, but were not. The Pope claims to be descended from Peter. Be it so. Great as Peter's merits were, yet his faith wavered, and he was saved from shipwreck and many other deadly dangers, through his own indiscretion, by a special prayer and by the interposition of Christ.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Where Jefferson Got His Ideas About Government—The Ancestral Pride of the Patriarchs Appealed to—Sermon by the Rev. Charles Bliss.

The elegantly appointed morning class room of Rutgers' College, situated in the centre of the college buildings, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, is on Sundays used as a house of worship by the New England Congregational church. A more inviting place to assemble for devotional purposes on a scorching Sabbath can scarcely be imagined. On either side of the entrance are two magnificent fountains, the spray from whose myriad jets, sparkling in the bright sunlight, descends like a shower of diamonds on the luxuriant foliage of the trees that overshadow the porch. Passing from beneath the fierce rays of yesterday's tropical sun within the shady portals of the sacred edifice, the eye was relieved by the beautiful evergreens that in wreaths encircled the pillars of the church.

THE FLORAL AND OTHER DECORATIONS

that adorn the interior of the room during the College commencement of 1870, which took place last week, have not yet been removed. Their presence imparted an air of refinement and luxury to the place strangely in contrast with the simple and severe forms of worship practiced by the descendants of the pilgrims of Plymouth Rock.

Yesterday the services opened by the Rev. Charles Bliss, of Wakefield, Mass., who commenced by reading a chapter of the bible to a sparse but select, and apparently earnest congregation. The reverend gentleman next offered a prayer in which he supplicated the Lord to turn the inhabitants of this city from their evil ways and to hasten the glorious time when Christians of all denominations shall merge their

SECTARIAN DIFFERENCES

and unite in one grand Congregational Church that shall embrace all races and be free from the demoralizing control of a great central power, and assert the right of man to determine for himself in religious matters. The 122d hymn was then sung by the choir, at the conclusion of which the Rev. Mr. Bliss read a very lengthy discourse on "The Rise and Progress of Congregationalism." He recapitulated, with great erudition and much devotion to the minutiæ of detail, the history of the movement from its first inception, in the year 1634, during the reign of

KING HENRY VIII.

of England, to the landing of the Puritan pilgrims, eighty-four years afterwards, at Plymouth Rock. It was from the germs of congregationalism that the present political system of the United States sprung. For what is congregationalism? What is its guiding principle? It is the right of men to determine for themselves how they shall be governed in religious matters. If the truth of God is free, so should the Church of God be free.

CONGREGATIONALISM WAS PENETRATING AND PERMEATING

the whole Christian world, and by its sacred influence was inducing more liberal views among all denominations of Christians. The reverend gentleman, after remarking to his congregation that it was a well known fact that Thomas Jefferson obtained all his ideas of government from a Congregational minister, concluded by saying that the present was a year which demanded aggressive religious work, and appealed to the ancestral pride of the Puritans of New England to support them in the struggle against Rome.

SERVICES AT LYRIC HALL.

Last Sunday but One of the Season—A Sermon on Music—The Charm of Catholicism—Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

It having been rumored that the season at Lyric Hall was drawing to a close there was a very large gathering yesterday to listen to the eloquent utterances of Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and this can be considered as no light compliment to that famous divine when one considers the oppressive heat, which rendered both locomotion and crowded rooms extremely unpleasant. The admirable quartet, consisting of Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Gibbs, Mr. Haws and Mr. Clapp, appeared fresh and musical as ever, exhibiting no fatigue after their severe and protracted labors at the Beethoven Festival. The singers were probably inspired in some degree by the sermon, which was on the subject of music, and evidently called forth by

THE REIGNING SENSATION.

The selections included "Praise the Lord O my soul," Morgan; "Rest in the Lord," Spohr; "Beatitudes," E. Howe, Jr.; "Want," Greatorex and Hymns, 46, 56 and 297.

Rev. Mr. Frothingham said—Beethoven gave voice in music to the modern feeling; he was the prince of music. He is in error who thinks that this sublime composer's works are not teeming full of thought. There is a grand philosophy in those symphonies and sonatas. True there are few who listen to them and recognize their full purport; few who can rightly interpret them. One summer's day it was my fortune to stray into the Cathedral at Freyburg, where was contained one of the oldest and most famous organs of the world. The organist took his seat and I listened to

THE OPENING PEAL.

Then all at once I thought I was in the country. I saw the bloom of countless flowers, listened to the hum of bees, the chirping of insects, the distant lowing of cattle, and all the myriad voices that speak to one wandering alone in the rustic world. Then suddenly came the muttering of distant thunder. The tempest rose in all its power and grandeur, then died away, and the tranquillity of peace resumed its sway. Such are the effects which they produce upon those whose souls are filled with harmony and in whom the spirit of song finds sanctuary. The mother sits by the cradle of her baby; she cannot talk to it, for its intelligence is not yet developed; she cannot read to it; but she can sing those little nursery songs, pour out the wealth of her love and render it expressible. In the "Marseillaise" all that the philosopher ever taught,

ALL THAT THE POET EVER SANG,

all that the tragedian ever felt, was poured forth. It contained the wails of suffering, the groans of poverty, the entire miseries which dwelt in the hearts of France. Confucius said—anticipating him who wrote "Let me but write a nation's songs and I care not who makes their laws"—"You will find the character of a people, whether pure or impure, whether bloodthirsty or kind, treacherous or faithful, is mirrored in the songs they sing." The mass of the Roman Catholic Church is the expression of all the intense feeling called up by the suffering and crucifixion of Christ. It is the voice and music of the Middle Age. When you listen to its strains and let your mind take its own free course you hear all the wails of suffering, all the

CRIES OF REMORSE,

and all the agonizing prayers for forgiveness to which the tenth century gave voice. Had Beethoven been gifted with words instead of sounds, he would have given the world as sublime tragedies as those of Dante, and had Mendelssohn been able to express his thoughts in words instead of music he would have rivalled all poets, save Shakspeare alone, whom none rival. Music is human; all cannot understand it, but all love and admire it. How few can really understand the sonatas and majestic symphonies of Beethoven. Yet I have seen two thousand people hang upon their notes in rapture. Music dwells in the soul of religion.

SILENCE THE ORGAN

at St. Stephen's church or at the church of St. Francis Xavier and Romanism would lose half its charm for the Protestant worshippers there. When we have a new Church which will be born of a purer feeling than that of the past—an American Church—then will we find the great part which music will perform.

At the conclusion of the services Rev. Mr. Frothingham announced that the services at Lyric Hall would close for the season on Sunday next. The church will reopen for worship in September.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES IN PLYMPTON BUILDING.

The Efficacy of Prayer—Sermon by the Rev. Charles F. Lee.

At Plympton Building yesterday the Universalist services were conducted by the Rev. Charles F. Lee. The attendance was rather small, but this may be accounted for by the great heat of the weather, which rendered it nearly unbearable to be cooped up in a small room, for the place set apart for service is limited in its dimensions.

After the usual hymns had been sung Mr. Lee began his sermon from the text:—"Pray without ceasing"—I. Thessalonians, v., 17. "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much"—(James, v., 16).

This he exemplified as follows—Prayer is the sweetest and highest expression of human acknowledgment of the

GOODNESS AND GLORY OF GOD.

It is the truest of all worship, because it is the most natural. It is not confined to mere verbal utterance. It is seen in still more beautiful form in the holy silence of secret meditation. As the bounties of the Creator are infinite, so our modes of returning to him are almost numberless. Prayer is a form of worship in which all may join; not men alone, but all animate and inanimate nature. There are times when the blackest and most hardened heart must give expression to prayer, not in words, perhaps, but in secret soul adoration. Mr. Lee, as proof of the effect of prayer on a sinful soul, related an instance of a burglar, who had effected an entrance into a house for the purpose of robbing it, giving up his evil intentions. A little child was going to bed, when his mother reminded him of his prayers. He knelt by his mother's side, and, in his infantile words, prayed to the Creator to preserve him from all sin and danger. The burglar who was in a closet close by, heard the prayer, and was so affected that he rushed out and said to the mother that he came to rob the house, but had become a changed man, and asked her to give him up to the police. She, seeing the sincerity of the man's manner, gave him some Christian advice and told him

"GO AND SIN NO MORE."

He related other incidents showing the great efficacy of prayer, and told how, figuratively speaking, the beasts of the field and trees of the forest prayed to God by mute adoration and by fulfilling the object for which they were created. The most effectual means of being reconciled to God is by prayer, not merely uttering words without feeling that you are addressing the Almighty Being by whose goodness and mercy you enjoy life. It is necessary to true happiness to be at peace with God, and the only means of obtaining this blessing is by continual prayer.

PRAYER IS A SPIRITUALIZING PROCESS;

it purges away the dross, it cleanses the well springs of the heart and is the "open sesame" to all the glittering treasures of heaven and of God. The only means by which a mortal can become nearly an angel in human guise is by indulging heartily in prayer and by consecrating all his thoughts and aspirations to his Heavenly Father.

A NEW GOTHIC CHURCH.

Laying the Corner Stone of a St. Jerome's Church, North New York.

The corner stone of the new Catholic church of St. Jerome was laid yesterday with imposing ceremonies. The site of the edifice is between 137th and 138th streets, fronting on Alexander avenue. The church property consists of twelve city lots, and cost $33,000. The building at present in process of erection has a front of 70 feet on Alexander avenue, with a depth of 115 feet. It is intended to be a three story building, in a peculiar mixed style of architecture, which the architect calls Lombardo-Gothic, fronted with pressed brick and dressed with Ohio and Belleville stone. As soon as the building is completed the first story, which is seventeen feet high, will be used as a church until the generosity of the Westchester Catholics enables the worthy pastor, Father Hughes, to erect a church on another portion of the property, and the remaining stories will be used as a school. Ultimately it will all be devoted to educational purposes, and, with the church and pastor's house, will occupy the whole block.

From two o'clock yesterday crowds began to arrive from the boats and the cars of the Second and Third Avenue Railroads at the scene of the ceremonies, which was gaily decked out with flags and streamers, and presented a very brilliant appearance, as the scorching sun poured down its beams. Several temperance societies, including the St. Jerome Society, the St. Gabriel Society, the Immaculate Conception Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, St. Boniface's Society, St. Augustine's Society, St. Aloysius' Society, Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society No. 1, of Westchester, and Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society No. 1, of Morrisania, were present, and their bands, together with the splendid band of the Westchester Protectory, contributed in a great measure to the *éclat* of the proceedings by their really fine and inspiriting music. Very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar General, assisted by Rev. Mr. McSweeny and Rev. Mr. Hughes, pastors of the church, officiated, and about five o'clock proceeded to bless the corner stone with the usual ceremonials of the Catholic Church. Among the other clergymen present were Father Wood, Father Carrol, of Melrose; Father Slavin, of Yonkers; Father Breen, of the Church of the Annunciation; Father Finegan, Vice President of St. John's College, Fordham, and several others. After the corner stone had been laid Rev. Dr. Monogh delivered a brief address from the first verse of the 129th Psalm—"Unless the Lord shall build the house in vain do they labor who build it." He alluded to the particular interest which Almighty God had always shown in the erection of temples in His honor, as exemplified especially in His minute directions in regard to Solomon's Temple, and then went on to say that the building of which the corner stone had been laid that day was intended for the twofold purpose of a school and a church, according to the universal custom of the Catholic Church of combining religious and secular instruction. He concluded his address, which he explained was necessarily brief on account of the intense heat, by exhorting all to co-operate with their zealous pastor in raising a worthy temple to the Lord on the beautiful site selected for it.

More than 3,000 persons participated in the interesting ceremonies.

THE JEWISH CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

Ladies' Meeting at the Temple Adath Jeshurun—Address of Rev. Dr. Einhorn.

The ladies of the Jewish Congregation Adath Jeshurun met yesterday afternoon at the temple on Thirty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue, in response to a call issued by the trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society. The object of the meeting was to perfect an organization in connection with the ladies of all the Jewish congregations in the city to aid the trustees in their efforts to obtain funds for building the new hospital, maintain the orphan asylum and to enlarge the usefulness of both. Mr. S. Sommerich, the president of the congregation, called the meeting to order, thanking the ladies for having so numerously answered the call, there being nearly two hundred present. Mrs. Levy Goldenberg was elected to preside and Mr. Max Morgenthau to act as secretary. Rev. Dr. Einhorn was introduced and said that he appeared before the assembled ladies like a pickpocket intending a raid upon their purses. The sun's heated rays burnt down upon the earth, and they should remember those who have no shelter to escape the heat—the orphans who need so much the protecting care of charity. Their forefathers, even among the bloodiest persecutions, never forgot the injunctions of charity and benevolence. If the heart could be compared to a stone the Jewish heart was a precious stone, and the most valuable of all was the heart of a Jewish woman. At the late laying of the corner stone of the new Mount Sinai Hospital Judaism was so miserably represented that one was inclined to believe that Judaism itself was so sick as to be in need of hospital treatment. Let these present show by their activity that the ancient spirit of the Jewish people is still in them. These remarks were received with applause. Mrs. D. August and Mrs. S. Bernhard were then chosen first and second vice presidents and Mrs. S. H. Lehmann as treasurer.

Mr. Sommerich informed the meeting that a grand "fair" in aid of their object will be held in this city in November next, and that it would be proper to have an executive committee to make all necessary arrangements, collect funds, receive contributions of goods, &c. Some suggestions were made by Mrs. Stiner and other ladies, and the appointment of a committee of thirty was carried. To this committee were added, as members *ex officio*, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Einhorn and Mrs. S. Sternberger. After some further unimportant business and a practical address from Mr. Goldenberg from the chair, advising immediate, practical work by all the ladies present, Messrs. P. W. Frank, M. Ellinger and S. Sommerich delivered speeches to the same effect, and then the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher on What to do with Money—A Sermon Without the Mention of Christ, Illustrated by Examples of Posthumous Fame.

Sunny skies have a perceptible effect upon Mr. Beecher's regular congregation. The *élite* are away, for the most part, gone to their cottage by the sea, and left their pews to be occupied by the strangers who have been attracted to Plymouth church by divers reasons, but mainly by the reputation of its pastor.

Yesterday morning there was not quite the average congregation, even including the strangers, and the warm rays of the sun seemed to enervate both preacher and hearers. There was nothing of a sensational character, and the only noteworthy event was the fact that a sermon was preached in a Christian church.

WITHOUT THE NAME OF CHRIST

or His divine mission on earth being mentioned either actually or by implication. Mr. Beecher is sometimes assailed by his enemies as being unorthodox, as not being an exponent of vital Christianity. Speaking generally, this is an unfounded charge; few popular teachers are so broad and catholic-minded and yet so attached to the old ways as Mr. Beecher; but now and then he gives his narrow-minded denouncers an opportunity to strengthen their hyper and ill-natured criticism. Yesterday morning was one of these occasions. Instead of taking a text he might have taken a motto or a line of poetry, and a line from Shakspeare would have been better and more consistent than the half line he selected from one of St. Paul's Epistles.

His text was taken from the Epistle to the Hebrews, the eleventh chapter and the last clause of the fourth verse—"And by it he, being dead, yet speaketh."

THE GOOD THAT MEN DO WILL LIVE.

The sermon was on the good that men do living after them, and was founded, of course, upon the faith shown by Abel in offering unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, and that this manifestation of faith by Able spoke to-day, though he were dead. There was not in the sermon, either by implication of speech, one word about "the more acceptable sacrifice," and of the number of illustrations given of the immortal effect of a good man's life there was not the feeblest hint that Christ had lived or died. Having said this much as to that which was conspicuous to thoughtful and devout minds by its absence, let us now give a short outline of the sermon. Posthumous fame, or a desire to live in that which they have done while living, was the desire of all men above the savage state. The love of praise was evident in the higher order of animals, and where it left off with them it began with men, and a natural desire arose not to die with the death of the body, but to live in the memory of those who were living then or would follow after. The power that man had to prolong those good influences and how he could successfully do it were then commented on and illustrated at considerable length. Who was it built the mill that clattered day and night under the willows in a spot so lovely that

YOUNG MEN AND MAIDENS

go there to whisper the story of their love on moonlight nights, and where the artist goes down to sketch his pretty bits of lovely scenery? That mill had enriched the man who had built it, and he had had his *quid pro quo*; but after his death the skill, the energy, the thought that had raised the mill lived to bless and comfort those who came after him for long generations. Men had died and left millions of dollars behind them; but not one of those who had simply left wealth had done so much good as Howe had by the invention of his sewing machine, or as Watt, or Stevenson, or Arkwright, in the Old Country, by their varied discoveries and inventions.

FULTON LIVES TO-DAY

in every ferryboat that goes across the river, in every steamboat that proudly rides the ocean. The man who builds a road through the wilderness ought to have his name inscribed by the side of that road; for, like the man who built a bridge across a stream, he does a good that could not die with him, and for which every man ought to bless him who crosses the road or the bridge. Who were the rich men who were living in the time of Queen Elizabeth? They sunned themselves down the streets; everybody knew about them while they lived; but who knows or cares for them now they are dead? Who were the rich men 150 years ago? What has become of those rich men? Why, they make just as good dust as a poor man did. There were living now in New York men who had enormous riches; but by and by who will think of them, care for them? No; they will be cared for no more than the thirsty man cares for the cloud that brought him the glass of water he drinks so enjoyingly. But these rich men could immortalize themselves. They might say as they looked on their hands, "These hands cannot sculpture out of a stone a face that almost breathes and speaks, but the money I have can send some poor young man with a genius for sculpture to an education that shall make him as immortal as Flaxman, and through his reputation I can live through all time." There was no capital so reproductive as that which was invested in

TALENTED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Every man who gave the country a good schoolmistress, a good business man, a good painter and a good sculptor or a good workman was doing that which would live for all time. There were young men hearing him that morning who had never heard truths of this kind put in a sermon before. Some of those young men would become rich; they were on the high road to that which mentally brings them riches; let them remember that those riches would do them precious little good for them to be rich themselves: but if with those riches they did good and they built for themselves an immortal fame how good it would be to reflect on in a declining life; and if to this were added a life that in itself had been goodness how it would fit them for an inheritance that fadeth not away.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

Truth the Rule of Human Ethics—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Storrs.

People who are familiar with Brooklyn churches remember the gloomy structure at the corner of Remsen and Henry streets, where the sombre oak ornamentation was only lighted by the glow and splendor of the preacher's eloquence. The Pilgrims have changed all this, and Dr. Storrs' church is now one of the brightest and most cheerful in the city. For some months the congregation have met in the Academy of Music, while the work of enlarging and renewing has been going on, and Sunday a week ago the first service was held in the old quarters. The church has been enlarged and finely decorated in colors, and a lecture and Sunday school rooms have been added.

Dr. Storrs is a popular preacher in the best sense of the term, and during all the time that he preached at the Academy had very large congregations. It would seem by his experience there, where he had far more hearers than even in his own church, that an ample, free church is the kind of institution to attract the masses; given, of course, a preacher of the right kind. Dr. Storrs is a man of rare cultivation, and aims to interest his hearers by sermons carefully considered and logically arranged rather than by masses of words grotesquely grouped with a view to sensation. His eloquence is of the grave and stately kind, and though it is often impassioned, it never loses its dignity.

The text yesterday morning was Ephesians, iv., 15—"But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into Him in all things, which is the Head, even Christ." The preacher said:—Man's ethics require truth. Society could not preserve its coherence without it. Nothing could be more chaotic than a society where the law of truth was not recognized. So it comes to pass that deviation from truth is dishonored and punished. This law is only reaffirmed and made more distinct by the Christian rule; but at the same time is added the element of love; the natural law is not enough, without being combined with love to God and man. When in colors we combine blue and red, we have purple, quite another tint; so if we combine natural law with love we change its quality. If we receive a favor from one we personally love the feeling of obligation becomes gratitude. If we endure pain, loving him who inflicts it, that which would otherwise be stoicism becomes sweet submission. Self-reproach becomes penitence if the wrong act is committed against one whom we love. Conviction of truth becomes faith if the truth be received through the affections—a faith ampler and more vital than any simple belief. Our desires when expressed to a being we love become prayers, and our outlook to the future world is changed from vague expectation to joyful hope by the same transforming power of love.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

Speaking the truth is the rule of human ethics; speaking it in love is the higher Christian law. Love has the power to exalt human rules into Christian virtues. And it is this all-powerful principle of love that God came to reveal in the person of His Son. We see God's greatness in the outward world; but it is only in Christ that we can realize and feel His personal love for us. In no other way could the Divine will have so drawn the heart of the world as by revealing itself through the tender eyes of Christ. It makes no difference what else we feel or imagine or hope, if this personal love is not in us then the great work of our salvation is not completed, and we need to pray for assistance from the Holy Spirit. It is the office of Christianity to nourish and educate this principle of love. The office and fellowship of the Church is to nourish in men personal love to Christ. That is the truest Church where this principle is most strengthened. The question which tests our doctrine is this:—Does it result in a tender personal love to Christ? No matter how ancient our Church or how splendid, how full of literature or art or song, it is a mere institution of human ambition or pride unless this spirit of tender love combines with every other element. So will this church structure become dear to us only as we learn within it this great lesson. Love is the element of which heaven is made. If our lives here are guided and controlled by love it will seem no sudden leap from the imperfection of this life to the perfection of the other, but a gentle transition in which limitations and obstructions drop away, leaving us in harmony with the new life wherein we have entered. Death is not conversion, it is development; it is not regeneration, it is a sudden and mighty education. Finally, what is the real difference between those who seem alive in this world? One has human kindness, the other the love that endureth all things; one has belief, the other faith; one has desire, the other prayer; one self-reproach, the other penitence; one looks vaguely to the future, the other knows that he will go finally to live with a loving Father.

ELM PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Temperance as an Essential to Success—Man's Duty to His Maker—Sermon by Rev. Henry Powers.

The congregation of the Elm place Congregational church listened to an excellent sermon yesterday by their pastor, Rev. Henry Powers. After the singing of several hymns and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures the reverend gentleman took for his text the following:—"And every man who striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things"—First Corinthians, ix., 25. The allusion in these words was to the foot races, one of the Isthmian games, at Corinth. In order to enter the contest with a prospect of success they must be temperate. In the foot race only one could win the prize and be crowned with laurels. Therefore a comparison had been made between the law which governed this race and the result of the Christian race. The assertion was that

TEMPERANCE WAS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

The hope of the Christian was to win the crown, and the heart of every Christian should be filled with a desire to prove successful in the end. No man could be temperate in all these things who was in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. And yet temperance did not mean total abstinence. It meant self-control, with power of sacrifice for an object, the sacrifice of pleasure, ease; the power of refraining from taking things, the power of laying aside many things which might be abandoned by the Christian in the race for heaven. They must be temperate in all things that pertain to the race. As an illustration of the law of temperance, he mentioned the fact that he was present at

THE GAME OF BASE BALL

between the Red Stockings and another club, and watched with interest the power of endurance exhibited by the combatants in that game. It showed it was the result of temperance. It was because all the conditions of the laws of temperance had been complied with that there was such a manifestation of skill displayed on that occasion. The highest result might be achieved by an observance of this law. Even the soul might be delivered from the bondage of sin and death by it. The man who engages in business obeys the law that he may be successful, for his family is depending upon him and he is made joyful and happy by the welcome he receives when he returns to his home. Paul was great in his intellect and was a Pharisee among the Pharisees. He was all things to all men. He became as a Jew that he might gain the Jews. If he had been an ambitious man he might have held positions, but he chose to be an humble follower of Christ and preach the Gospel. He even gave up his right to the support from the Church and earned his living himself, that he might be a charge to none. His was self-surrender that he might obtain salvation. There were three stages in the Christian life. First, the law; second, the duty and third the love. First we were enemies, next we were servants and then we were friends. God came to us as

OUR FRIEND,

and we learned to love him. Just as in the case of the child. First there was the law of the household, which he was compelled to obey—the father taking God's place, and the child, although looking at him as an enemy, learning at last to love him. This law in the infancy was the same as the law in the infancy of the race of man. Speaking of the sacrifice and love for others the reverend gentleman made the following quotation:—

He is dead whose hand is not opened wide,
To help the need of a human brother;
His, doubtless, the life of his life-long ride
Who gives his fortunate place to another.
A thousand million lives are his,
Who carries the world in his sympathies.
To deny is to die.

In speaking of the labor performed where an adequate amount of good was not obtained, he said he knew a young lady who placed herself before a mirror every day and occupied four hours in the arrangement of her back hair. A story, he said, was told of a man who entered the tent of Alexander, and who, from long and continued labor, had gained the facility of throwing a pea through the eye of a needle. After performing the feat in the presence of Alexander he asked for a recompense, when Alexander presented him with a basket of peas, considering that ample pay for the amount of good which he could accomplish by his skill in this respect. He looked upon it as a waste of time. Physical exercise was good in a certain degree for the health of the body and the power of execution. We saw in our city recently specimens of the red men of the West, and it was thought that these men were superior in strength to the white men; but such was not the case. There was more strength in the men of Brooklyn, on the average, than in the red men of the West; and it was always so in civilized countries. Strength was more developed by the obedience to the laws of temperance. They should do all the good they could, live strictly to the laws of God, and in the end they would gain the crown.

The choir of this church is gaining many compliments from those who frequently have the pleasure of listening to their fine singing.

JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

A Methodist Interpretation of Righteousness—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Larew—A Medico-Religious Exposition.

At the Hedding Methodist Episcopal church, in Jersey City, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Larew, of St. Paul's, who took for his text, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." The preacher, who is a most fluent speaker, devoted half an hour to the explanation of this text. The discourse was very practical, inasmuch as he pointed out to his hearers how far they fell short of the work expected of them. His object was evidently to stimulate them to energy in the good work. That many of his hearers were deficient in zeal and activity may be gleaned from the sermon, which was delivered in a very forcible and earnest manner.

We have been working hard, said he, to bring ourselves up to

THE BIBLE STANDARD,

and yet we are conscious of great deficiencies. We are in a state of doubt which brings a paralysis of all our moral and spiritual movements. The divine nature is the essence of all religion, for we are made through Christ partakers of the divine nature. There are a great many Christians who have an idea that Christianity is nothing more than a cultivation. They cannot see the necessity of joining the Church, and they ask you what benefit it will bring to them. The answer is simple. It is to impart to them a new life, that they may perform works of righteousness. Now righteousness consists not in works; it is

A SPIRIT, A LIFE.

The text says—"Blessed are they that hunger after righteousness for they shall be filled." You cannot fill a man with works. Righteousness is not something put on, something which we evoke by magic. It is a working, efficient power—a power to forgive and entertain kindly feelings towards our neighbors. Some men would like to have righteousness and yet remain in a worldly condition. It is this effort to reconcile two opposites which leaves so many of us empty when we think we ought to be filled. When our physical system is filled with effete matter, when the liver or the stomach does not discharge its functions, the blood becomes clogged and we lose appetite, not because we do not want food, but because the system is already overloaded. Tonics will not suffice, the system must first be cleared out, then new matter must be taken in, and once in it will take care of itself. So in the spiritual system, when it has not been emptied of the effete matter of worldliness, the new matter of righteousness cannot find place there. Before the righteousness and wisdom of God can enter there all this

OLD MATTER MUST BE PURGED OUT.

Jesus would never have been in a manger if there was room for Him in the inn. Our hearts are already full and there is no room for Him there. He cannot enter there. "He came unto His own and His own received Him not." It is not necessary that a man be poor in deeds and mortgages, but that he hunger and thirst after righteousness. Why is it that so many among us have not this power and spirit within us? You may say what you will, but I say you have not hungered after righteousness. You do not turn to your ungodly neighbor and induce him to join the Church.

A MODEST, MILD AND GENTLE HINT.

When a preacher lacks the power of righteousness how poverty-stricken he is, how spiritually dyspeptic! And what a blessed thing for a preacher to have the spirit and power of preaching! I remember the time when I got into the pulpit, and I felt dry and cold and could only preach by a great intellectual effort. But, thank God, there was a fountain put into me which springeth up into life eternal. Wicked men are every day committing crimes because they are filled with the spirit and power of evil; and they tell you they cannot resist this power to do evil. That proves the spirit and the power of an opposite kind.

WASHINGTON CHURCHES.

METZEROTT HALL UNIVERSALISTS.

Eloquent and Interesting Sermon by Rev. C. W. Biddle, of Lynn, Mass.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1870.

Owing to the sultriness of the day the crowd at the churches was somewhat diminished, and the preaching seemed to flag in interest, for the clergy do not like empty benches any more than another class of actors more profane.

The Universalist church, at Metzerott Hall, had a fair attendance, and the sermon was preached by Rev. C. W. Biddle, of Lynn, Mass., who discoursed from the text, Mark VIII., 36:—"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The speaker began by saying it was not wrong to gain the world. Many supposed they must renounce wealth and comfort to be Christians. That idea was a fruit of monkish piety. On the other hand, the speaker proceeded to show that we were placed here to master material forces and to gain the world for use, beauty and comfort; but, urged the preacher, in the next place, it is not right

TO PAY TOO HIGH A PRICE

even for the world. There is a danger in every opportunity. The soul must be carried superior to the world. Manhood consists in a mastery of the outward and material. If a man sells himself for the world he gets cheated. The speaker proceeded to say that no man could truly gain the world without saving the soul; because to gain the world, in the highest and best sense, was to make the outward and material tributary to the mind and heart. Men sometimes thought they had gained the world when they had only sold themselves. He has gained the world who enjoys the most of it, no matter if he has not a title deed to a foot of land. Before we can gain the world in a good sense

WE MUST CONQUER OURSELVES.

We must not retreat from the world to be religious. We must remain and struggle with temptation, and establish ourselves in virtue. The danger is in gaining the outward good at the expense of the inward life. We meet men every day who have lost their souls. To be lost in the gospel was a present condition. The gospel is hid to those who are lost, says Paul, and in this sense men are lost to virtue, truth and peace, and lose the life and freshness of their better days. The speaker showed, by reference to notable instances, how passion, luxury, intemperance, avarice, would ruin the powers of the soul. It was not in the shock of great crimes that men lose their souls, but by protracted fixing of the mind on worldly objects, by gradually drifting away from the right and true. It is not the stroke of the hammer, but the silent rust, that hurts the iron. The word "demoralization" in business expresses it exactly. When a man's soul goes down on his hand it is a fearful thing. Then the speaker dwelt upon the higher order of motives that inspired noble deeds, and gave some examples of those who had been greater than the world, and, in defiance of temptation and gain, had stood up for right and God.

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Sermon by Edward Kinney.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1870.

The Rev. John Vaughn Lewis, the rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, the aristocratic church *par excellence* of the capital, resigned his pulpit to-day into the charge of his assistant, Rev. Edward Kinney, who discoursed to the congregation from St. Luke, ii., 32:—"A light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of thy people, Israel." Place a human being in a dark dungeon and he would soon die; locate a plant in a dark cavern and it would grow towards the faintest ray of light. All organic bodies require the light of heaven. Humanity deprived of it becomes diseased, and if entirely bereft of it life no longer exists. Man has a mind to be enlightened and a soul to be saved. Faith once dead, he is worse than the dumb beast, and it were better that he had not been born. The Jews had their moral code from God through Moses. The Gentiles or heathen possessed none. Their philosophers were looked upon as very gods; their teachings were furnished as

FOOD FOR THE SOUL.

The Jews in their wickedness had not the fear of God in their hearts. Corruption, arising from ignorance on the one hand, will put disobedience in the other; but there came a new dispensation in the coronation of the Son of God. He taught as no other man taught. Let us view this effulgent light of the Gentiles, this Saviour, this Redeemer. Tender, yet searching, the lover of erring man, through those beautiful beatitudes delivered on the Mount a standard of law is held forth to the four corners of the globe. He teaches us to pray, and furnishes a form of prayer—to be true to ourselves and fellow-men. What has been the effect of the teachings of our Lord Jesus? Marvellous indeed. He promised His disciples to be with them to

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Our Great Teacher and High Priest has gone to heaven to prepare a way before us. We live in perilous times. Idols are being set up in the absence of the Mediator. Where the Israelites erected one idol, to-day there are many. Having a sure hope in the example of Christ, let us push on steadily to victory; and, having run our course, we shall be numbered with those who shall eternally dwell in the regions of the blest.

In the congregation were Chief Justice Chase and daughter, General Ramsey, Admirals Smith and Shubrick, General Capron, of the Agricultural Bureau; Paymaster General Brice, Lieutenant Reed, of the Marine Corps, and General E. L. Townsend.

FRESH AIR AND FRESH BEER.

Fun and Frolic on the Briny Deep—Sunday on the Water and on Land.

Let pious reverends thunder as much as they will from their pulpits in favor of a strict and rigorous observance of the Sabbath; let Legislatures enact the most stringent laws to the same purpose, the people—the great mass of them—which rank between the pauper and the millionaire, will have their rest and recreation on this day, on which alone they are freed from the daily toil and exactions of the week. It is to them the day of all the rest, which is marked "red" in their almanacs, and which they devote to fun, frolic, pleasures and amusement for the rest of the body and the recreation of the mind. And if that Sunday be such a one as was vouchsafed us yesterday, bright and clear, and the burning rays of the sun raising the quicksilver in the thermometer to above the nineties, there is no religious impulse so strong, no restrictive law so powerful as to keep these people cooped up within the narrow walls of their dwellings and confined to the heated atmosphere of unclean streets. Out they will go, with their wives and children, to enjoy the fresh breezes of nature in the open fields, in the woods along the shores of our rivers and islands and on the rippling waters of the bay. Hence, yesterday was no exception to this general rule and all the boats and barges announced to start in the morning for various places on excursions for the day were crowded with our people.

THE FISHING BANKS

seem to maintain their popularity among these Sunday excursionists this year as they did in the past. A number of boats steamed out in the morning from various piers on both sides of the city, each freighted and fairly crammed with innumerable people seeking to get away from the heat, dust and burdened atmosphere of New York. Music and fishing, an occasional dance and a song, composed the programme for the amusement of all, and it was fully enjoyed. A number took their way through the Narrows and, rounding Staten Island, they kept closely along the inlets and ports of the Jersey shore and

RARITAN BAY,

visiting Elizabethport, Union, Rossville, Perth Amboy and Keyport in turn, and reaching this city, refreshed and exhilirated before the fall of the evening's shadows. The

NEW YORK MAENNERCHOR,

a society lately formed in the Nineteenth ward, by the union of the Social Maennerchor, Mendelssohn Quartet Club, Apollo and a portion of the Concordia Maennerchor, left in two barges and a steamer the foot of Fifty-first and East river, at eight A. M., and touching and taking in numerous accessions to their ranks at the foot of Eighth street and East river, and Fortieth street and North river, they steamed up the Hudson and halted at Spring Hill Grove, where a regular picnic was inaugurated. Well executed songs, under the direction of Professor Seibert; concert music, by the orchestra; waltzes and quadrilles were enjoyed by all, and the refreshments for the "inner man" were not neglected.

DUDLEY'S GROVE

was the "objective point" of another similar excursion, at which the members and their families of the following societies participated:—Aurora, Aglaya, Harmony, Ladies' Union, Machinists' Union, Phœnix Singing Society and the Fritz Reuter Society, the latter composed of admirers of Fritz Reuter, author of a series of humorous works in prose and rhyme, in the North or "Platt" German dialect. At

SHADY SIDE,

on the Hudson, the Humboldt Liedertafel, Singing Society Jocus and the Jerome Club domesticated themselves for the day, enjoying rural sports, after a pleasant tour of the bay and the Hudson.

SANDY HOOK,

Red Bank, Highland, were equally patronized by numerous excursionists. The several places of public resort on Staten Island were the temporary homes of many, who during all the day filled the ferry boats almost to inconvenience. Hoboken was the aim of thousands of pilgrims in search of amusement; so were Coney Island, Astoria and College Point, on Long Island, and

JONES' WOOD

and all the other numerous parks in this city were thronged with people determined to enjoy the day away from the dreary neighborhood of hot bricks and mortar. The

CENTRAL PARK,

this invaluable gem of our city, was not forgotten, however, among the many other attractions, and the visitors to this people's garden could be numbered by tens of thousands. Many were the regrets expressed that the "new *régime*" of the Park administration did not yet free itself from old prejudices and institute Sunday afternoon concerts in the Park.

Thus three-fourths of our people spent their Sunday yesterday.

The new elections for the North German Reichstag will take place on the 12th of September and those for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies will follow shortly after, as the government intends to convoke the Parliament at the commencement of the month of October.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®